Review of the Trade of India

1934-35 to 1936-37

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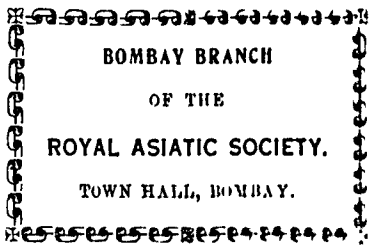

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE AND STATISTICS, INDIA

REVIEW

OF THE

TRADE OF INDIA

IN

1934-35

Published by order of the Governor-General in Council

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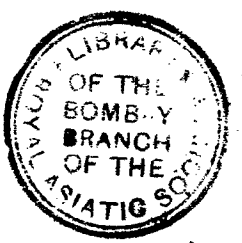

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Foreign Sea-borne Trade of British India.

(a) During the last ten years as compared with averages of the pre-war, war and post-war periods.

(Private and Government).

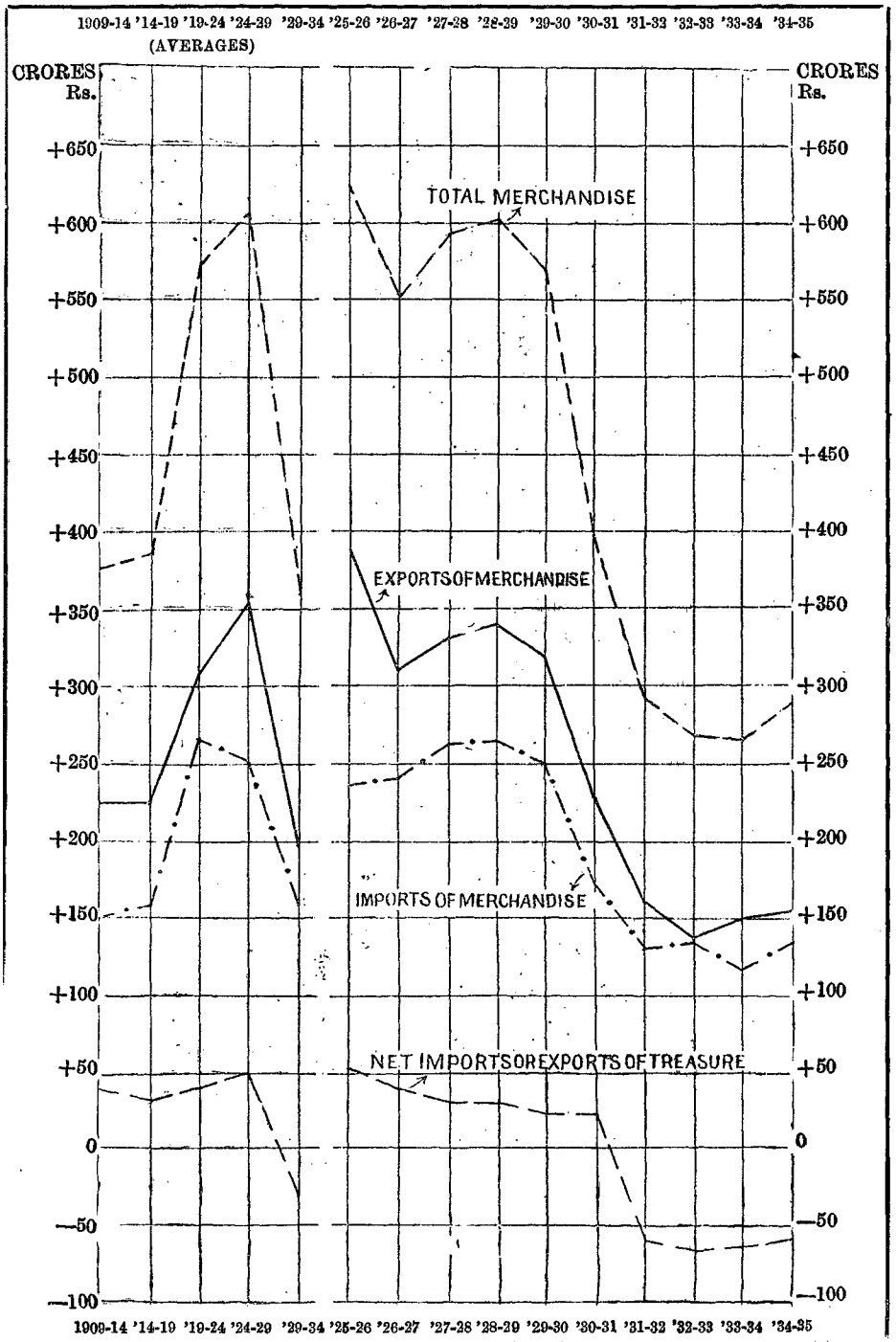

CHART 1.

Foreign Sea-borne Trade of British India.

(*b*) During the seventy years (1864-69 to 1929-34). Quinquennial Averages.

(Private and Government)

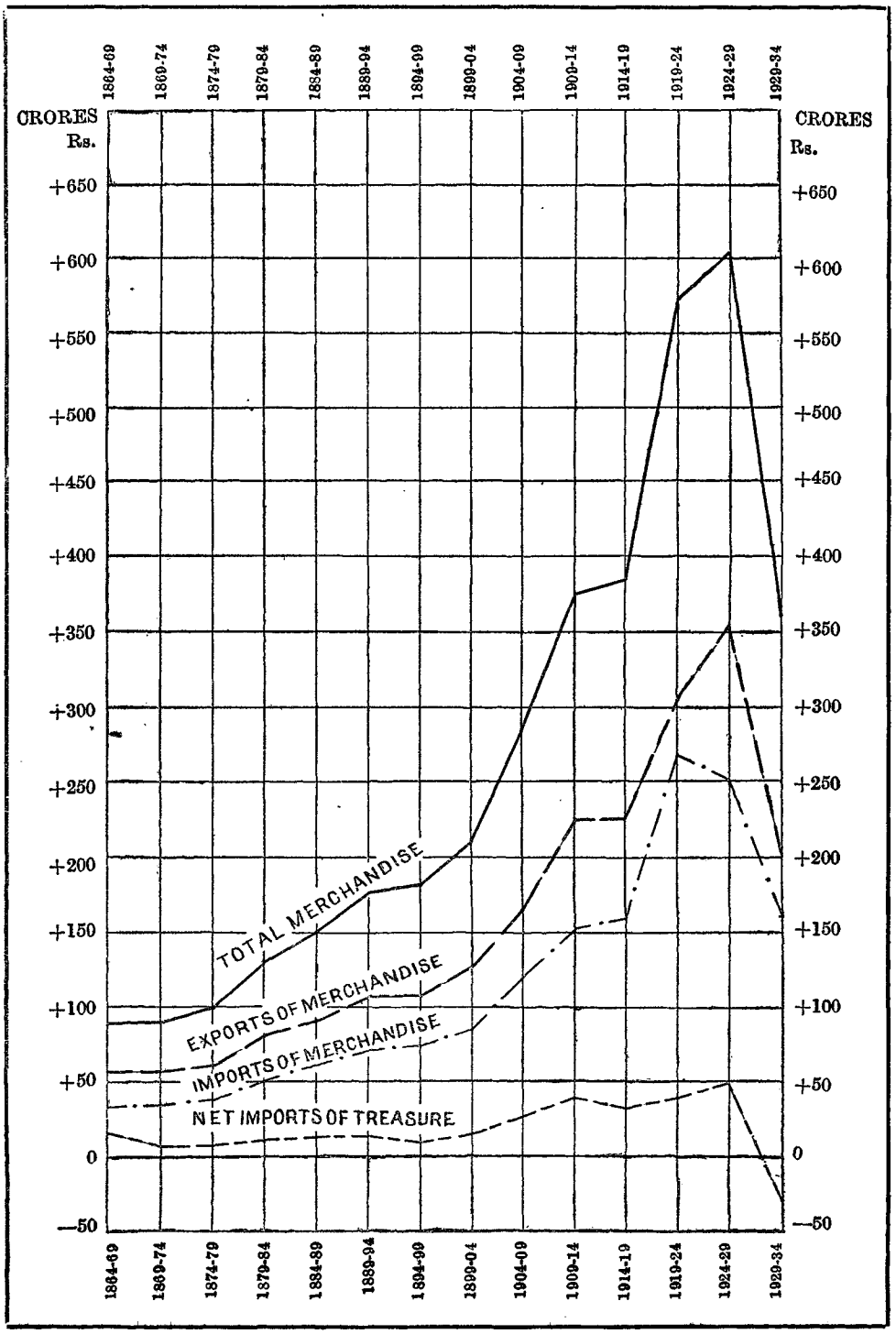

CHART 2.

(*a*) Variations in the values of principal articles in the import trade of British India during the last ten years as compared with averages of the pre-war, war and post-war periods.

IMPORTS.

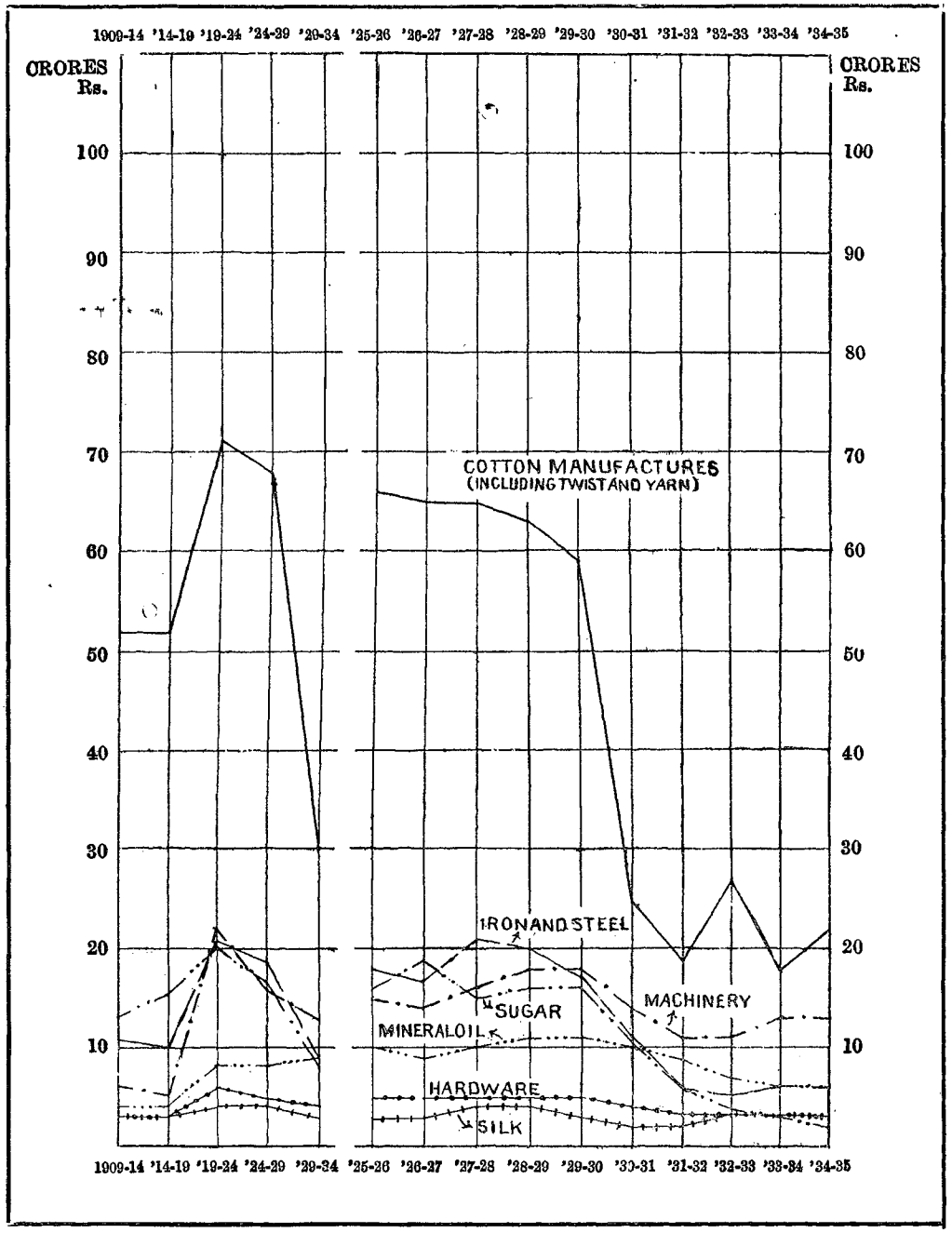

CHART 2.

(*b*) Variations in the values of principal articles in the export trade of British India during the last ten years as compared with averages of the pre-war, war and post-war periods.

EXPORTS.

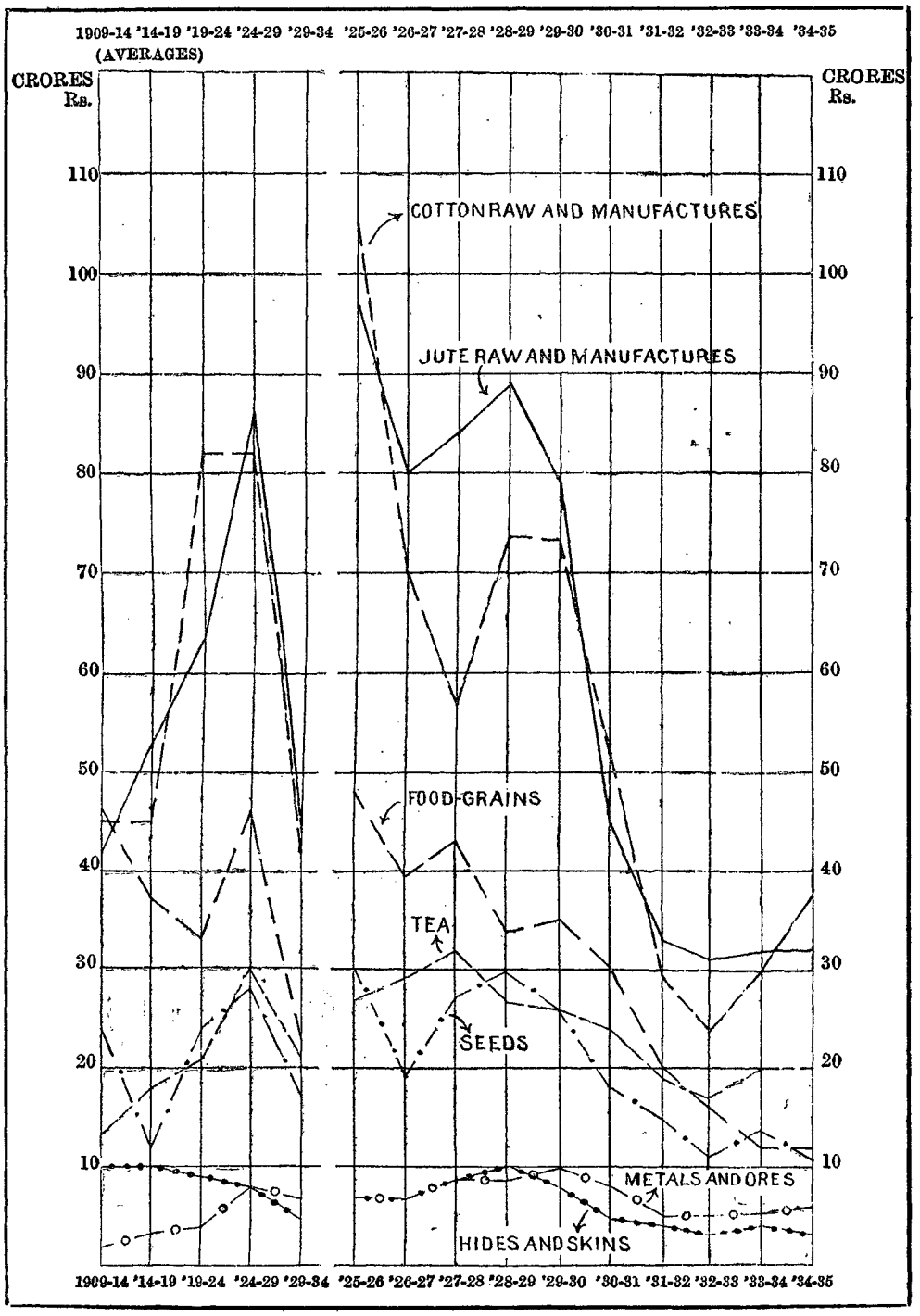

CHART 3.

Import and Export trade of British India (Private Merchandise only).

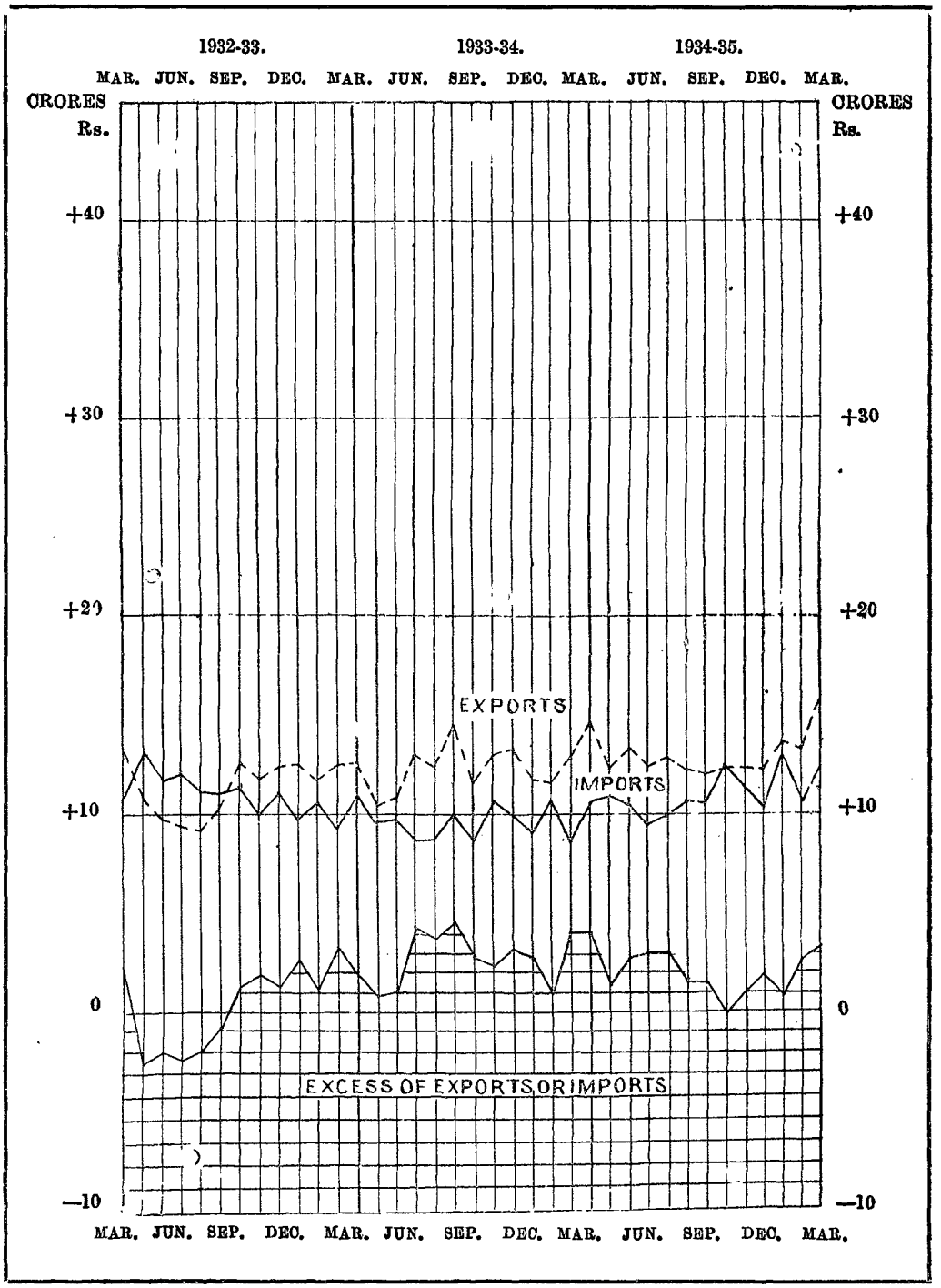

CHART 4.

(*a*) **Variations in the Trade of British India with principal countries during the last ten years as compared with averages of the pre-war, war and post-war periods.**

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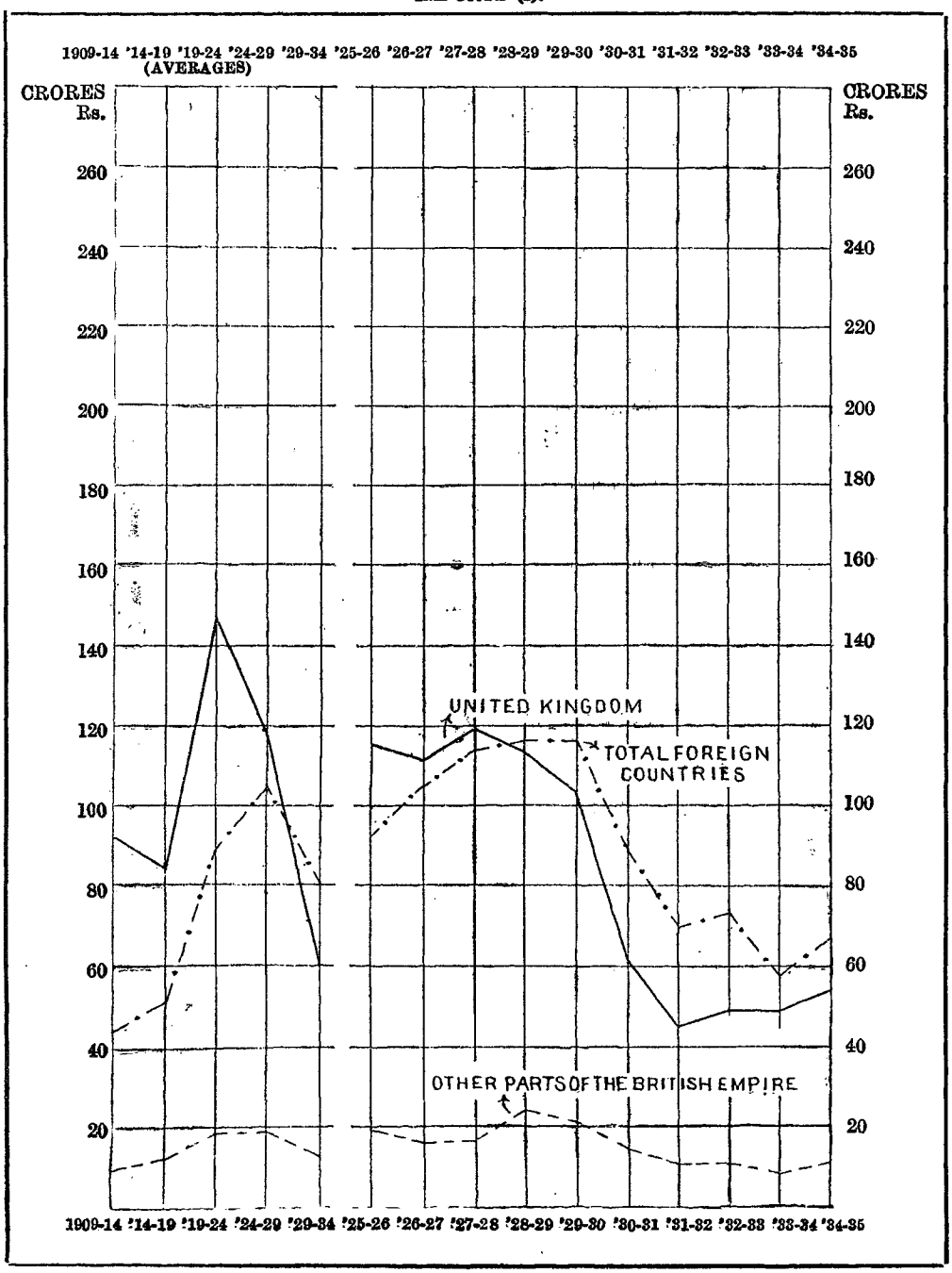

CHART 4.

(*a*) Variations in the Trade of British India with principal countries during the last ten years as compared with averages of the pre-war, war and post-war periods.

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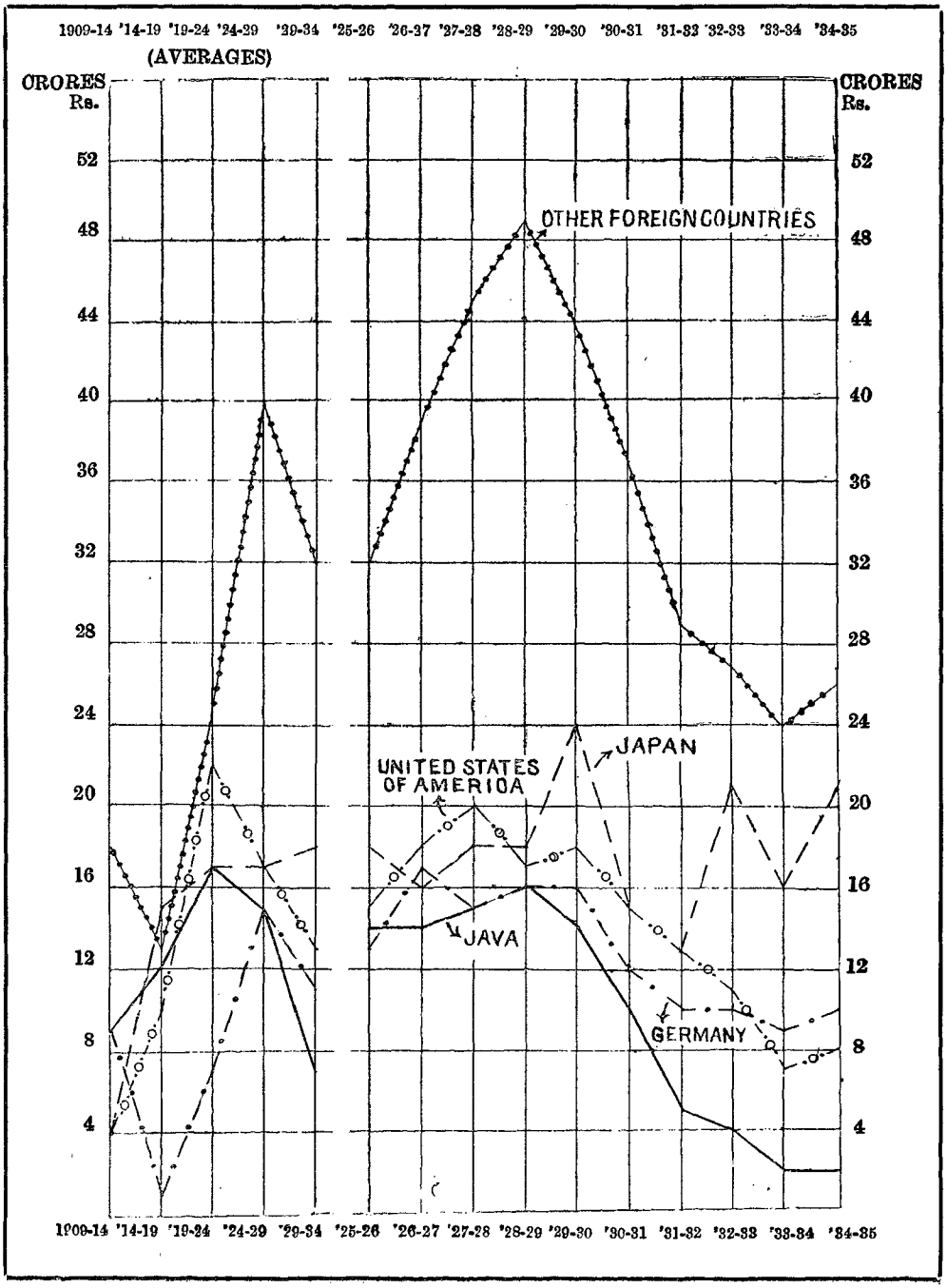

CHART 4.

(*b*) Variations in the Trade of British India with principal countries during the last ten years as compared with averages of the pre-war, war and post-war periods.

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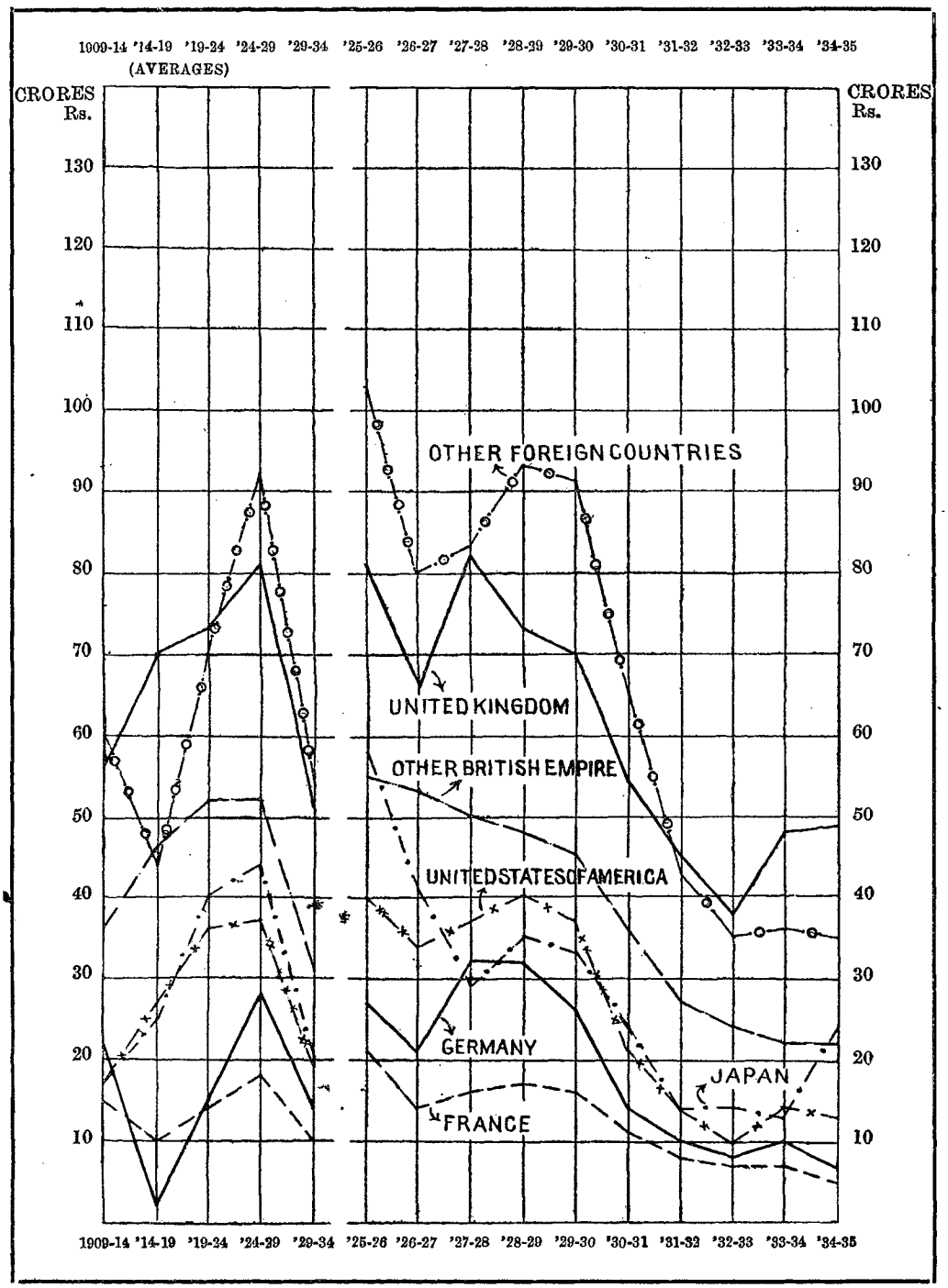

CHART 5.

Monthly fluctuations in the net imports or net exports of Gold, Silver and Treasure (on private account) during 1933-34 and 1934-35.

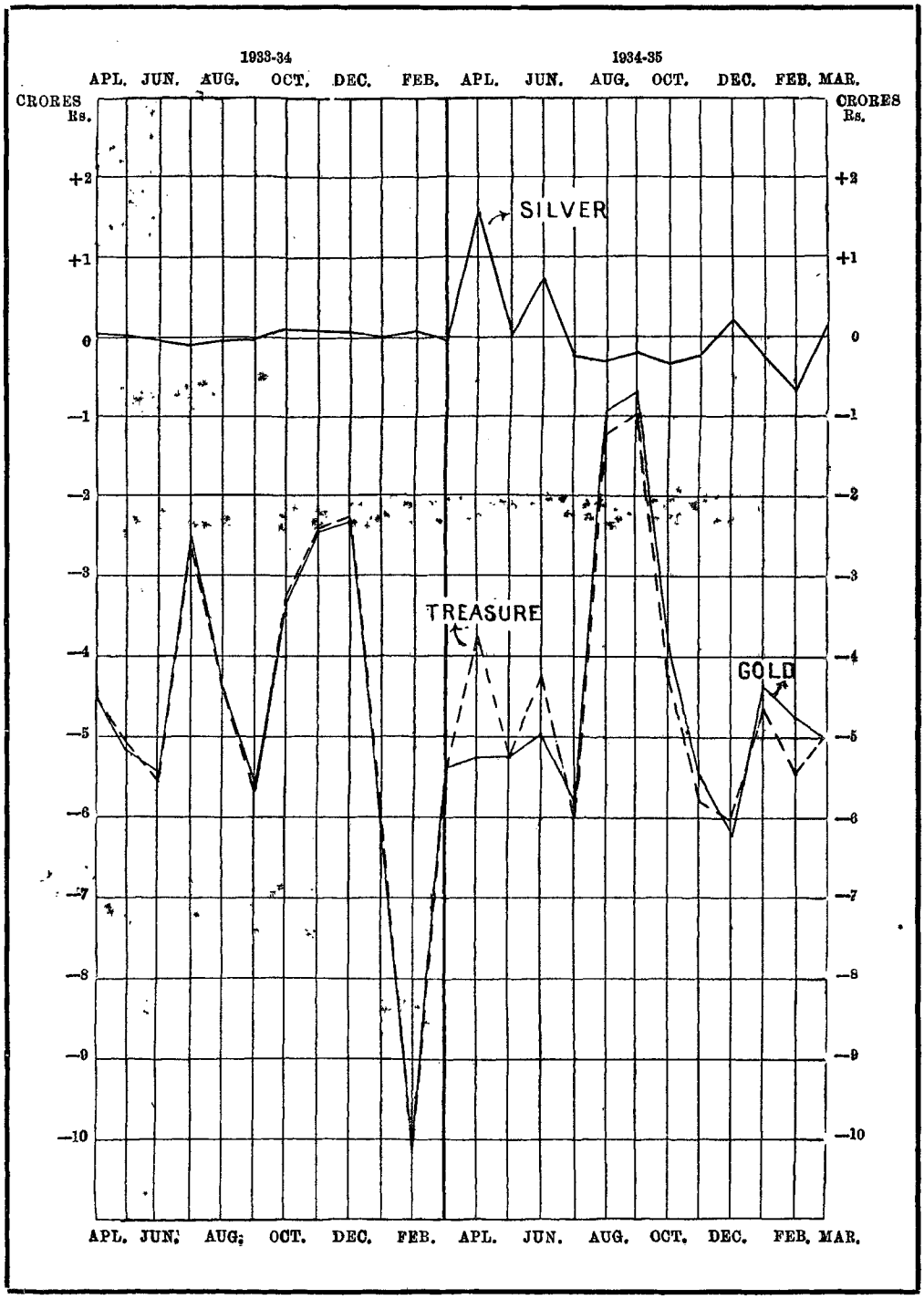

CHART 6.

Price per *tola* of English bar gold in Bombay, price of silver in London per standard ounce and the telegraphic transfer rate in Calcutta on London at or about the end of each month during the years 1933-34 and 1934-35.

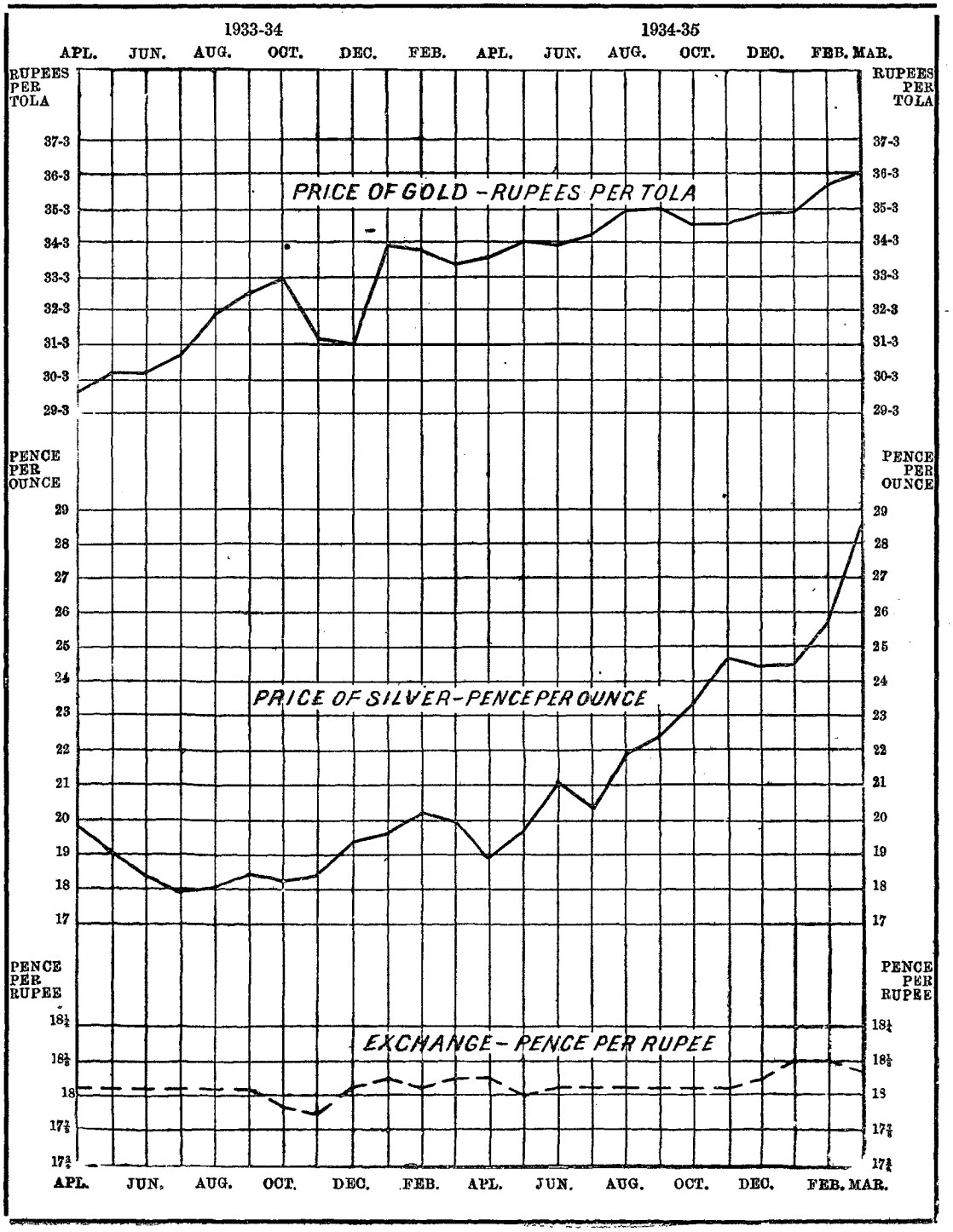

CHART 7.

(*a*) Variations in the shares of the principal articles in the import trade of British India during the last ten years as compared with averages of the pre-war, war and post-war periods.

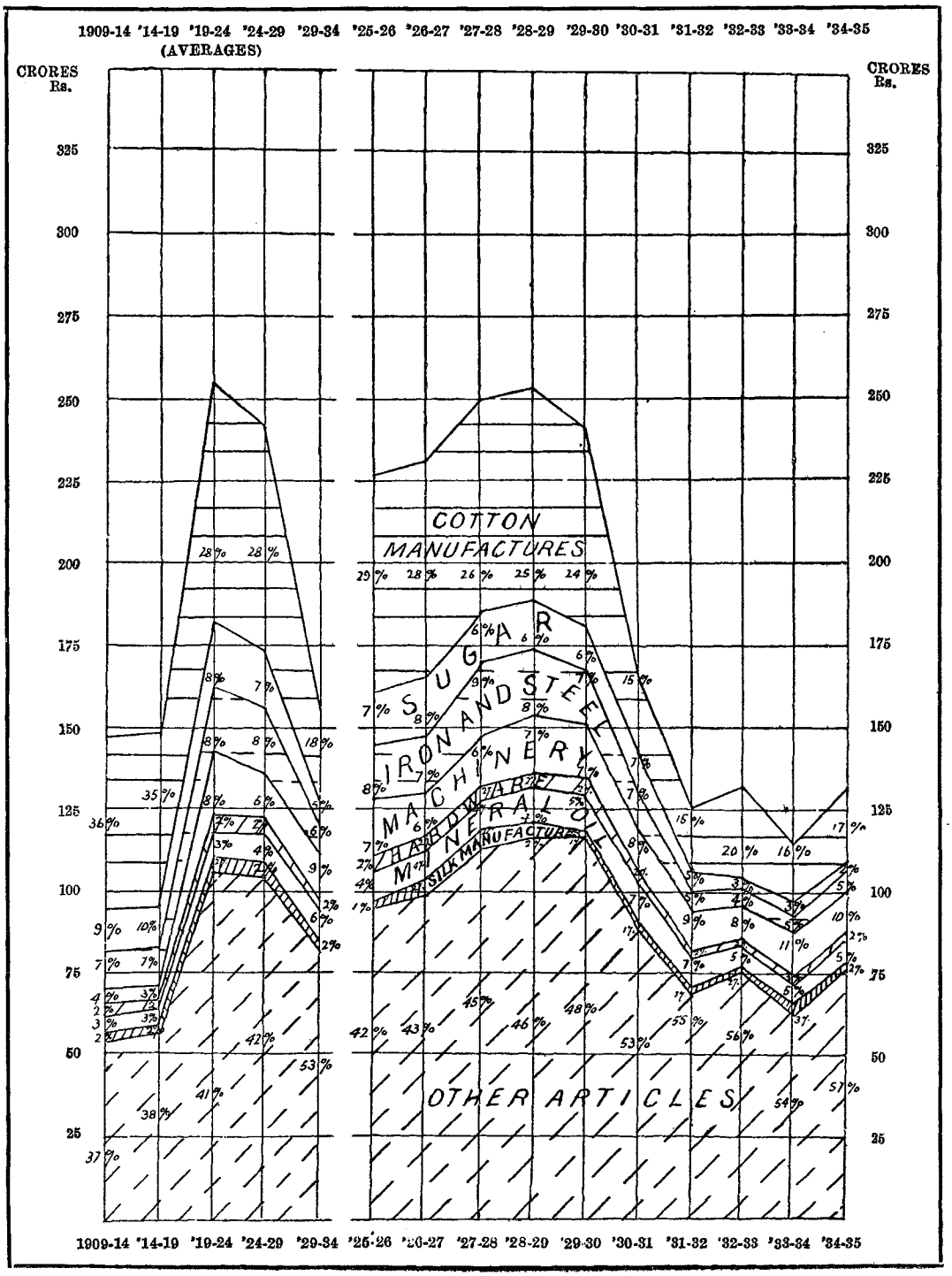

CHART 7.

(*b*) Variations in the shares of the principal articles in the export trade of British India during the last ten years as compared with averages of the pre-war, war and post-war periods.

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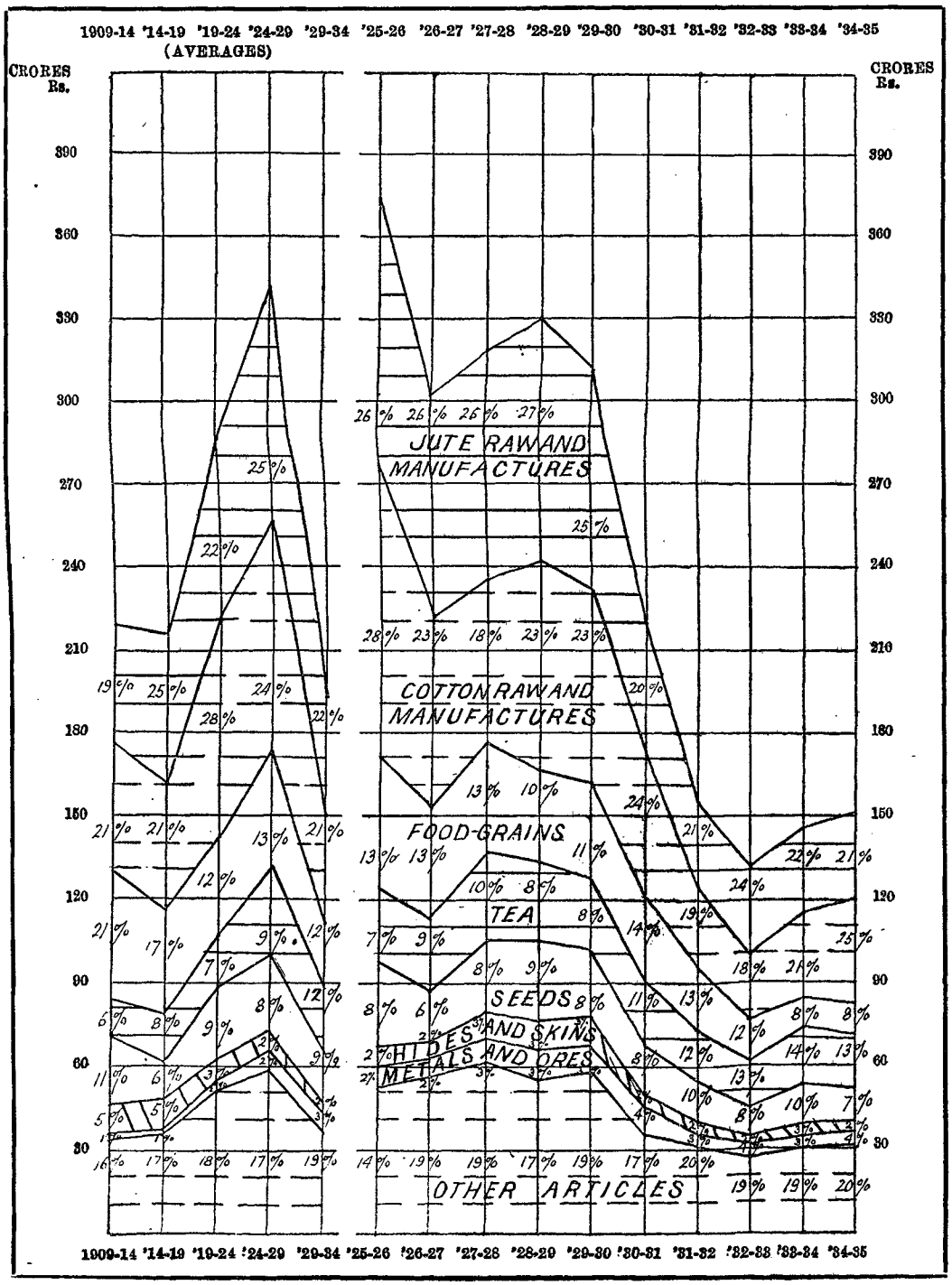


CHART 8.

(*a*) Variations in the shares of the principal countries in the import trade of British India during the last ten years as compared with averages of the pre-war, war and post-war periods.

IMPORTS.

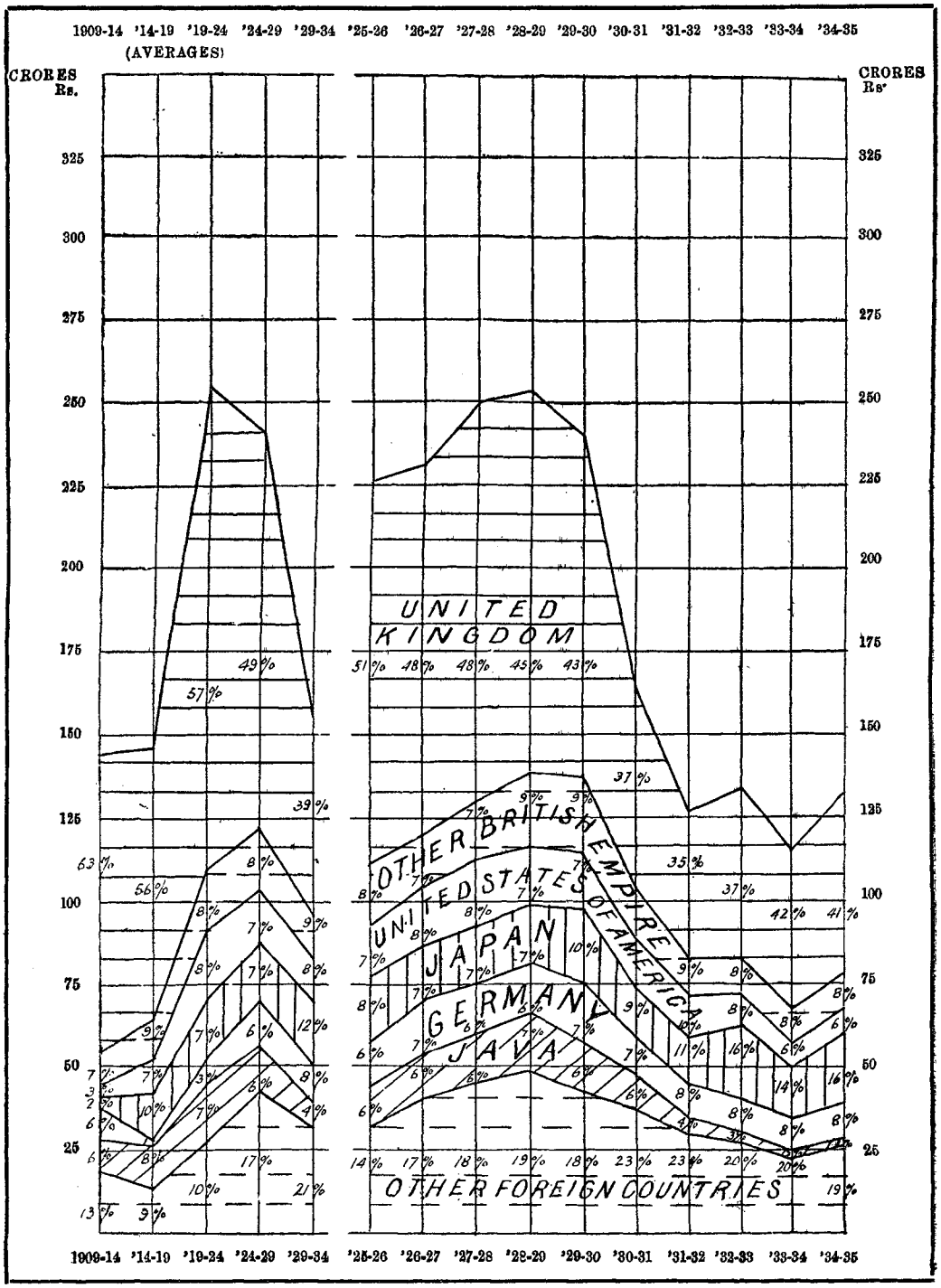
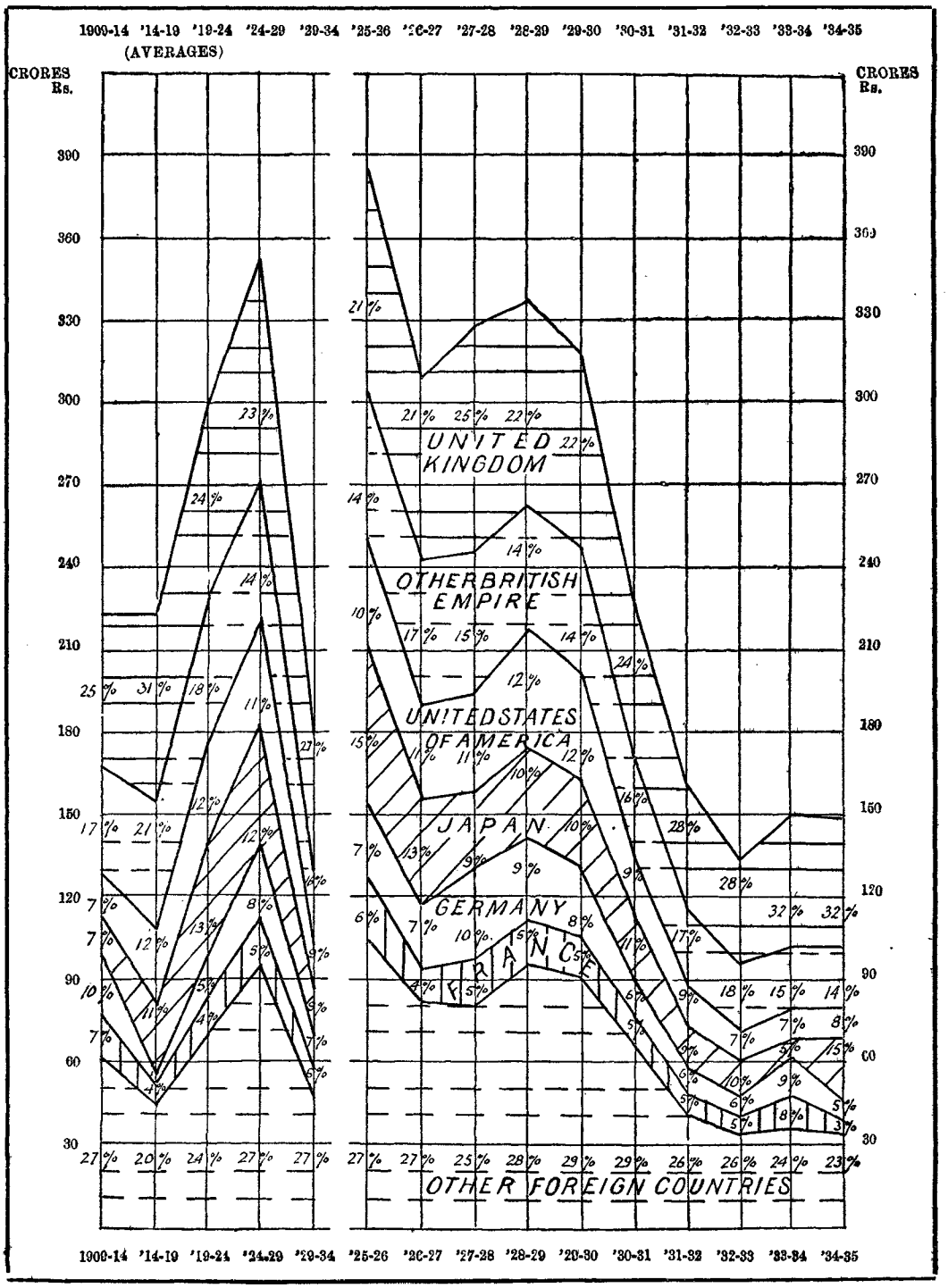


CHART 8.

(*b*) Variations in the shares of the principal countries in the export trade of British India during the last ten years as compared with averages of the pre-war, war and post-war periods.



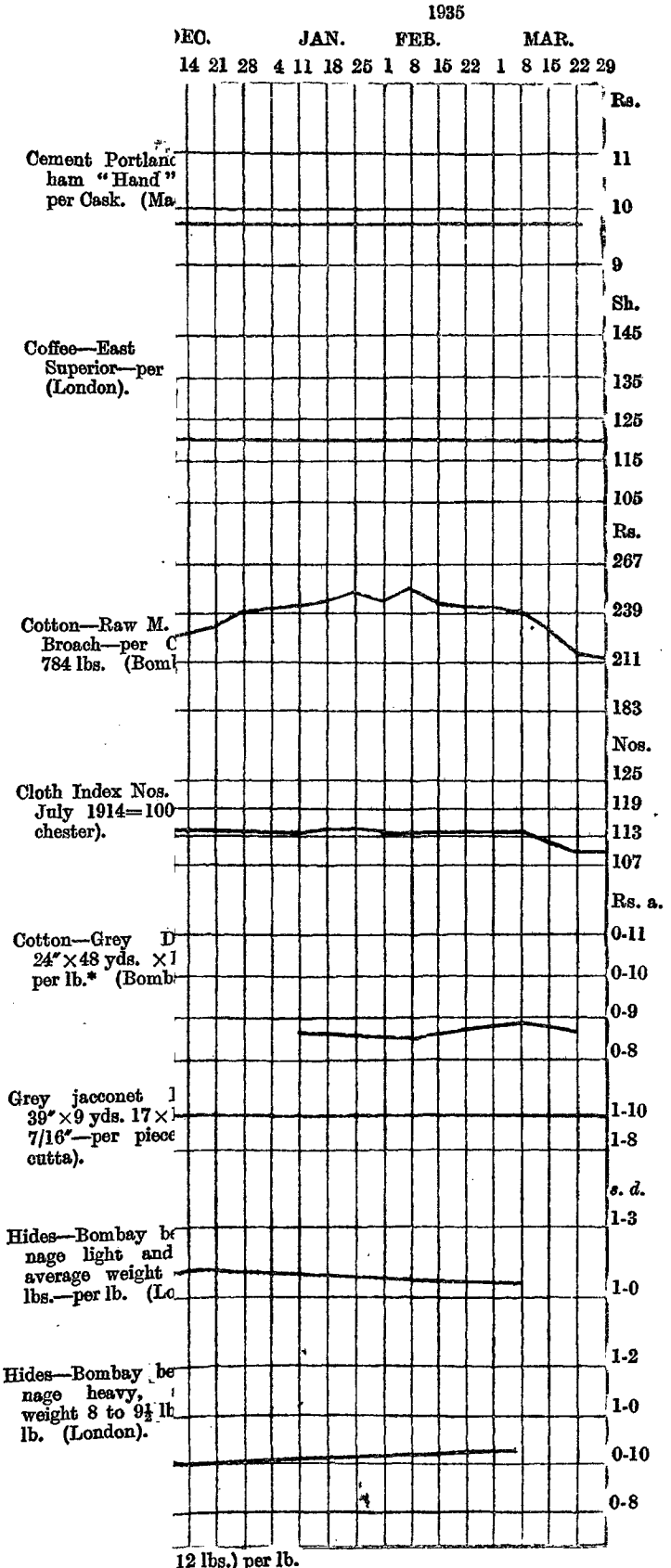

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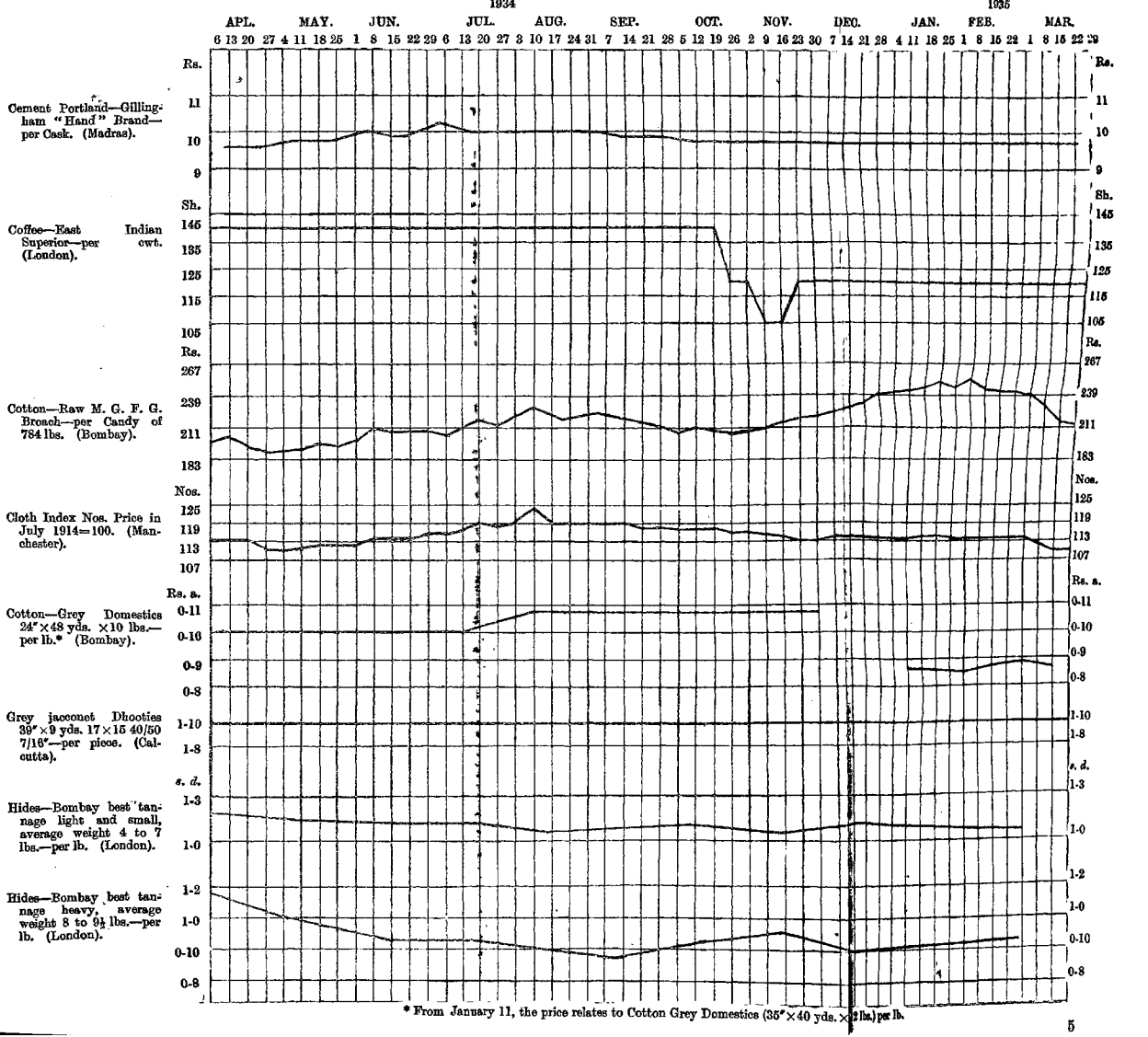
CHART 9.

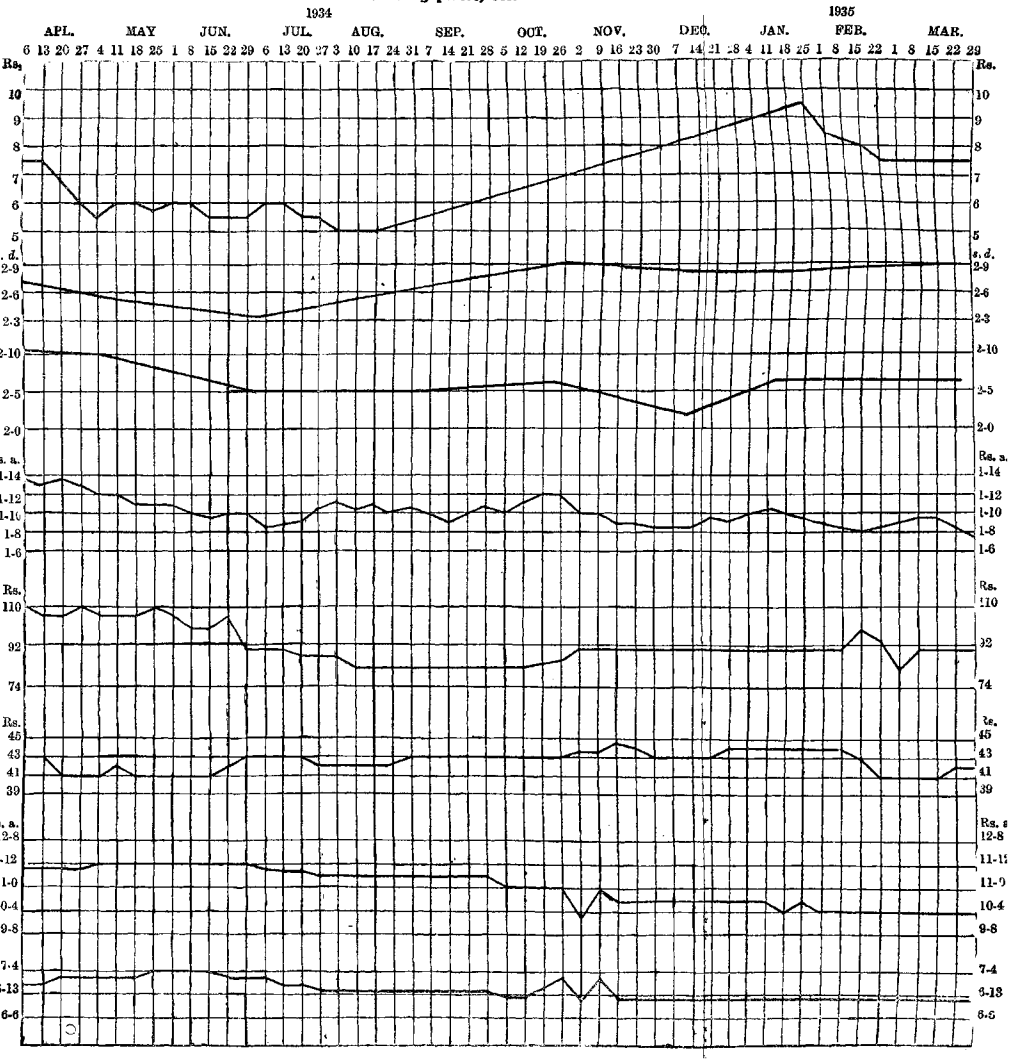
Chart showing prices, etc.


1934
1935
APL. MAY. JUN. JUL. AUG. SEP. OCT. NOV. DEC. JAN. FEB. MAR.
6 13 20 27 4 11 18 25 1 8 15 22 29 6 13 20 27 3 10 17 24 31 7 14 21 28 5 12 19 26 2 9 16 23 30 7 14 21 28 4 11 18 25 1 8 15 22 1 8 15 22 29
Cement Portland—Gillingham "Hand" Brand—per Cask. (Madras).
Rs. 11 10 9
Coffee—East Indian Superior—per cwt. (London).
Sh. 145 135 125 115 105
Cotton—Raw M. G. F. G. Broach—per Candy of 784 lbs. (Bombay).
Rs. 267 239 211 183
Cloth Index Nos. Price in July 1914=100. (Manchester).
Nos. 125 119 113 107
Cotton—Grey Domestics 24"×48 yds. ×10 lbs.—per lb.* (Bombay).
Rs. a. 0-11 0-10 0-9 0-8
Grey jacconet Dhooties 39"×9 yds. 17×15 40/50 7/16"—per piece. (Calcutta).
1-10 1-8
Hides—Bombay best tannage light and small, average weight 4 to 7 lbs.—per lb. (London).
s. d. 1-3 1-0
Hides—Bombay best tannage heavy, average weight 8 to 9½ lbs.—per lb. (London).
1-2 1-0 0-10 0-8

* From January 11, the price relates to Cotton Grey Domestics (35"×40 yds. ×12 lbs.) per lb.

CHART 9.

Chart showing prices, etc.



Hides—Arsenic (Cows) Agras North Western —per 20 lbs. (Calcutta).

Skins—Tanned Sheep Bombay Firsts good tannage 8-10 lbs.—per lb. (London).

Skins—Tanned Goat Bombay Firsts good tannage 12-16 lbs.—per lb. (London).

Skins—Tanned Sheep —per lb. (Madras).

Skins, Raw—Goat—per 100 pieces (Calcutta).

Continental Basic Steel Bars—per Candy of 746½ lbs. (Bombay).

Galvanized Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge British Prime quality—per cwt. (Calcutta).

Mild Steel Bars and Rounds (Base Price) Tata B. S. S.—per cwt. (Calcutta).

CHART 9.

Sheet No. 3.

Chart showing prices, etc.

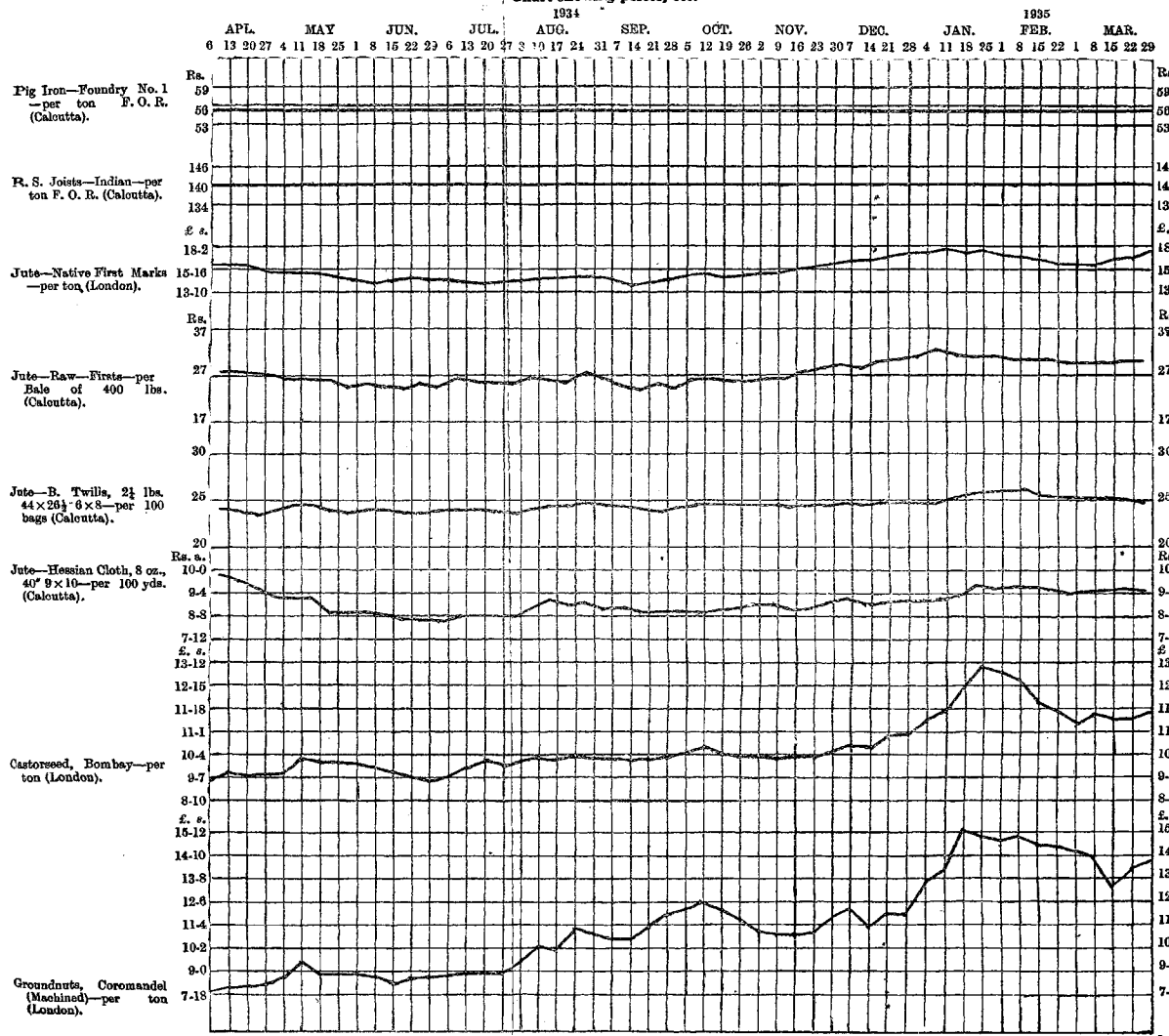


CHART 9.

Chart showing prices, etc.

Sheet No. 4.

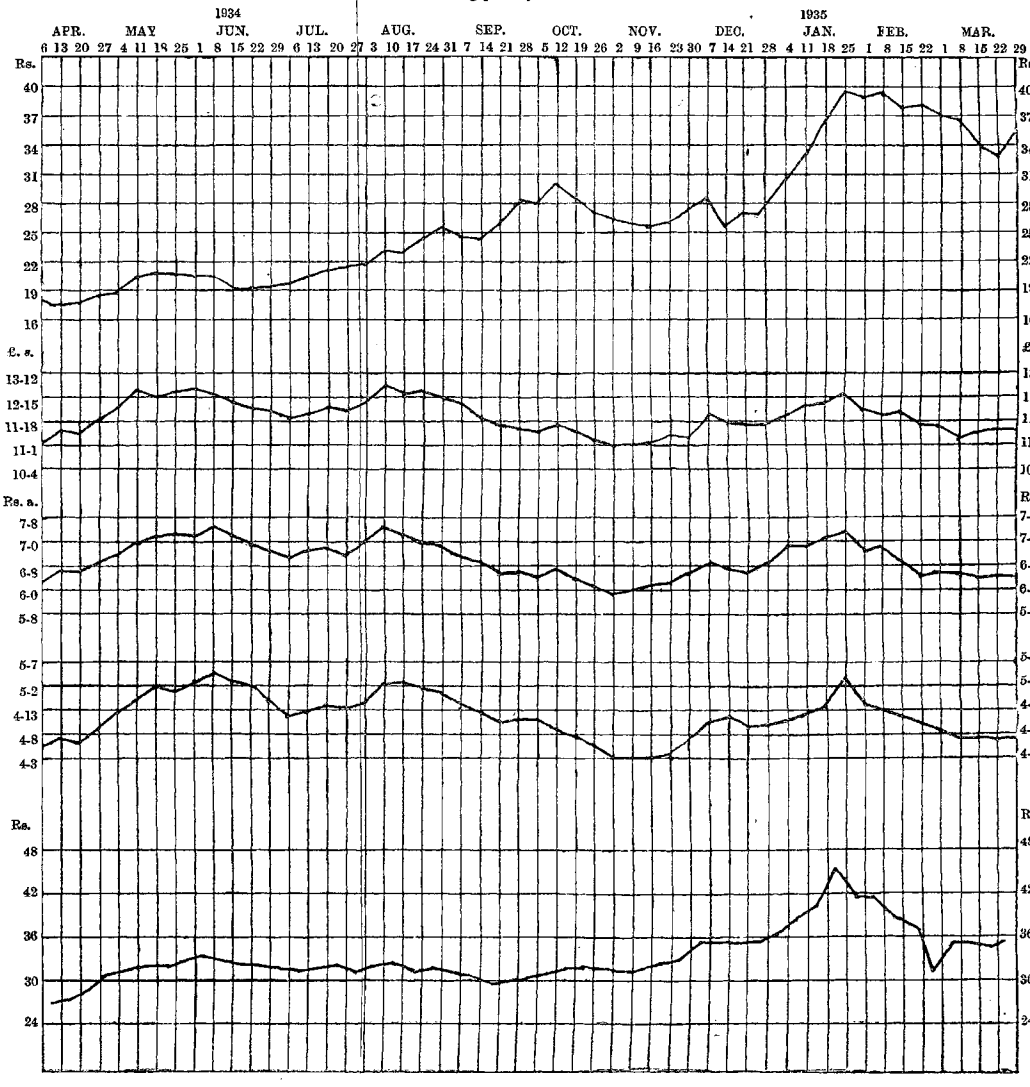
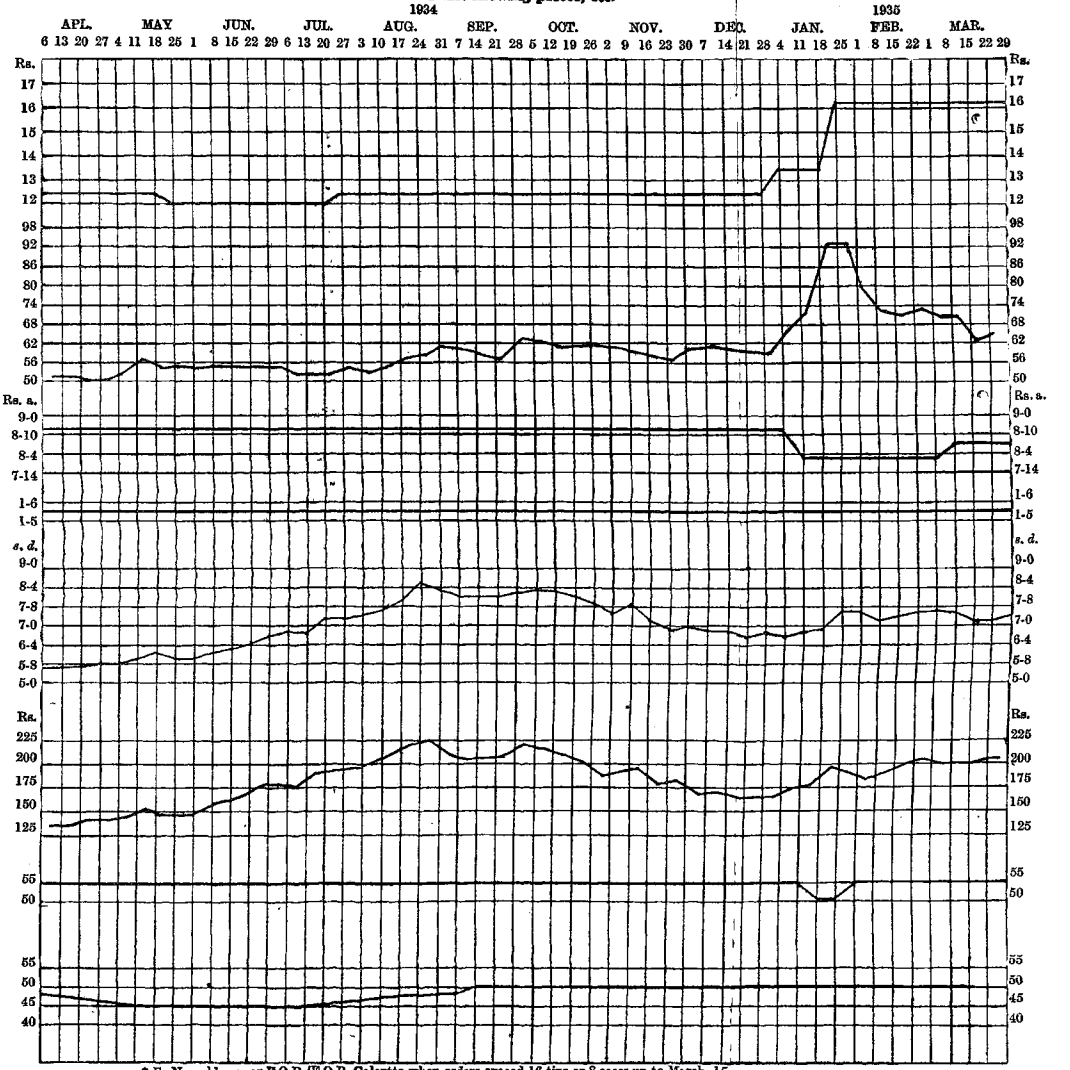

1934
1935
APR. MAY JUN. JUL. AUG. SEP. OCT. NOV. DEC. JAN. FEB. MAR.
6 13 20 27 4 11 18 25 1 8 15 22 29 6 13 20 27 3 10 17 24 31 7 14 21 28 5 12 19 26 2 9 16 23 30 7 14 21 28 4 11 18 25 1 8 15 22 1 8 15 22 29
Rs.
40 37 34 31 28 25 22 19 16
£. s.
13-12 12-15 11-18 11-1 10-4
Rs. a.
7-8 7-0 6-8 6-0 5-8 5-7 5-2 4-13 4-8 4-3
Rs.
48 42 36 30 24
Groundnuts, Machine decorticated—per Candy of 500 lbs. (Madras).
Linseed, Bombay—per ton (London).
Linseed—Bold—per cwt. (Bombay).
Linseed—Small grain—per Ind. Md. (Calcutta).
Rapeseed—Toria, 9 per cent Admixture—per Candy of 656 lbs. (Sarachi).

CHART 9.

Sheet No. 5.

Chart showing prices, etc.



Castor Oil—No. 1 Fine Pale— per Md. F.O.B. (Calcutta).

Coconut Oil White—per Candy of 654 lbs. (Cochin).

Kerosene Oil—Chester *ex*-Narculdanga—per case.* (Calcutta).

Petrol (in bulk)—per gallon. (Calcutta).

Rice—Rangoon Two Stars —per cwt. C.I.F. (London).

Rice—Big Mills Specials— per 100 Baskets of 75 lbs. each. (Rangoon).

Salt—Liverpool *ex*-golah— per 100 Mds. (Calcutta).

Salt—Aden Solar Fine *ex*-ship—per 100 Mds. (Calcutta).

* *Ex*-Narculdanga or F.O.R./F.O.B. Calcutta when orders exceed 16 tins or 8 cases up to March, 15.

CHART 9.

Sheet No. 6.

Chart showing prices, etc.

Shellac—T. N. Orange—per cwt. (London).

Shellac—T. N.—per B. Md. (Calcutta).

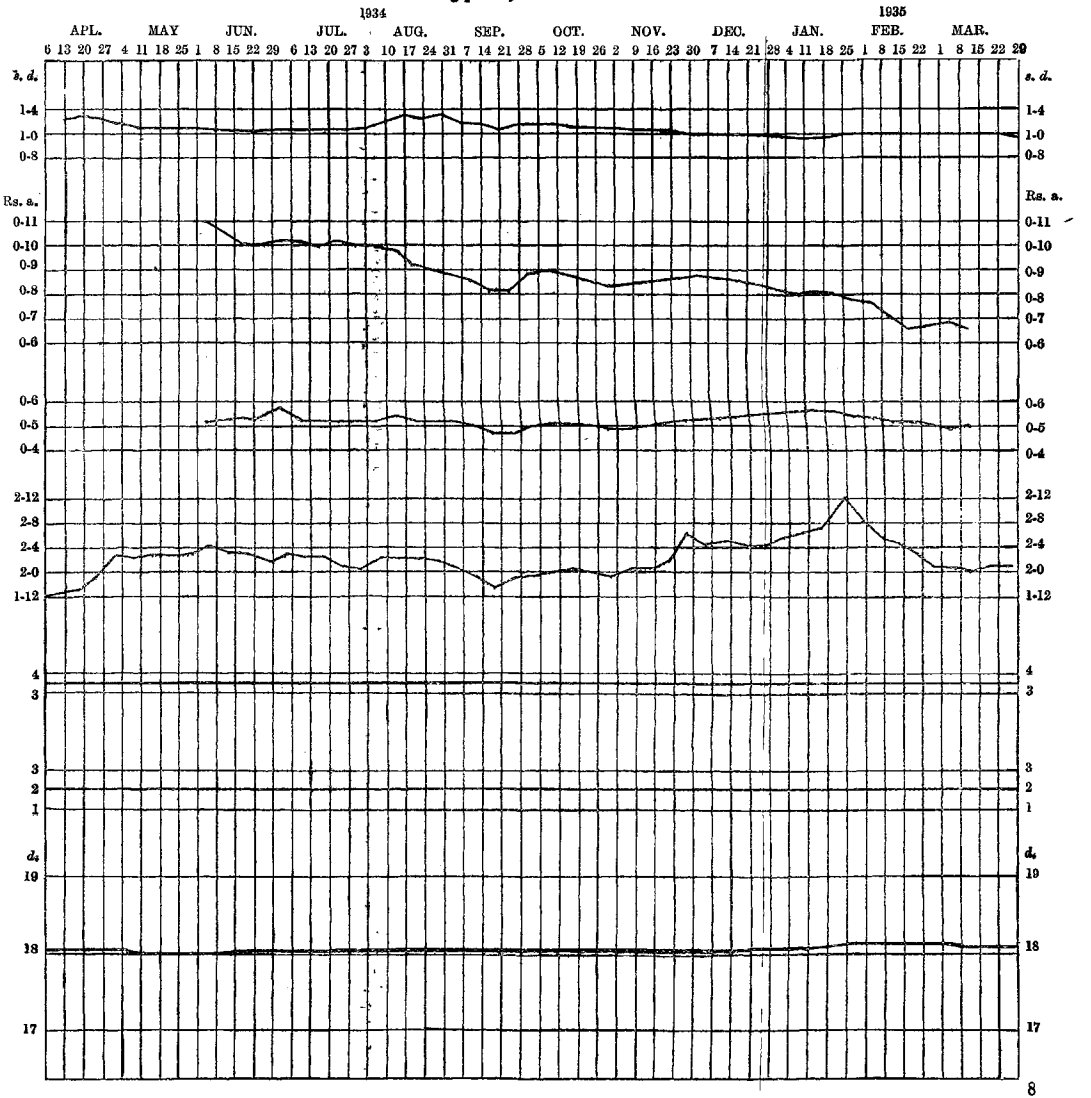
Sugar—Java white 25 D. S. and/or higher—per B. Md. (Calcutta).

Sugar—M a r h o w r a h Crystal No. 1 (Factory delivery basis)—per Md. (Cawnpore).

Sheet No. 7.

CHART 9.

Chart showing prices, etc.



REVIEW OF THE TRADE OF INDIA IN 1934-35.

PART I—REPORT.

CHAPTER I.

General.

The year under review saw a small improvement in the volume of international trade. According to the *Review of the World Trade* for 1934, published by the Economic Intelligence Service of the League of Nations, the quantum of trade in 1934 increased by 3 per cent as compared with 1933. The recovery was, however, very uneven, for while in some countries there was an undoubted improvement in conditions, in others progress was either slow or entirely absent. Generally, it may be said that countries in the sterling group have done better than countries in the gold *bloc*. World trade is, however, still much below the level of 1929, the volume of trade in 1934 being estimated at 77·5 per cent of the 1929 figure. The history of the past few years suggests that measures of internal reconstruction are successful only to a limited extent in stimulating economic recovery. In some respects the course of events during the year was such as to retard, instead of furthering, a world revival of trade. In the political sphere international conditions were not such as to inspire that confidence in the future which is essential to a trade revival. In the field of finance, the silver purchase policy of the United States Government forced up the prices of that commodity and led to a serious overvaluation of the Chinese currency, and finally, to the virtual abandonment by China of the silver standard. During the year under review the gold standard currencies were subjected to a severe strain, and both the franc and the belga developed considerable weakness at times. Towards the close of the year there was a large movement of funds from Belgium which threatened the stability of her banking system and currency, and at the end of March a comprehensive series of measures were introduced, including the devaluation of the belga by 28 per cent and Government control over the banking system. In Germany, the heavy imports of foreign raw materials in 1933 and early in 1934 led to the weakening of the exchange position and the depletion of the gold reserves of the Reichsbank. In March, 1934, drastic restrictions were imposed on the imports of raw materials and semi-manufactured goods. Later, Germany proclaimed a moratorium upon the transfer of the service of her external long-term and medium-term debts. In September, the restrictions on imports were tightened and all articles were brought under control. These measures led to the conclusion by several countries of clearing agreements with Germany and the development of trade with others on a compensation basis. In Italy also stringent control of foreign exchange was introduced in December, 1934, to support the lira, and an elaborate system of quotas and clearing agreements built up to regulate her trade. Thus the measures of restriction already adopted by these countries in pursuance either of national self-sufficiency or the maintenance of exchange were extended and reinforced during the year under review. Restrictions of various kinds on imports, either with the object of maintaining the stability of the currency, or in furtherance of economic self-sufficiency

are in force in several other European countries. The increasing tendency towards bilateralism is one of the marked features of world trade to-day.

In India, signs of a further progress towards recovery were visible in many directions during the year under review. From such indications as are available, industrial progress seems to have been fairly generally maintained. The cotton mill industry did very well in the year under review; production recorded a large advance and the rate of clearance was also more satisfactory than in the preceding year. The jute industry had a good record. Production increased and exports advanced, the stock situation was much easier, and jute shares appreciated in value. Conditions in the iron and steel industry were also satisfactory and there was an appreciable increase in production. From such returns of production as are available, it would appear that there was improvement to a varying extent in the output of cement, paper, and the chemical industries. In the case of sugar the total production for the season is likely to show an increase over the preceding season, while the production of matches in the latter half of the year showed an appreciable improvement. The output of petrol and kerosene also increased during the year under review. There was not, however, much improvement in conditions in the coal industry. As regards foreign trade, the increase in imports was much larger than in the case of exports, and the balance of trade in merchandise fell by R11¾ crores. Exports of gold, however, continued on a large, though a more restricted, scale than in the preceding year, and India's position as regards foreign payments thus continued favourable. National credit stood high, and the conversion operations of Government were attended with marked success. The rate of interest on Government borrowings fell for the first time since 1896 to 3 per cent. The price of gilt-edge continued firm. The active circulation of currency notes was generally higher than in the preceding year. There was also an improvement in the net ton mileage of class I railways from 18,383 million to over 20,012 million. The index numbers of non-speculative industrial securities improved from 113 in April, 1934, to 133 in March, 1935, while those of speculative securities rose from 196 in April 1934 to 236 in the closing month of the year. As regards the agricultural situation, the output of some of the major crops was less than in the preceding season. There was, however, some improvement in agricultural prices, oilseeds and cotton showing a distinct recovery. During the second half of the year, jute prices also advanced. Wheat, however, fetched lower prices than in the preceding year while prices of rice improved to some extent. Tea had a disappointing year and prices could not be maintained at the preceding year's level. On the whole, the agricultural situation was distinctly better than in 1933-34, specially in the latter half of the year. Prices, however, are still at a low level, while the overseas demand for Indian produce like rice, wheat, and most kinds of oilseeds has shown few signs of improvement.

Agricultural conditions.

The monsoon of 1934 appeared somewhat later than usual, but it gave, on the whole, fairly well-distributed rains. There were no prolonged breaks and the rainfall during the monsoon period was within 10 per cent of the normal, except in Rajputana, Central India, and the Central Provinces, where it proved excessive and in Mysore and Madras where it was defective. During the retreating

period of the monsoon the rainfall was in excess of the normal in Assam and Bengal, normal in Burma, Mysore and the Bombay Presidency, excluding Sind; elsewhere it was defective, particularly in the United Provinces. Taking the year as a whole, the rainfall was generally within 20 per cent of the normal.

From the agricultural point of view, the season cannot, on the whole, be considered to have been very favourable. Compared with the preceding season, the total outturn of rice decreased by 3 per cent, Burma, where the previous season was a very favourable one, recording a fall of 12 per cent. Prospects of a very good sugarcane crop were marred to some extent by the cold spell and frost in January. The outturn of jute increased by 6 per cent as compared with the preceding season, but the yield of cotton decreased by 5 per cent, the crop being damaged by excessive rain and frost in some of the important growing tracts. Unfavourable seasonal conditions also affected the yield of groundnut, sesamum and castor seed crops. The wheat crop of 1933-34, which was mostly moved during the year under review, was about the same as in the previous season, but the outturn of rape and mustard, and linseed (winter oilseeds) recorded during 1933-34 declines of 10 per cent and 7 per cent respectively due largely to unfavourable weather conditions

Industrial disputes.—Industrial disputes during 1934 were more numerous, and resulted in much more loss of working days than in 1933. The general strike in the Bombay textile mills which lasted from April to June, 1934, and in which more than 90,000 men were involved, accounted for more than half the total loss of working days during the year 1934. The strike in the Sholapur Cotton Mills lasting from February to May and that in the Empress Cotton Mills at Nagpur from May to July were the other two industrial disputes of magnitude. The textile mills strike in Ahmedabad which began at the end of January, 1935, affected some 33 mills, but was happily terminated early in February.

Index numbers of prices.—The wholesale price level in India did not show any marked appreciation in the year under review, though the steady tone noticed in the latter half of 1933-34 was fully maintained. The Calcutta wholesale price index number (July 1914=100) stood at 143 in September, 1929. In September, 1931, when Britain went off the gold standard, the index number stood at 91. The rupee, which was linked to sterling, reacted to the immediate consequences of sterling's departure from gold, and the price level improved to 98 in December of the year. This advantage was not maintained in 1932 which saw a steady decline to lower levels, the index number falling to 88 in December, 1932. The early months of 1933 saw further weakness, but thereafter the price level steadied itself, and in December, 1933, the index number stood at 89. January saw an improvement by one point which was lost in the succeeding month, while in March there was a further fall to 88. During 1934-35 the price level generally fluctuated within a margin of two points from this level, the changes being more often in the upward direction; January, 1935, was however an exceptional month and saw a sharp rise by six points from 88 in the preceding month. This advance was only temporary and was due to a speculative rise in the price of cereals and oilseeds. In March, 1935, the index number stood at 87.

General.

The following table gives the index numbers of wholesale prices in some of the important countries of the world :—

——	India, Calcutta (July 1914 = 100)	United Kingdom Board of Trade (1913 = 100)	United Kingdom Board of Trade (1930 = 100)	United States of America (1926 = 100)	Canada (1926 = 100)	Australia (1911 = 100)	Japan (October 1900 = 100)	France (1913 = 100)
1929—								
September	143	135·8	..	96·1	97·3	185·8	217·5	608
December	134	132·5	..	93·3	96·2	176·0	205·0	596
1930—								
March	125	124·5	104·3	90·2	91·9	164·7	195·9	558
June	116	120·7	100·9	86·8	88·0	165·7	181·2	540
September	111	115·5	96·9	84·4	82·5	153·2	171·5	556
December	100	108·9	91·9	79·6	77·8	139·9	160·8	541
1931—								
March	100	105·9	89·2	76·0	75·1	145·6	158·3	539
June	93	103·2	86·6	72·1	72·2	142·5	150·7	518
September	91	99·2	84·2	71·2	69·7	139·1	149·6	473
December	98	105·9	89·2	68·6	70·4	142·5	151·0	442
1932—								
March	94	104·7	87·7	66·0	69·1	143·8	158·5	444
June	86	98·0	83·1	63·9	66·6	139·0	146·4	425
September	91	102·1	85·9	65·3	66·9	144·1	167·4	413
December	88	101·0	84·8	62·6	64·0	136·7	184·6	413
1933—								
March	82	97·6	82·7	60·2	64·4	133·3	177·4	390
June	89	101·7	86·2	65·0	67·6	143·9	179·6	403
September	88	103·0	87·8	70·8	68·9	148·1	182·4	397
December	89	102·8	87·6	70·8	69·0	143·6	175·5	407
1934—								
January	90	104·6	88·8	72·2	70·6	145·6	175·5	405
February	89	105·3	89·2	73·6	72·1	145·2	177·5	400
March	88	103·8	88·2	73·7	72·0	145·9	176·9	394
April	89	102·8	87·7	73·3	71·1	147·1	176·9	387
May	90	102·4	87·2	73·7	71·1	145·6	176·2	381
June	90	103·6	87·9	74·6	72·1	146·3	174·5	379
July	89	103·4	87·3	74·8	72·0	148·3	174·1	374
August	89	105·5	89·0	76·4	72·3	150·0	176·9	371
September	89	105·2	88·4	77·6	72·0	149·3	179·2	365
October	89	104·1	87·8	76·5	71·4	149·3	181·8	357
November	88	104·1	87·5	76·5	71·2	147·0	181·1	356
December	88	104·4	87·8	76·9	71·2	145·9	181·1	344
1935—								
January	94	(a)	88·3	78·8	71·4	145·9	181·5	350
February	90	(a)	88·0	79·5	71·9	145·1	184·1	343
March	87	(a)	86·9	79·3	72·0	144·3	183·5	335
April	88	(a)	87·5	80·1	72·5	..	182·3	336
May	91	(a)	88·1	..	72·5	..	..	340

(a) Discontinued.

General.

It must be remembered that the use of index numbers as an indicator of comparative trade prosperity is seriously limited by the existence of independent currencies not based on a common standard, and changes in the value of currencies. Similarly, measures of control or restriction of output may raise the price-level in a country without increasing the volume of transactions which is equally essential to trade prosperity. In the United Kingdom, the Board of Trade Index Number, with its base year in 1913, stood at 104·6 in January, 1934, as compared with 135·8 in September, 1929. From March till July the level of prices was lower, but appreciated again in August to 105·5. There was a loss of a little over one point from October, and in December of the year the price index stood at nearly the January level. The new series of index numbers, with 1930 as the base, also shows a remarkable stability in price level during 1934. The index number stood at 88·8 in January, 1934, and the fluctuations generally remained within about one point during the year. Between January, 1934, and April, 1935, there was a gain of about eight points in the wholesale price level in the United States of America due to the devaluation of the dollar as well as to the operations of the N. R. A. and the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. In Canada, the index number which stood at 70·6 in January, 1934, rose to 72·5 in April, 1935, with a period of weakness between October, 1934, and January, 1935. The Australian Index Number, which stood at 145·6 in January, 1934, strengthened to 150 in August. The price level gradually declined in succeeding months till at the end of March the index number stood at 144·3. In the case of Japan, another country which abandoned the gold standard in 1931, the trend was definitely upward from July, 1934. In France, which is the most important country in the *gold-bloc*, internal prices almost continuously fell throughout the year.

One of the serious obstacles to the revival of world trade is the disparity in the price-levels of raw materials and manufactured articles. The extent of the fall in prices of raw materials and manufactured articles in India is indicated roughly in the following tables, in which the index numbers of prices for exported articles, comprising mostly raw materials, and for imported articles, consisting mostly of manufactured articles, are separately given.

TABLE I.

Indian Index Number Series (1873=100).

	Exported Articles	Imported Articles
1929— September	217	167
1931— December	123	145
1932— December	120	129
1933— December	114	125

TABLE I—*contd.*

Indian Index Number Series (1873=100)—contd.

	Exported Articles	Imported Articles
1934—		
January	114	122
February	117	125
March	117	126
April	116	123
May	118	123
June	121	124
July	119	122
August	122	122
September	122	123
October	123	122
November	121	123
December	124	124
1935—		
January	128	122
February	132	121
March	128	120
April	126	120
May	127	121

TABLE II.

Calcutta Index Number Series (1914=100).

	Exported Articles	Imported Articles
1929—		
September	133	150
1931—		
December	81	124
1932—		
December	69	115
1933—		
December	73	112
1934—		
January	77	113
February	76	112
March	76	111
April	76	112
May	76	114
June	76	114
July	76	112
August	75	111
September	74	112
October	75	112
November	74	109
December	76	109
1935—		
January	87	109
February	78	109
March	75	108
April	77	108
May	81	110

Table I gives the Indian Price Index Number series for exported and imported articles separately, month by month, from January, 1934, and also gives, for purposes of comparison, index numbers for September, 1929, December, 1931, 1932 and 1933. Table II is based on a rough division of the Calcutta wholesale price index number series into articles of export and articles of import. In order to illustrate the trend further, the changes in relation

to the price level in September, 1929, and December, 1931, are expressed in the form of percentages in the following statements :—

I.

Indian Index Number Series.

Fall as compared with September, 1929, and December, 1931, in	September, 1929		December, 1931	
	Exported Articles	Imported Articles	Exported Articles	Imported Articles
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
December, 1931 . . .	43	13	—	—
December, 1932 . . .	45	23	2	11
December, 1933 . . .	47	25	7	14
December, 1934 . . .	43	26	1*	14
March, 1935	41	28	4*	17

* Rise.

II.

Calcutta Index Number Series.

Fall as compared with September, 1929, and December, 1931, in	September, 1929		December, 1931	
	Exported Articles	Imported Articles	Exported Articles	Imported Articles
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
December, 1931 . . .	39	17	—	—
December, 1932 . . .	48	23	15	7
December, 1933 . . .	45	25	10	10
December, 1934 . . .	43	27	6	12
March, 1935	44	28	7	13

It will be seen from Table I that, as compared with September, 1929, there was in March, 1935, a fall in the case of exported articles of 41 per cent, and in the case of imported articles of 28 per cent. Table II shows that the Calcutta Index Numbers recorded a fall of 44 per cent in the case of exported articles, while in the case of imported articles, the fall was 28 per cent as in the case of the Indian Index Number series. Taking December, 1931, as the basis, there was a rise in December, 1934, in the price level for exported articles by 1 per cent according to the Indian Index Number series and a fall in the case of import price level by 14 per cent. According to the Calcutta Index Number series, there was a fall in December, 1934, as compared with December, 1931, of 6 per cent in the case of exports and of 12 per cent in the case of imports. The Indian Index Number series showed in March, 1935, a further rise of 4 per cent as compared with December, 1931, in

the case of exported articles, and a fall of 17 per cent in the case of imported articles. The Calcutta series, however, showed for the same month a fall of 7 per cent in the case of exported articles, with a corresponding fall of 13 per cent in the case of imported articles. The inference from both series of index numbers is that in recent years the prices of manufactured articles, which comprise the bulk of the imports, are adjusting themselves more to the level of prices for exported articles, though there is yet considerable leeway to be made up.

The table opposite gives the Calcutta index numbers for the various groups of articles for September, 1929, December, 1931, 1932 and 1933, and for each month from January, 1934, to May, 1935. It also gives the percentage decline in the price level in December of each year from 1931 and in March, 1935, as compared with September, 1929.

	INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CALCUTTA (PRICES IN JULY 1914=100)																				PERCENTAGE DECLINE ON THE BASIS OF SEPTEMBER, 1929.				
	September, 1929.	December, 1931.	December, 1932.	December, 1933.	January, 1934.	February, 1934.	March, 1934.	April, 1934.	May, 1934.	June, 1934.	July, 1934.	August, 1934.	September, 1934.	October, 1934.	November, 1934.	December, 1934.	January, 1935.	February, 1935.	March, 1935.	April, 1935.	May, 1935.	December, 1931.	December, 1932.	December, 1933.	December, 1934.	March, 1935.
Cereals—																										
Rice . . .	124	74	56	74	59	60	61	62	65	66	65	74	71	68	66	66	70	73	70	72	73	40	55	40	47	43
Wheat . . .	135	86	89	73	75	76	69	74	72	72	70	72	67	66	72	74	84	77	72	74	74	36	34	46	45	47
Tea . . .	129	68	57	130	149	147	144	..	..	131	139	121	111	117	112	109	106	103	..	..	..	47	56	*	16	..
Oilseeds . .	175	80	78	77	75	76	78	87	94	99	99	99	100	98	99	100	116	105	97	101	103	54	55	56	43	45
Jute, raw . .	90	58	38	38	42	43	42	40	37	36	35	38	37	38	42	44	47	45	47	46	54	36	58	58	51	48
Cotton, raw . .	146	97	89	68	75	73	72	68	71	73	73	74	72	74	76	80	86	80	71	76	78	34	39	53	45	51
Hides and Skins .	109	61	59	62	74	61	59	52	54	46	44	41	44	44	45	49	60	54	55	55	57	44	46	43	55	50
Jute manufactures .	122	87	70	75	79	83	79	78	76	73	74	77	75	75	76	76	81	78	78	74	77	29	43	39	38	36
Cotton manufactures .	161	121	112	114	114	114	114	114	114	115	115	116	116	117	118	119	119	120	119	119	118	25	30	29	26	26
Metals . . .	130	110	104	101	102	102	102	102	104	103	101	101	101	100	99	99	99	98	97	99	101	15	20	22	24	25
Sugar . . .	164	147	139	124	124	123	122	123	126	125	127	128	128	129	124	122	126	124	124	125	129	10	15	24	26	24
All commodities (including pulses, etc.).	143	98	88	89	90	89	88	89	90	90	89	89	89	89	88	88	94	90	87	88	91	31	38	38	38	39

* Increase of about 1 per cent.

It will be seen from the above table that, during the year under review there was a noticeable improvement in the oilseeds group. The price of rice in 1934-35 was, on the whole, a little better than in the previous year. The index number of wheat prices declined from 74 in April to 66 in October; subsequently there was some recovery. The improvement in tea prices which occurred in 1933-34 was not maintained in 1934-35. The index number for raw jute, which had receded from 40 in April, 1934, to 35 in July, 1934, rose thereafter till 47 was registered in March, 1935. Jute manufactures were more or less steady throughout the year. The advance in raw cotton prices was reflected in the rise in the price index from 68 in April, 1934, to 86 in January, 1935. There was, however, a sharp setback towards the close of the year. Cotton manufactures were steady with a moderate gain in prices. Hides and skins were on a lower level of prices in 1934-35 than in the preceding year. Metals showed a declining trend in the latter half of the year.

The study of the course of prices above given has indicated that the prices of agricultural commodities have fallen in a much greater degree than those of manufactured goods. In the tables below, an evaluation of the outturn of the principal crops in each province in India has been given in order to illustrate the shrinkage in the national income derived from agriculture. The results for 1928-29 and for 1933-34, the latest agricultural year for which statistics are available, have been compared. Crops have been evaluated in most cases by taking the average harvest price for each crop in the different provinces. Thus the money which the cultivator gets for his produce has been taken as far as possible. It must be remembered that the data in most cases are only of very rough accuracy and that the calculations include only the value of the main crops; no allowance has also been made for the effect of seasonal conditions on the production of individual years. The fall has not been uniform in the case of the various agricultural commodities, and, therefore, the agricultural incomes of the various provinces have been affected differently.

TABLE I.

Value of total production of the principal crops considered in each Province in 1928-29 and 1933-34.

Provinces	1928-29 Value in lakhs of Rs.	1933-34 Value in lakhs of Rs.	Change in value in lakhs of Rs.	Percentage decrease from 1928-29.
Madras	1,80,78	83,17	—97,61	—54·0
Bombay	1,20,52	60,52	—60,00	—49·8
Bengal	2,32,59	95,56	—1,37,03	—58·9
United Provinces	1,40,52	85,65	—54,87	—39·0
Punjab	76,78	40,11	—36,67	—47·8
Burma	63,38	23,26	—40,12	—63·3
Bihar and Orissa	1,37,86*	55,34	—82,52	—59·9
Central Provinces and Berar	68,77	30,33	—38,44	—55·9
Total	10,21,20*	4,73,94	—5,47,26	—53·6

* Revised. Jute crop which was previously omitted from the calculation has been included.

TABLE II.

Value of some principal crops in Madras in 1928-29 and 1933-34.

Crops.	1928-29. Value in lakhs of Rs.	1933-34. Value in lakhs of Rs.	Change in value in lakhs of Rs.
1. Rice	97,26	45,20	—52,06
2. Cotton	11,00	5,38	—5,62
3. Sugar (raw)	6,54	4,39	—2,15
4. Tea	1,98	1,83	—15
5. Groundnuts	34,64	13,82	—20,82
6. Sesamum	2,45	1,05	—1,40
7. Castor	65	38	—27
8. Jowar	15,54	6,77	—8,77
9. Bajra	10,72	4,35	—6,37
Total	1,80,78	83,17	—97,61

TABLE III.

Value of some principal crops in Bombay in 1928-29 and 1933-34.

Crops.	1928-29. Value in lakhs of Rs.	1933-34. Value in lakhs of Rs.	Change in value in lakhs of Rs.
1. Cotton	15,94	6,56	—9,38
2. Wheat	7,94	6,34	—1,60
3. Sesamum	75	29	—46
4. Sugar (raw)	5,03	2,94	—2,09
5. Gram	2,07	1,36	—71
6. Jowar	21,21	11,12	—10,09
7. Bajra	9,86	4,59	—5,27
8. Rice	31,77	17,09	—14,68
9. Tobacco	9,50	5,04	—4,46
10. Groundnuts	16,45	5,19	—11,26
Total	1,20,52	60,52	—60,00

TABLE IV.

Value of some principal crops in Bengal in 1928-29 and 1933-34.

Crops.	1928-29. Value in lakhs of Rs.	1933-34. Value in lakhs of Rs.	Change in value in lakhs of Rs.
1. Rice	1,71,35	67,54	—1,03,81
2. Jute	37,25	11,99	—25,26
3. Tea	6,73	4,88	—1,85
4. Sugar (raw)	5,02	4,90	—12
5. Linseed	41	24	—17
6. Sesamum	62	44	—18
7. Rapeseed	2,93	1,95	—98
8. Wheat	52	33	—19
9. Barley	25	13	—12
10. Gram	63	37	—26
11. Cotton	24	11	—13
12. Tobacco	6,64	2,68	—3,96
Total	2,32,59	95,56	—1,37,03

TABLE V.

Value of some principal crops in the United Provinces in 1928-29 and 1933-34.

Crops.	1928-29. Value in lakhs of Rs.	1933-34. Value in lakhs of Rs.	Change in value in lakhs of Rs.
1. Wheat	35,87	17,70	—18,17
2. Cotton	3,80	1,54	—2,26
3. Sugar (raw)	18,32	20,25	+1,93
4. Rapeseed	7,32	3,64	—3,68
5. Linseed	1,72	1,00	—72
6. Rice	22,16	17,57	—4,59
7. Barley	18,06	8,44	—9,62
8. Jowar	4,83	2,18	—2,65
9. Bajra	4,48	1,87	—2,61
10. Maize	8,56	3,43	—5,13
11. Gram	15,40	8,03	—7,37
Total	1,40,52	85,65	—54,87

TABLE VI.

Value of some principal crops in the Punjab in 1928-29 and 1933-34.

Crops.	1928-29. Value in lakhs of Rs.	1933-34. Value in lakhs of Rs.	Change in value in lakhs of Rs.
1. Wheat	35,52	16,16	—19,36
2. Cotton	8,47	6,38	—2,09
3. Sugar (raw)	4,72	3,22	—1,50
4. Rapeseed	3,03	1,18	—1,85
5. Barley	2,41	58	—1,83
6. Jowar	1,06	37	—69
7. Bajra	3,40	1,80	—1,60
8. Maize	4,31	1,32	—2,99
9. Gram	9,26	6,72	—2,54
10. Rice (unhusked)	4,60	2,38	—2,22
Total	76,78	40,11	—36,67

TABLE VII.

Value of some principal crops in Burma in 1928-29 and 1933-34.

Crops.	1928-29. Value in lakhs of Rs.	1933-34. Value in lakhs of Rs.	Change in value in lakhs of Rs.
1. Rice	56,20	19,81	—36,39
2. Sesamum	88	48	—40
3. Groundnuts	1,93	76	—1,17
4. Rubber	57	10	—47
5. Maize	21	7	—14
6. Gram	38	26	—12
7. Tobacco	3,21	1,78	—1,43
Total	63,38	23,26	—40,12

TABLE VIII.

Value of some principal crops in Bihar and Orissa in 1928-29 and 1933-34.

Crops.	1928-29. Value in lakhs of Rs.	1933-34. Value in lakhs of Rs.	Change in value in lakhs of Rs.
1. Rice	94,62	33,19	—61,43
2. Wheat	8,38	4,13	—4,25
3. Barley	5,92	2,58	—3,34
4. Gram	6,62	3,35	—3,27
5. Sugar (raw)	5,49	5,19	—30
6. Rapeseed	3,79	1,38	—2,41
7. Linseed	1,97	87	—1,10
8. Maize	5,11	2,44	—2,67
9. Tobacco	3,05	1,43	—1,62
10. Cotton	22	7	—15
11. Jute	2,69	71	—1,98
Total	1,37,86	55,34	—82,52

TABLE IX.

Value of some principal crops in the Central Provinces and Berar in 1928-29 and 1933-34.

Crops.	1928-29. Value in lakhs of Rs.	1933-34. Value in lakhs of Rs.	Change in value in lakhs of Rs.
1. Rice	25,44	12,40	—13,04
2. Cotton	18,52	5,56	—12,96
3. Wheat	7,62	4,99	—2,63
4. Gram	2,13	1,29	—84
5. Sesamum	1,24	43	—81
6. Linseed	99	91	—8
7. Jowar	12,83	4,75	—8,08
Total	68,77	30,33	—38,44

These tables show that the largest decrease in the money value of agricultural produce occurred in the case of Burma. As compared with 1928-29, there was a drop by 63·3 per cent in the agricultural income of Burma, as calculated above, and this was principally due to the slump in the price of rice. In Bengal, there was a decline of 58·9 per cent, and in Bihar and Orissa of 59·9 per cent. In Madras there was a decline by 54 per cent, the value of two principal products, rice and groundnuts, showing a substantial decline. In Bombay, the decline was to the extent of 49·8 per cent and in the Punjab of 47·8 per cent; while in the United Provinces there was a decline by only 39 per cent. In the Central Provinces and Berar there was a decline of 55·9 per cent. Taking these eight provinces together, there was a fall of 53·6 per

General.

The following table gives the index numbers of wholesale prices in some of the important countries of the world :—

—	India, Calcutta (July 1914 = 100)	United Kingdom Board of Trade (1913 = 100)	United Kingdom Board of Trade (1930 = 100)	United States of America (1926 = 100)	Canada (1926 = 100)	Australia (1911 = 100)	Japan (October 1900 = 100)	France (1913 = 100)
1929—								
September	143	135·8	..	96·1	97·3	185·8	217·5	608
December	134	132·5	..	93·3	96·2	176·0	205·0	596
1930—								
March	125	124·5	104·3	90·2	91·9	164·7	195·9	558
June	116	120·7	100·9	86·8	88·0	165·7	181·2	540
September	111	115·5	96·9	84·4	82·5	153·2	171·5	556
December	100	108·9	91·9	79·6	77·8	139·9	160·8	541
1931—								
March	100	105·9	89·2	76·0	75·1	145·6	158·3	539
June	93	103·2	86·6	72·1	72·2	142·5	150·7	518
September	91	99·2	84·2	71·2	69·7	139·1	149·6	473
December	98	105·9	89·2	68·6	70·4	142·5	151·0	442
1932—								
March	94	104·7	87·7	66·0	69·1	143·8	158·5	444
June	86	98·0	83·1	63·9	66·6	139·0	146·4	425
September	91	102·1	85·9	65·3	66·9	144·1	167·4	413
December	88	101·0	84·8	62·6	64·0	136·7	184·6	413
1933—								
March	82	97·6	82·7	60·2	64·4	133·3	177·4	390
June	89	101·7	86·2	65·0	67·6	143·9	179·6	403
September	88	103·0	87·8	70·8	68·9	148·1	182·4	397
December	89	102·8	87·6	70·8	69·0	143·6	175·5	407
1934—								
January	90	104·6	88·8	72·2	70·6	145·6	175·5	405
February	89	105·3	89·2	73·6	72·1	145·2	177·5	400
March	88	103·8	88·2	73·7	72·0	145·9	176·9	394
April	89	102·8	87·7	73·3	71·1	147·1	176·9	387
May	90	102·4	87·2	73·7	71·1	145·6	176·2	381
June	90	103·6	87·9	74·6	72·1	146·3	174·5	379
July	89	103·4	87·3	74·8	72·0	148·3	174·1	374
August	89	105·5	89·0	76·4	72·3	150·0	176·9	371
September	89	105·2	88·4	77·6	72·0	149·3	179·2	365
October	89	104·1	87·8	76·5	71·4	149·3	181·8	357
November	88	104·1	87·5	76·5	71·2	147·0	181·1	356
December	88	104·4	87·8	76·9	71·2	145·9	181·1	344
1935—								
January	94	(a)	88·3	78·8	71·4	145·9	181·6	350
February	90	(a)	88·0	79·5	71·9	145·1	184·1	343
March	87	(a)	86·9	79·3	72·0	144·3	183·5	335
April	88	(a)	87·5	80·1	72·5	..	182·3	336
May	91	(a)	88·1	..	72·5	..	..	340

(a) Discontinued.

General.

It must be remembered that the use of index numbers as an indicator of comparative trade prosperity is seriously limited by the existence of independent currencies not based on a common standard, and changes in the value of currencies. Similarly, measures of control or restriction of output may raise the price-level in a country without increasing the volume of transactions which is equally essential to trade prosperity. In the United Kingdom, the Board of Trade Index Number, with its base year in 1913, stood at 104·6 in January, 1934, as compared with 135·8 in September, 1929. From March till July the level of prices was lower, but appreciated again in August to 105·5. There was a loss of a little over one point from October, and in December of the year the price index stood at nearly the January level. The new series of index numbers, with 1930 as the base, also shows a remarkable stability in price level during 1934. The index number stood at 88·8 in January, 1934, and the fluctuations generally remained within about one point during the year. Between January, 1934, and April, 1935, there was a gain of about eight points in the wholesale price level in the United States of America due to the devaluation of the dollar as well as to the operations of the N. R. A. and the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. In Canada, the index number which stood at 70·6 in January, 1934, rose to 72·5 in April, 1935, with a period of weakness between October, 1934, and January, 1935. The Australian Index Number, which stood at 145·6 in January, 1934, strengthened to 150 in August. The price level gradually declined in succeeding months till at the end of March the index number stood at 144·3. In the case of Japan, another country which abandoned the gold standard in 1931, the trend was definitely upward from July, 1934. In France, which is the most important country in the *gold-bloc*, internal prices almost continuously fell throughout the year.

One of the serious obstacles to the revival of world trade is the disparity in the price-levels of raw materials and manufactured articles. The extent of the fall in prices of raw materials and manufactured articles in India is indicated roughly in the following tables, in which the index numbers of prices for exported articles, comprising mostly raw materials, and for imported articles, consisting mostly of manufactured articles, are separately given.

TABLE I.

Indian Index Number Series (1873=100).

	Exported Articles	Imported Articles
1929—September	217	167
1931—December	123	145
1932—December	120	129
1933—December	114	125

cent as compared with 1928-29. A very important point to be borne in mind in interpreting these figures is that so far as food crops are concerned, the cultivator consumes, or exchanges in kind for services rendered, a large portion of the crop which he grows, and to that extent the fall in the prices of food stuffs has not affected him.

Imports and Exports.—The table below gives the values of the imports into, and exports from British India of private merchandise and gold and silver during the three years 1932-33, 1933-34 and 1934-35.

Imports.

(In lakhs of rupees)

—	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35
Private merchandise	1,32,58	1,15,36	1,32,29
Gold and silver	2,95	1,91	5,17
TOTAL IMPORTS .	1,35,53	1,17,27	1,37,46

Exports.

(In lakhs of rupees)

—	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35
Private merchandise	1,35,49	1,49,73	1,54,76
Gold and silver	67,74	58,95	57,34
TOTAL EXPORTS .	2,03,23	2,08,68	2,12,10

The total value of the imports of foreign merchandise into British India during 1934-35 amounted to R132 crores, and that of exports, including re-exports, to R155 crores. Compared with the preceding year, there was an improvement of R17 crores or 15 per cent in the case of imports and of R5 crores, or 3 per cent, in the case of exports, including re-exports. Of the principal items in the import trade which showed definite progress in 1934-35, cotton and cotton goods, which advanced by R5,74 lakhs, deserve mention first. Raw cotton and cotton waste together accounted for an increase of R1,72 lakhs, while cotton manufactures improved by R4,02 lakhs. Imports of metals and ores improved by R1,88 lakhs, iron and steel being responsible for an increase of R85 lakhs, copper, wrought, for R52 lakhs, brass for R30 lakhs, and tin, unwrought, for R15 lakhs. Imports of vehicles improved by R1,83 lakhs. The number of motor cars imported rose from 9,759 to 14,434 and the value of the imports from R1,77 to R2,59 lakhs. The number of motor omnibuses imported rose from 5,496 to 9,973, with an increase in value from R66 to R1,21 lakhs. The value of grain, pulse, and flour imported in the year under review showed a marked increase of R1,82 lakhs (from R84 to R2,66 lakhs). This was principally due to the larger imports of rice, both husked and unhusked. Imports of wool, raw and manufactures, were responsible for an increase of R1,31 lakhs. Other increases of less magnitude were under artificial silk (+R85 lakhs), instruments, apparatus, etc.,

(+R72 lakhs), dyes (+R61 lakhs), fruits and vegetables (+R30 lakhs), chemicals (+R22 lakhs) and oils (+R22 lakhs). Imports of the following, however, recorded decreases: sugar (—R60 lakhs), precious stones (—R25 lakhs), silk, raw and manufactures (—R22 lakhs), soap (—R15 lakhs) and machinery (—R13 lakhs).

On the export side, the principal increase was under raw cotton (+R7,91 lakhs). Compared with the preceding year, exports rose in quantity from 2,729 to 3,446 thousand bales, and in value from R26,59 to R34,50 lakhs. Exports of lac improved by R84 lakhs. Other noticeable increases were under gunny bags (+R53 lakhs), wolfram ore (+R43 lakhs), raw rubber (+R34 lakhs), oil cakes (+R32 lakhs), teak wood (+R29 lakhs), fodder, bran, etc. (+R31 lakhs), tea (+R29 lakhs), manganese ore (+R29 lakhs) and mica (+R24 lakhs). Exports of raw jute improved slightly in quantity, but the value realised was a little less than in the preceding year. There were also decreases in the case of a number of other articles. Seeds showed a decline of R3,12 lakhs, linseed, groundnut and rapeseed being responsible for R1,58, R70 and R39 lakhs respectively. Raw skin fell in value by R1,21 lakhs, and raw wool by R71 lakhs. Exports of opium on private account recorded a fall of R66 lakhs. Other decreases were under hides, tanned or dressed (—R43 lakhs), gunny cloth (—R39 lakhs), paraffin wax (—R37 lakhs), coffee (—R30 lakhs), rice (—R20 lakhs) and cotton twist and yarn (—R19 lakhs).

The total value of the re-exports in 1934-35 amounted to R3,55 lakhs as against R3,42 lakhs in the preceding year, or an increase of R13 lakhs. The most important increase in value was under raw skins (+R34 lakhs), but there was a decline in the quantity exported from 262 to 193 tons. Other increases were silk manufactures (+R13 lakhs), vehicles (+R11 lakhs) and metals other than iron and steel (+R8 lakhs). These increases were largely offset by decreases under cotton piecegoods (—R28 lakhs), raw wool (—R15 lakhs) and a few other and less important items, *e.g.*, iron and steel, wool manufactures, hardware, raw cotton and sugar.

In the following table the values of the imports and exports of merchandise have been compiled on the basis of the declared values in 1913-14 to afford some indication of the changes in the volume of trade. These statistics are necessarily approximate but they are sufficiently accurate to afford a fair measure of the course of trade.

(In crores of Rupees)

—	1913-14	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35
Imports .	183	156	181	190	189	157	143	162	146	172
Exports .	244	228	248	260	263	235	200	176	209	216
TOTAL TRADE IN MERCHANDISE, EXCLUDING RE-EXPORTS.	427	384	429	450	452	392	343	338	355	388

The table shows that there was a marked improvement during the year under review in the volume of both exports and imports, the recovery in the case of imports being larger than in the case of exports. The extent to which the general level of prices for imported articles adjusted itself to the general

level of prices for exported articles may also be seen from the following index numbers which have been obtained by comparing the values of imports and exports, as shown in the preceding table, with the values actually recorded for each :—

——	1913-14	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35
Imports .	100	148	136	133	128	105	88	82	79	77
Exports .	100	132	130	127	118	94	78	75	70	70

It will be seen that export prices are still on a lower level than prices of imported articles. The margin between the index numbers for imports and exports, which was 9 points in the preceding year, declined in the year under review to 7 points due to a fall of 2 points in the import index number. The index numbers given here refer to ex-duty prices at ports.

Balance of Trade.—The visible balance of trade in merchandise and treasure for the year 1934-35 was in favour of India to the extent of R75½ crores as compared with R92 crores in 1933-34. The transactions in treasure on private account resulted in a net export of treasure amounting to R52½ crores, as against R57¼ crores in the preceding year. Net exports of gold amounted to R52½ crores, while silver showed a net import of R37 lakhs. Net exports of currency notes amounted to R37 lakhs.

Gold exports.—The total shipments of gold from India in 1934-35 amounted in value to R53¼ crores as compared with R58 crores in the preceding year. The course of gold prices and the movements of gold have been dealt with in Chapter VII of this Review. The following table gives the average monthly prices of gold at Bombay and the quantities and values of gold exported during each month in 1934-35 :—

Table showing monthly average price of gold at Bombay and quantity and value of gold exported from British India by sea.

Month	Monthly average price of English bar gold 100 touch per tola	Exports	
		Quantity	Value
	R A. P.	Fine ounces	R
1934—			
April	33 7 4	599,888	5,34,61,276
May	33 12 11	588,388	5,29,67,202
June	34 3 1	554,602	5,05,81,917
July	34 4 1	638,562	5,82,83,708
August	34 7 11	108,859	99,73,728
September	35 3 11	78,415	72,27,768
October	35 3 1	418,524	3,89,43,814
November	34 9 11	596,734	5,51,37,847
December	34 14 7	670,949	6,24,69,604
1935—			
January	35 0 7	472,984	4,41,59,954
February	35 1 11	511,214	4,78,22,132
March	36 4 5	535,693	5,15,38,758

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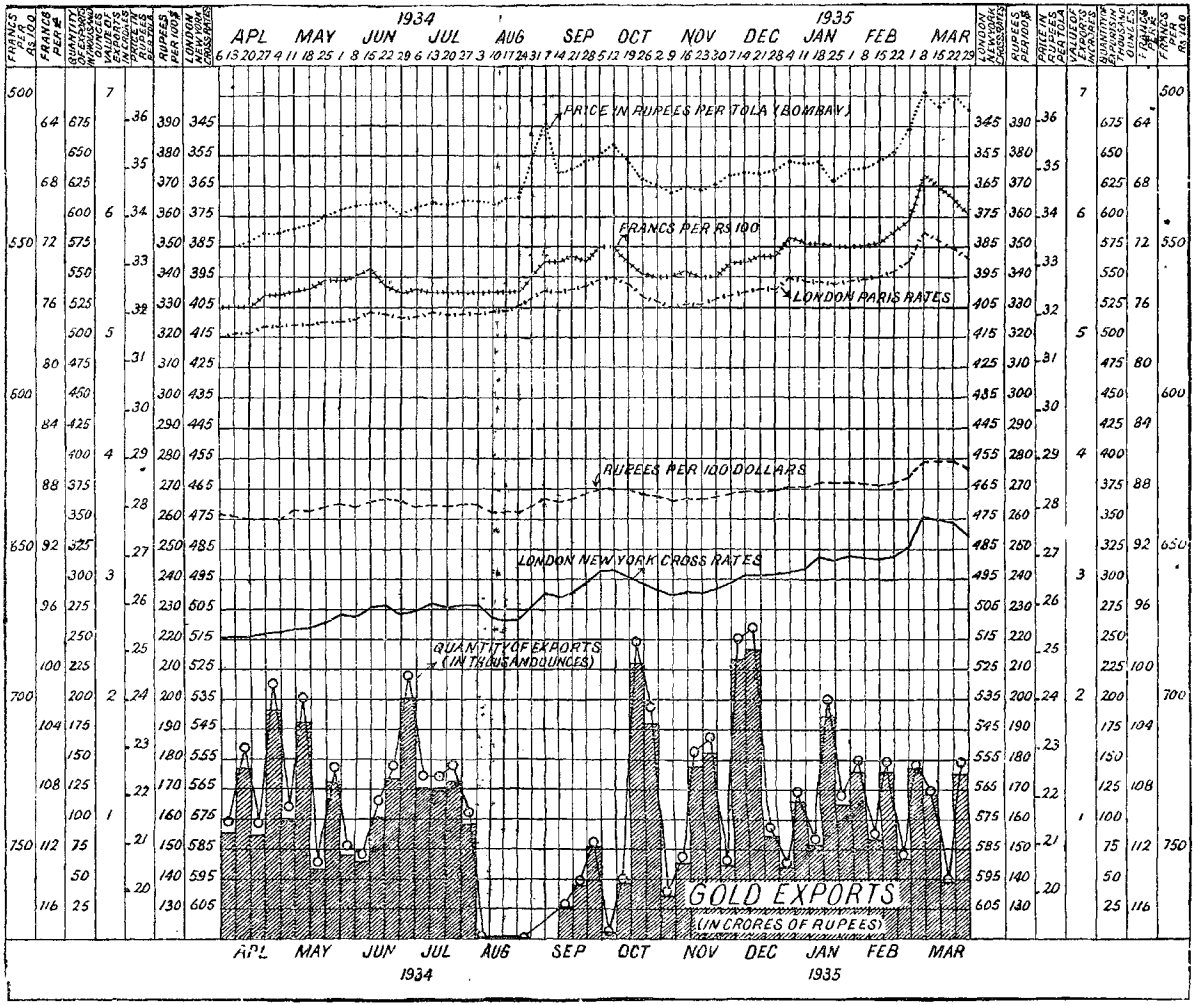
GOLD EXPORTS, PRICES AND EXCHANGE RATES.


1934
1935
APL MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC JAN FEB MAR
PRICE IN RUPEES PER TOLA (BOMBAY)
FRANCS PER RS 100
LONDON PARIS RATES
RUPEES PER 100 DOLLARS
LONDON NEW YORK CROSS RATES
QUANTITY OF EXPORTS (IN THOUSAND OUNCES)
GOLD EXPORTS
(IN CRORES OF RUPEES)

General.

Prices during the year were on a higher level than in the preceding year. The export movement was fairly strong during the first four months of the year, but fell off in the succeeding two months, to revive again in October. The heaviest shipment in any month of the year was in December. The net exports of gold from India during the four years ending March 1935 amounted in value to R2,33,09 lakhs. The chart on the opposite page illustrates the course of prices and exports of gold in each month during 1934-35 with the monthly rates of exchange.

Rupee-Sterling exchange.—The rupee-sterling exchange remained steady throughout the year helped by the continued exports of gold. The opening rate of the year at $18\frac{1}{16}d.$ continued to rule for about a month when it began to ease down touching $17\frac{31}{32}d.$, the lowest point of the year on the 21st May, due to cheap money and comparatively small business in gold export. Towards the close of the month there was some recovery, and the rate improved to 18*d.* at which level it remained till the middle of June. Thereafter the rate rallied to $18\frac{1}{32}d.$ and remained at this level from the 21st June to the 20th December. With fairly large exports of gold and tightness in money, the rate firmed up and remained at $18\frac{3}{32}d.$ from the 25th January to the 4th March, easing down on the following day to $18\frac{3}{32}d.$, with which rate the year closed. The average rate for the year was $18\frac{1}{16}d.$

Imperial Bank of India rate.—The Bank rate continued unchanged at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent from the 16th February, 1933.

Government of India Paper.—The following figures show the prices and yields of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent Government of India paper on or about 1st April during the past 10 years :—

Year	Price	Yield
	Rs. as.	Per cent
1926	74 6	4·7
1927	78 11	4·4
1928	75 6	4·6
1929	71 5	4·9
1930	68 14	5·1
1931	63 0	5·5
1932	61 3	5·7
1933	88 4	4·0
1934	89 7	3·9
1935	89 10	3·9

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Freight rates.—Compared with the previous year, freight rates were, on the whole, on a higher level during the year under review. The rise in the rates, which was in evidence from July, began to slacken off in October, and by March the rates reached a level lower than in the corresponding months of the two preceding years. According to the *Economist*, the index number of whole cargo shipping freights, expressed as a percentage of the average for 1913, was 70·5 for March 1935, compared with 71·9 and 71·7 for the corresponding months of 1934 and 1933 respectively.

General.

The Indo-British Trade Agreement.—The text of the Indo-British Trade Agreement concluded between His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom and the Government of India on the 9th January, 1935, is reproduced in Appendix I. The Agreement is supplementary to the Ottawa Trade Agreement and will be in force during the latter's currency.

Tariff Changes.—The changes in the tariff made under the various Acts passed during the latter part of 1933 and the earlier part of 1934 were dealt with in the Review for the year 1933-34. Since then six Acts have been passed introducing various changes in the tariff. It was apprehended that with the imposition of a considerable duty on matches there would be an abnormal development in the use of mechanical lighters with a consequential loss of duty and interference with the business of the Indian match manufacturing industry. To counteract this possible danger to the industry and Government revenue, the Mechanical Lighters (Excise Duty) Act, 1934, was enacted. It imposed, with effect from the 19th August, 1934, a duty of excise at the rate of R1-8 on every mechanical lighter manufactured in British India and also revised the Customs duty on imported mechanical lighters by adding to the existing rate a duty equivalent to the new excise duty.

As stated in the last year's Review, the period of operation of the protective duties on certain manufactures of iron and steel was extended up to the 31st October, 1934. Meanwhile, in accordance with the provisions of the Steel Industry (Protection) Act, 1927, as subsequently amended, an enquiry as to the extent, if any, to which it is necessary to continue protection to the industry and as to the manner in which any protection found necessary should be conferred was made by the Tariff Board. The Iron and Steel Duties Act, 1934, gave effect on and from the 1st November, 1934, to the protective measures recommended by the Board. As the recommendations of the Board involved a very considerable reduction in the level of import duties in certain important cases with a resultant reduction in the revenue derived from Customs, it was found necessary to impose, as a revenue measure, with effect from the 1st November, 1934, an excise duty of R4 per ton on the production of steel ingots in British India, and to impose a countervailing customs duty equivalent to the excise duty on steel ingots. This countervailing duty is additional to the protective duties recommended by the Board and alternative to the *ad valorem* revenue duties on articles in respect of which protection had not been proposed.

The schedule of import duties contained in the Indian Tariff Act, 1894, became amorphous under the influence of a long succession of amending Acts and the numbering of the items lost its serial character. The classification of articles was also far from scientific, and in order to ascertain the amount of the duty imposed on many of the items contained in the schedule and the duration of the duty, it was necessary to collate the original Tariff Act with various other Acts. With a view to consolidate as far as possible the provisions of law, which had to be sought in a multiplicity of enactments, into one measure the Indian Tariff Act, 1934, was passed. The Act, though assented to by the Governor-General on the 8th September 1934, actually came into force on the 1st January, 1935. It made no change of substance in the existing law and was only a consolidating measure. The schedule of import duties

appended to the Act exhibits as far as possible the actual rate of duty payable on each article under the tariff law for the time being in force. At the same time the items subject to duty have been re-arranged upon a scientific plan and for this purpose advantage has been taken of the logical scheme of classification of commodities evolved by the Economic Committee of the League of Nations for general international use by countries imposing tariffs on imports.

The protective duties of R2 per cwt. on wheat and R2-8 per cwt. on wheat flour expired on the 31st March 1935, but the Indian Tariff (Amendment) Act, 1935, which came into force on the 13th April 1935, imposed an import duty of R1-8 per cwt. on both wheat and wheat flour thus restoring the former equality in the levels of the duties on these two commodities. This Act also imposed a duty of 12 as. per Indian maund of $82\frac{2}{7}$ lbs. avoirdupois on imported broken rice which constitutes the major portion of the imports of foreign rice into India and is a very serious competitor with certain of the better grades of rice produced in Madras. The duties imposed by this Act are protective measures which are to remain in force till the 31st March 1936.

The Salt Additional Import Duty (Extending) Act, 1935, extended the operation of the Salt (Additional Import Duty) Act, 1931, to the 30th April, 1936.

The Indian Finance Act 1935, which received the assent of the Governor-General on the 22nd April, 1935, reduced the import and excise duties on silver bullion and coin to 2 as. per oz. and abolished the export duty on raw skins. The reduced rates of import and excise duties in respect of silver bullion and coin were, however, actually brought into force from the 1st March, 1935, in exercise of the powers vested in the Governor-General in Council by section 23 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 and clause 8 of the Silver (Excise Duty) Order, 1930.

CHAPTER II.

Imports of Merchandise.

The following table shows the comparative importance of the principal articles imported into British India :—

Imports.

(In thousands of Rupees)

——	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	Percentage on total imports of merchandise in 1934-35
Cotton and cotton goods	31,64,57	26,18,81	34,08,53	21,30,05	27,04.55	20·44
Machinery and millwork	14,34,78	10,92,34	10,54,24	12,76,93	12.63,67	9·55
Metals and ores	15,92,26	9,77,65	9,73,49	9,49,86	11,37,74	8·60
Oils	10,92,25	9,72,26	8,00,01	6,75,47	6,97.19	5·27
Vehicles	7,30,53	4,48,47	3,81,94	4,76,83	6,60.00	4·99
Instruments, apparatus and appliances	4,77,47	3,69,20	3,84,77	4,02,04	4,72.62	3·57
Wool raw and manufactures	2,31,11	1,62,06	2,96,47	2,54,93	3.86.47	2·92
Artificial silk	3,02,66	3,44,31	4,15,85	2,74,15	3,59,29	2·72
Silk raw and manufactures	2,99,92	2,73,56	4,33,37	3,58,60	3,37,09	2·55
Dyes	2,59,00	2,67,65	2,50,48	2,46,10	3,07,51	2·32
Hardware	3,60,28	2,60,91	2,99,22	2,87,83	3,05.30	2·31
Chemicals	2,61,22	2,56,97	2,71,25	2,70,06	2,92.39	2·21
Provisions and oilman's stores	4,87,79	3,41,26	2,92,87	2,71,56	2,89,06	2·18
Paper and pasteboard	2,86,74	2,50,24	2,86,45	2,63,19	2,72,82	2·06
Grain, pulse and flour	2,81,63	1,17,61	70,98	83,70	2,66.45	2·01
Liquors	3,31,76	2,26,86	2,25,70	2,26,98	2.35.56	1·78
Sugar	10,96,47	6,16,53	4,22,87	2,70,97	2,10,85	1·59
Rubber manufactures	2,58,24	2,22,28	1,98,35	1,87,58	2,05,82	1·56
Drugs and medicines	1,93,94	1,91,11	1,85,83	1,93,42	1,91.90	1 45
Spices	2,54,94	2,08,22	1,72,50	1,55,67	1,55.40	1·18
Glass and glassware	1,64,78	1,21,97	1,42,47	1,22,13	1,32,56	1·00
Fruits and vegetables	1,48,59	1,34,47	1,16,57	1,00,14	1.29,99	·98
Paints and painters' materials	1,12,09	87,53	92,19	92,19	96,83	·73
Apparel	1,11,13	81,76	84,21	81,51	82,42	·62
Stationery	81,25	68,03	72,36	66,22	68,80	·52
Haberdashery and millinery	72,98	54,29	67,80	54,57	67,36	·51
Manures	67,43	36,01	52,89	52,42	67,06	·51
Toilet requisites	53,87	47,80	58,14	56,61	64,05	·48
Soap	1,11,98	88,72	82,63	78,37	63,21	·48
Tobacco	1,51,16	94,34	96,94	72,15	61,82	·47
Building and engineering materials	1,09,88	83,78	77,35	64,35	59,90	·45
Wood and timber	89,82	60,69	51,44	54,00	56,79	·43
Tea chests	63,53	50,32	47,77	53,38	52,08	·39
Salt	1,14,97	71,99	78,96	49,79	52.08	·39
Books, printed, etc.	60,91	53,38	46,38	49,33	51,88	·39
Toys and requisites for games	49,06	37,04	47,33	53,35	50,55	·38
Precious stones and pearls, unset	59,74	45,00	88,64	74,82	50,10	·38
Belting for machinery	63,62	50,11	52,86	46,06	49.83	·38
Earthenware and porcelain	43,16	38,36	49,56	42,15	44,24	·33
Arms, ammunition and military stores	54,02	68,48	44,14	42,97	42,72	·32
Boots and shoes	88,05	64,93	51,77	47,51	34,77	·26
Bobbins	42,99	31,91	28,57	22,31	28,75	·22
Cutlery	26,05	20,69	24,27	25,50	27,98	·21
Umbrellas and fittings	31,09	30,16	27,77	26,86	27,16	·21
Gums and resins	31,07	24,25	23,63	26,61	26,98	·20
Paper making materials	42,07	35,99	22,09	27,10	26,28	·20
Animals, living	20,86	42,06	14,79	28,12	24,94	·19
Tallow and stearine	27,23	20,79	24,65	19,65	22,32	·17
Jewellery, also plate of gold and silver	39,31	19,18	34,43	5,50	21,20	·16
Furniture and cabinetware	27,73	20,11	17,65	16,89	20,16	·15
Flax, raw and manufactures	21,69	17,75	16,75	16,64	17,58	·13
Tea	45,68	43,57	34,63	25,13	17,13	·13
Fish (*excluding* canned fish)	23,86	13,42	13,66	15,05	16,57	·13
Clocks and watches and parts	16,86	11,21	12,75	15,93	16,25	·12
Coal and coke	34,69	14,28	9,63	13,59	12,50	·09
Jute and jute goods	18,37	12,78	13,49	9,85	8,62	·07
Matches	4,11	1,05	52	74	62	
All other articles.	7,51,10	6,20,64	6,15,88	6,29,49	7,83,47	5·96
TOTAL VALUE OF IMPORTS	164,79,37	126,37,14	132,58,43	115,35,70	132,29,32	100

Cotton Manufactures.

Cotton manufactures (R22,24 lakhs).—There was a noticeable revival in the imports of cotton manufactures during the year under review, though the record of the year did not attain the 1932-33 level. This improvement was shared by all the principal sections of the trade. It would appear that the comparatively high offtake in 1932-33 worked itself out during that and the succeeding year in which the imports were on a more restricted scale, so that, in 1934-35 a revival of demand set in, assisted by some degree of improvement in general economic conditions. The total imports of cotton manufactures, excluding fents, in 1934-35 were valued at R21,76 lakhs, as compared with R17,29 lakhs in the year preceding and R26,31 lakhs in 1932-33. It may be noted that the imports in 1929-30, which may be taken as the last of the normal years, were valued at R58,59 lakhs; the descent from this level in the succeeding years illustrates the shrinkage in trade that has since taken place. The following table gives a summary view of the position during the last six years as compared with the pre-war year 1913-14 :—

	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Twist and yarn . .	4,16	6,00	3,08	2,99	3,79	2,58	3,10
Piecegoods—							
Grey (unbleached) .	25,45	20,93	6,87	3,92	5,07	3,06	4,03
White (bleached) .	14,29	13,27	6,20	5,33	7,33	4,73	5,47
Coloured, printed or dyed . . .	17,86	15,15	6,82	5,05	8,34	5,25	7,43
TOTAL PIECEGOODS .	57,60	49,35	19,89	14,30	20,74	13,04	16,93
Hosiery . . .	1,20	1,44	88	48	67	77	58
Handkerchiefs and shawls	89	17	5	2	6	4	4
Thread . . .	39	81	60	54	56	51	71
Other sorts . . .	1,52	82	59	45	49	35	40
GRAND TOTAL (*excluding* FENTS) . . .	65,76	58,59	25,09	18,78	26,31	17,29	21,76

As will be seen from the above table the imports of cotton twist and yarn in 1934-35 were valued at R3,10 lakhs; the quantity which this value represented was 34 million lbs. Compared with the preceding year, there was an increase of about 2 million lbs., or 6¼ per cent, in quantity and R52 lakhs, or 20 per cent, in value. The increase, both in quantity and value, was due mainly to the larger imports of mercerised yarns. The imports of mercerised yarns during the year amounted to 7·7 million lbs. valued at a little over R88 lakhs, an increase of about 2·8 million lbs. in quantity, and about R39 lakhs in value. On the other hand, grey yarns, which constitute the bulk of the imports, fell by 1·6 million lbs. in quantity though actually there

was an increase in the value of the imports by nearly ₹3 lakhs. White or bleached yarns showed a small increase of 0·6 million lbs. in quantity and a little over ₹8 lakhs in value. Imports of coloured yarns also showed some improvement in quantity and contributed an increase of ₹2 lakhs in value. The tables below show in detail the imports of the various kinds of yarns :-

I.

Grey.

Counts	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35
	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.
1-20	693	198	194
21-30	717	543	943
31-40	19,379	13,516	7,112
41-50	496	496	366
Above 50	4,886	3,997	6,906
Twofolds	5,405	4,342	5,942
TOTAL	31,576	23,092	21,463
Value (₹ lakhs)	2,28	1,68	1,71

The principal increases as compared with the preceding year were under counts above 50s and twofolds. The former accounted for an increase of 3 million lbs. in quantity. Under the latter (twofolds) the bulk of the imports were under counts 26-50s (4 million lbs.), while counts 51-80 accounted for 1·6 million lbs. This increase in the imports of higher counts explains the rise by ₹3 lakhs in the value of grey yarns imported, which occurred in spite of a decline of 6 million lbs. under counts 31-40s. It may be mentioned in this connection that the protective duty works out more heavily on counts below 50. The average declared value of all grey yarns imported was 12 as. 9 p. per lb. as against 11 as. 8 p. in 1933-34.

II.

White and coloured.

Counts	WHITE			COLOURED		
	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35
	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.
1-30	57	44	58	501	329	451
31-40	914	360	556	604	341	310
41-50	29	37	23	44	31	27
Above 50	759	875	855	183	154	148
Twofolds	2,295	1,629	2,078	336	255	335
TOTAL	4,054	2,945	3,570	1,668	1,110	1,271
Value (₹ lakhs)	39	28	36	18	12	14

Cotton twist and yarn.

The larger portion of the imports under white or bleached yarns consists of twofolds which, in 1934-35, amounted to 2·1 million lbs., as against 1·6 million lbs. in the preceding year, and 2·3 million lbs. in 1932-33. The imports of twofolds were comprised mostly of counts 26-50^s, and were valued at ₹19 lakhs in the year under review, or ₹5 lakhs more than in the preceding year. Under singles, imports of counts above 50^s were a little less than in the preceding year, but were valued at over ₹11½ lakhs, or over a lakh more than in 1933-34. The average declared value per lb. of white yarn imported increased from 15 as. 2 p. in 1933-34 to ₹1-0-3 in 1934-35.

Under coloured yarns the principal increases as compared with the preceding year were under counts 1-30^s and twofolds. The average declared value per lb. of coloured yarn imported during the year was ₹1-1-5 as against ₹1-0-10 in the preceding year.

III.

Mercerised yarns.

Counts	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35
	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.
1-50	13	2	9
Above 50	31	118	71
Twofolds	7,730	4,743	7,596
TOTAL	7,774	4,864	7,676
Value (₹ lakhs)	94	49	88

More than in the case of bleached yarns, imports of mercerised yarns are comprised mainly of twofolds; imports of these consisted principally of counts 51-80^s, though there was also an appreciable amount of counts above 80^s (nearly 1·5 million lbs.). The average declared value of mercerised yarn imported was ₹1-2-4 as against ₹1-0-2 in the preceding year.

The table below gives the imports of cotton twist and yarn from the United Kingdom, Japan, China (*including* Hongkong) and other countries for the year 1929-30 and the three years beginning from 1932-33. The figures in parenthesis indicate the relative percentage shares in the total imports.

Imports of cotton twist and yarn and percentage shares of the principal countries in the total imports.

	QUANTITY				VALUE			
	1929-30	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1929-30	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35
	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	₹ (lakhs)	₹ (lakhs)	₹ (lakhs)	₹ (lakhs)
From—								
United Kingdom	20,112 (46%)	13,357 (30%)	9,952 (31%)	9,784 (29%)	2,96 (49%)	1,32 (35%)	96 (37%)	1,00 (32%)
Japan	10,870 (25%)	18,149 (40%)	11,684 (36%)	11,339 (33%)	1,64 (27%)	1,61 (42%)	96 (37%)	1,16 (37%)
China (*including* Hongkong)	10,575 (24%)	13,325 (30%)	10,229 (32%)	12,768 (38%)	1,11 (19%)	84 (22%)	65 (25%)	92 (30%)
Other countries	2,325 (5%)	272 ..	190 (1%)	122 ..	29 (5%)	2 (1%)	1 (1%)	2 (1%)
TOTAL	43,882	45,103	32,055	34,013	6,00	3,79	2,58	3,10
Declared value per lb.	—	—	—	—	R.a.p. 1-5-10	R.a.p. 0-13-5	R.a.p. 0-12-10	R.a.p. 0-14-7

Imports.

It will be seen that, taking quantities alone, there was both an absolute and relative decline in the shares of the United Kingdom and Japan, while China (*including* Hongkong) extended her share by over 2 million lbs. In the actual values realised, there was an increase in the case of all the countries specified above, but it is interesting to note that Japan's share increased proportionately more than that of the United Kingdom with the result that while the relative percentage share in value of the former remained the same as in the preceding year, that of the United Kingdom fell by 5 per cent. It may be added in this connection that while there was a decline of over 3 million lbs. in the imports from Japan of greys 31-40 in the year under review, there was a gain of nearly an equal amount under mercerised twofolds consisting mostly of the higher counts. In the case of China also the gains were mostly in the higher counts of greys, *viz.*, 51-60 and in twofolds, principally Nos. 26-50.

The following table shows the imports of twist and yarn and the production thereof in Indian mills, classified according to counts, for a number of years. The recovery in Indian mill production in 1934-35 may be specially noticed :—

	1913-14 (PRE-WAR YEAR)		1929-30		1932-33		1933-34		1934-35	
	Imports	Production	Imports	Production	Imports	Production	Imports	Production	Imports	Production
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)
Cotton twist and yarn—										
Nos. 1 to 20	1,254	492,693	1,047	493,382	901	599,455	327	547,430	410	573,156
„ 21 to 25	896	123,995	290	181,245	311	177,344	207	139,331	281	151,630
„ 26 to 30	3,686	42,999	395	90,579	757	120,169	581	115,496	956	130,711
„ 31 to 40	23,657	19,712	20,050	46,365	20,908	77,185	14,218	75,810	7,980	95,529
Above No. 40	7,859	2,699	9,013	15,279	6,429	36,594	5,709	37,359	8,402	43,877
Two-folds (doubles) .	—	—	13,053	—	15,766	—	10,969	—	15,950	—
Unspecified descriptions and waste . .	6,819(*a*)	679	34	6,710	31	5,675	44	5,635	34	5,853
TOTAL .	44,171	682,777	43,882	833,560	45,103	1,016,422	32,055	921,061	34,013	1,000,756

(*a*) Includes white twist and yarn which commenced to be shown separately by counts from April, 1927.

The total shipments of cotton piecegoods, excluding fents, received into British India advanced from 761 million yards in 1933-34 to 944 million yards in the year under review. Of this quantity Japan supplied 374 million yards as against 341 million yards in the preceding year, and the United Kingdom 553 million yards compared with 414 million yards in 1933-34. The total

shipments were valued at R16,93 lakhs, or R3,89 lakhs more than in the preceding year.

The following table shows the quantities and values of the imports of the three main descriptions of piecegoods, grey, white, and coloured, during the last three years and in 1929-30. Imports from the two principal sources, the United Kingdom and Japan, have been specified and the percentage variations of the imports in 1934-35 as compared with 1929-30 and 1933-34 have also been shown along with the share of the maritime provinces :—

Imports of cotton piecegoods	Quantity				Percentage increase (+) or decrease(—) in 1934-35 as compared with 1933-34	Percentage increase (+)or decrease(—) in 1934-35 as compared with 1929-30	Value				Percentage increase (+)or decrease(—) in 1934-35 as compared with 1933-34	Percentage increase (+)or decrease(—) in 1934-35 as compared with 1929-30
	1929-30	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35			1929-30	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35		
	Yds. (Millions)	Yds. (Millions)	Yds. (Millions)	Yds. (Millions)			R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)		
Grey.												
From—												
United Kingdom.	521	111	88	103	+17	—80	11,76	1,76	1,35	1,58	+17	—87
Japan .	394	244	142	194	+37	—51	8,91	3,30	1,70	2,43	+43	—73
Total .	926	356	230	298	+29	—68	20,93	5,07	3,06	4,03	+32	—81
White.												
From—												
United Kingdom.	436	281	184	237	+29	—46	12,03	5,27	3,69	4,52	+22	—62
Japan .	14	120	75	40	—47	+186	33	1,63	96	65	—32	+97
Total .	474	413	262	285	+9	—40	13,27	7,33	4,73	5,47	+16	—59
Coloured.												
From—												
United Kingdom.	279	194	142	213	+50	—24	9,50	4,88	3,54	5,05	+42	—47
Japan .	154	214	124	140	+13	—9	3,45	2,92	1,65	2,12	+28	—39
Total .	483	425	269	361	+34	—25	15,15	8,34	5,25	7,43	+42	—51
Total Cotton piecegoods.												
Share of—												
Bengal .	856	352	205	293	+43	—66	20,30	5,45	3,19	4,72	+48	—77
Bombay	485	309	241	262	+9	—46	13,25	5,49	4,12	4,94	+20	—63
Sind .	291	300	164	237	+45	—19	7,60	5,22	2,79	4,14	+48	—46
Madras .	107	93	71	71	..	—34	3,39	1,78	1,36	1,35	—1	—60
Burma .	144	140	80	81	..	—45	4,81	2,80	1,58	1,78	+13	—63
Total .	1,883	1,194	761	944	+24	—50	49,35	20,74	13,04	16,93	+30	—66

It will be seen from the above table that the imports of grey goods were 68 million yards more than in the preceding year, and amounted to 298 million yards of which 194 million yards were supplied by Japan. There was an increase of 52 million yards in the imports from Japan, leaving 15 million yards out of the total increase of 68 million yards for the United Kingdom goods. Expressed in percentages, Japan's share increased by 37 and that of the United Kingdom by 17. White goods showed an increase of only 23 million yards, and this increase, along with about 35 million yards less imported by

Japan, was absorbed mainly by the United Kingdom. The latter's share in the trade in this section increased by 29 per cent, while Japan's fell by 47 per cent. Coloured goods have in recent years been the most important item in the imports of piecegoods. In this section there was an advance of 92 million yards of which 71 million yards fell to the share of the United Kingdom. The imports from that country were 50 per cent more than in the preceding year, while Japan's share increased by 16 million yards, or 13 per cent.

The value figures given in the above table indicate that, on the average, prices were well maintained; they actually showed an increase under white and coloured goods. In the case of grey goods the imports showed an increase of 29 per cent in quantity and 32 per cent in value, leaving the average declared value per yard almost unaffected. White goods showed an increase of 9 per cent in quantity accompanied by a 16 per cent increase in value. Under coloured goods, the quantity increased by 34 per cent and the value by 42 per cent. The following table gives the declared value per yard under the three varieties during 1934-35 as compared with the values recorded in preceding years.

Cotton piecegoods	1913-14	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35
	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.
Grey (unbleached) . .	0 2 8	0 4 2	0 3 11	0 3 10	0 3 7	0 3 0	0 2 6	0 2 3	0 2 2	0 2 2
White (bleached) . .	0 2 11	0 4 11	0 4 5	0 4 5	0 4 6	0 3 8	0 3 1	0 2 10	0 2 11	0 3 1
Coloured, printed or dyed	0 3 5	0 6 2	0 5 7	0 5 6	0 5 0	0 4 5	0 3 8	0 3 2	0 3 2	0 3 4

Of the total quantity of piecegoods imported Bengal received 31 per cent, Bombay 28 per cent, Sind 25 per cent, Madras 7 per cent and Burma 9 per cent.

Grey goods are classified into two main divisions, " plain " and " bordered ". The bordered variety is generally composed of dhuties, saris, and scarves. The imports of plain and bordered varieties in 1929-30 and during the last three years are shown in the table below :—

[In million yards.]

	Plain grey.	Bordered grey.
1929-30	423·4	502·1
1932-33	217·5	138·5
1933-34	140·0	90·2
1934-35	178·1	119·3

The bulk of the imports from Japan were of the plain varieties but those from the United Kingdom consisted more largely of bordered goods. Japan and the United Kingdom respectively sent 152 and 25 million yards of plain grey goods and 41 and 78 million yards of bordered goods.

Cotton piecegoods.

The imports of coloured, including printed, and dyed goods in 1929-30 and the past three years are analysed below :—

	1929-30		1932-33		1933-34		1934-35	
	Million yards	₹ (lakhs)	Million yards	₹ (lakhs)	Million yards	₹ (lakhs)	Million yards	₹ (lakhs)
Total printed goods.	199·9	5,77	236·9	3,97	140·2	2,33	199·7	3,49
Total dyed goods.	151·0	4,92	147·7	3,37	102·6	2,30	127·1	3,02
Total woven coloured goods.	132·5	4,47	40·1	1,00	25·9	62	34·3	93

It will be noticed that " printed goods " is the most important item under coloured goods. Japan leads in this line, and sent 102 million yards in 1934-35 as against 84 million yards in the preceding year. The United Kingdom was able to increase her share from 56 million yards to 97 million yards. In " dyed goods " the United Kingdom leads, and sent 102 million yards in 1934-35 as against 76 million yards in the preceding year. Japan's share in this line, however, fell from 25 million yards to 18 million yards. Under " woven coloured goods " Japan has a more prominent share and sent nearly 20 million yards in the year under review as compared with 15 million yards in the preceding year. The share of the United Kingdom in this line increased by about 4 million yards to 13·8 million yards.

The detailed figures relating to the imports under the principal classes of grey, white, and coloured goods are given below in millions of yards.

Grey (unbleached)	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35
Dhuties, saris and scarves . .	806·1	83·6	138·8	90·3	113·9
Jaconets, madapollams, mulls, etc.	150·4	23·7	26·8	22·1	24·0
Longcloth and shirtings . .	545·4	133·8	182·8	112·8	155·3
Sheetings	·2	3·7	5·1	2·2	2·4
Drills and jeans	21·3	2·9	1·3	1·6	·7
Other sorts	10·8	1·7	1·2	1·2	1·1
TOTAL .	1,534·2	249·4	356·0	230·2	297·4

White (bleached)	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35
Dhuties, saris and scarves	104·3	1·9	3·6	6·5	8·7
Jaconets, madapollams, mulls, etc.	307·9	155·2	229·2	137·8	169·1
Longcloth and shirtings	115·3	79·8	109·7	75·8	65·4
Nainsooks	204·7	21·5	30·9	17·5	13·3
Drills and jeans	5·7	4·1	4·4	5·3	3·3
Checks, spots and stripes	16·1	3·8	7·9	4·4	4·8
Twills	8·3	3·7	11·4	7·0	6·5
Other sorts	31·0	9·7	15·6	7·6	14·1
TOTAL	793·3	279·7	412·7	261·9	285·2

Coloured, printed or dyed	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35
Dhuties, saris and scarves	115·2	8·7	18·2	18·0	25·4
Cambrics, etc.	113·6	19·7	40·6	34·2	50·9
Shirtings	152·6	62·9	115·6	59·6	85·4
Prints and chintz	209·7	23·0	50·5	23·7	28·0
Drills and jeans	30·0	32·9	71·4	53·7	53·1
Checks, spots and stripes	19·7	5·1	12·8	13·0	15·6
Twills	31·4	17·8	22·6	14·9	18·0
Other sorts	159·6	53·1	93·1	51·6	84·7
TOTAL	831·8	223·2	424·8	268·7	361·1

Under "greys" the largest increase has been in longcloth and shirtings, but dhuties, saris, and scarves also showed considerable improvement. In the case of white goods the main improvement was under jaconets, madapollams and mulls, but there was a retrogression under longcloth and shirtings, nainsooks, drills and jeans, and twills. In the case of coloured, printed, or dyed goods the improvement was distributed among nearly all the varieties but shirtings and cambrics, etc., fared better than the other items.

The following table shows the percentage shares of the countries participating in the import trade in piecegoods for a series of years :—

Percentage shares in the total quantities of piecegoods imported.

—	1913-14	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35
United Kingdom	97·1	82·8	82·5	79·0	75·9	65·7	59·0	49·9	49·1	54·5	58·5
Japan	·3	14·1	13·8	16·7	18·8	29·9	36·4	45·1	48·5	44·8	39·6
United States	·3	·2	·3	·3	·4	·5	·5	·4	·1	·1	·1
Netherlands	·8	1·0	1·1	1·0	1·1	1·2	1·5	·9	·4	·3	·2
Other countries	1·5	1·9	2·3	3·0	3·8	2·7	2·6	3·7	1·9	·3	1·6
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Cotton piecegoods.

A significant feature of the above table is the increase in 1934-35 in the relative share of the United Kingdom and the decline in the case of Japan. The relative position of Japan and the United Kingdom in the three main sections of the piecegoods trade is further revealed in the following table :—

	Grey		White		Coloured	
	United Kingdom	Japan	United Kingdom	Japan	United Kingdom	Japan
1913-14 . . .	98·8	·5	98·5	..	92·6	·2
1929-30 . . .	56·2	42·5	92·1	2·9	57·6	31·9
1930-31 . . .	39·2	59·8	84·6	10·3	60·0	30·2
1931-32 . . .	23·9	74·3	74·0	21·4	49·4	42·4
1932-33 . . .	31·2	68·5	68·1	29·2	45·7	50·4
1933-34 . . .	38·3	61·5	70·3	28·7	53·0	46·2
1934-35 . .	34·5	65·2	83·0	14·1	59·0	38·7

The above table shows that in the case of grey goods the field for the United Kingdom is being restricted, while the same is true as regards Japan in the case of white goods. In the coloured section, the United Kingdom is improving her position *vis-a-vis* Japan.

The table below gives the average declared value per yard of grey, white, and coloured piecegoods imported from the United Kingdom and Japan during the six years ending 1934-35 :—

Declared value of imported piecegoods.

(Rupee per yard.)

	Grey		White		Coloured	
	United Kingdom	Japan	United Kingdom	Japan	United Kingdom	Japan
	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.
1929-30 . . .	0 3 7	0 3 7	0 4 5	0 3 10	0 5 6	0 3 7
1930-31 . . .	0 3 2	0 2 11	0 3 8	0 2 11	0 4 10	0 3 1
1931-32 . . .	0 2 7	0 2 6	0 3 1	0 2 6	0 4 2	0 2 9
1932-33 . . .	0 2 6	0 2 2	0 3 0	0 2 2	0 4 0	0 2 2
1933-34 . . .	0 2 5	0 1 11	0 3 2	0 2 0	0 4 0	0 2 2
1934-35 . . .	0 2 6	0 2 0	0 3 1	0 2 7	0 3 9	0 2 5

The important points to be noticed in the above table are that the average values of the imports from Japan of all the three main descriptions showed small increases in 1934-35, while correspondingly there was a fall in value

in the case of imports of coloured goods from the United Kingdom. There was also a small decline in value in the case of white goods imported from the same country.

The following table shows, side by side, the imports classified according to countries of consignment, and the production in India of cotton piecegoods in millions of yards from 1903-04 :—

Imports by countries of consignment, and production in India, of cotton piecegoods (excluding *fents*).

[In million yards.]

—	United Kingdom	Netherlands	Italy	United States of America	Switzerland	Japan	China	Others	Total imports	Mill production in India	Total
1903-04 . .	1,997	13	4	6	..	..	..	13	2,033	..	..
1904-05 . .	2,251	13	4	4	..	..	..	16	2,288	678	2,966
1905-06 . .	2,415	16	5	10	..	..	..	17	2,463	..	..
1906-07 . .	2,276	16	5	8	..	..	..	13	2,318	..	..
1907-08 . .	2,487	16	7	4	..	..	..	18	2,532	808	3,340
1908-09 . .	1,941	23	4	9	6	..	..	10	1,993	824	2,817
1909-10 . .	2,141	23	4	10	5	..	..	10	2,193	964	3,157
1910-11 . .	2,252	22	8	8	6	..	..	12	2,308	1,043	3,351
1911-12 . .	2,379	23	7	9	4	1	..	15	2,438	1,136	3,574
1912-13 . .	2,907	26	12	16	5	6	..	15	2,987	1,220	4,207
1913-14 . .	3,068	25	23	9	6	9	..	19	3,159	1,164	4,323
1914-15 . .	2,354	21	10	10	3	16	..	6	2,420	1,136	3,556
1915-16 . .	2,022	21	13	14	4	39	..	5	2,118	1,442	3,560
1916-17 . .	1,748	14	14	8	3	100	1	4	1,832	1,578	3,470
1917-18 . .	1,404	6	7	7	1	95	1	3	1,524	1,614	3,138
1918-19 . .	851	1	1	2	1	238	..	3	1,097	1,451	2,548
1919-20 . .	963	8	1	6	2	76	..	8	1,064	1,640	2,704
1920-21 . .	1,278	13	10	9	4	170	1	7	1,492	1,581	3,073
1921-22 . .	947	12	2	21	1	90	1	6	1,080	1,732	2,812
1922-23 . .	1,440	13	2	5	3	108	3	3	1,577	1,725	3,302
1923-24 . .	1,306	11	6	1	7	123	6	7	1,467	1,702	3,169
1924-25 . .	1,599	12	10	3	7	155	5	10	1,801	1,970	3,771
1925-26 . .	1,275	16	11	3	7	217	2	9	1,540	1,954	3,494
1926-27 . .	1,457	20	17	5	12	244	2	10	1,767	2,259	4,026
1927-28 . .	1,530	20	26	5	15	323	7	10	1,936	2,357	4,293
1928-29 . .	1,442	20	38	7	11	357	13	12	1,900	1,803	3,793
1929-30 . .	1,236	22	25	9	10	562	10	8	1,882	2,419	4,301
1930-31 . .	520	13	10	4	6	321	2	6	882	2,561	3,443
1931-32 . .	376	7	11	3	8	340	4	4	753	2,990	3,743
1932-33 . .	586	5	8	1	10	579	1	3	1,193	3,170	4,363
1933-34 . .	415	2	..	..	1	341	..	2	761	2,945	3,706
1934-35 . .	552	2	2	1	8	374	1	4	944	3,397	4,341

Cotton piecegoods.

The production of piecegoods in India touched a record level in 1934-35. The quantities of cotton piecegoods as well as the quantity *per capita* available for consumption in India (*including* handloom production) in each year from 1905-06, are shown in the following table. In calculating *per capita* consumption, variations in population from year to year have been allowed for. It should be noted that, in making these estimates, it has not been possible to take into account exports by land, and stocks left over from year to year. It should also be remembered that the figures for handloom production are only estimates based on the quantity of yarn available for consumption each year.

Consumption per capita *of cotton piecegoods* (including *fents*) *and handloom products in India.*

Year	Net Imports		Net available mill production		Handloom production		Net available for consumption	
	Actual	*Per capita*	Actual	*Per capita*	Estimated	*Per capita*	Total	*Per capita*
	Yards crores	*Yards.*	Yards crores	*Yards*	Yards crores	*Yards*	Yards crores	*Yards*
1905-06 .	239	*7·97*	61	*2·03*	108	*3·60*	408	*13·60*
1906-07 .	226	*7·29*	63	*2·03*	115	*3·71*	404	*13·03*
1907-08 .	247	*7·97*	74	*2·39*	111	*3·58*	432	*13·94*
1908-09 .	194	*6·26*	74	*2·39*	112	*3·61*	380	*12·26*
1909-10 .	214	*6·90*	87	*2·81*	90	*2·90*	391	*12·61*
1910-11 .	224	*7·23*	94	*3·03*	91	*2·93*	409	*13·19*
1911-12 .	237	*7·41*	106	*3·31*	104	*3·25*	447	*13·97*
1912-13 .	295	*9·22*	113	*3·53*	104	*3·25*	512	*16·00*
1913-14 .	313	*9·78*	108	*3·38*	107	*3·34*	528	*16·50*
1914-15 .	241	*7·53*	107	*3·34*	118	*3·69*	466	*14·56*
1915-16 .	211	*6·59*	133	*4·16*	105	*3·28*	449	*14·03*
1916-17 .	183	*5·72*	132	*4·13*	82	*2·56*	397	*12·41*
1917-18 .	147	*4·59*	142	*4·44*	81	*2·53*	370	*11·56*
1918-19 .	101	*3·16*	130	*4·06*	105	*3·28*	336	*10·50*
1919-20 .	99	*3·09*	144	*4·50*	56	*1·75*	299	*9·34*
1920-21 .	145	*4·53*	143	*4·47*	115	*3·59*	403	*12·59*
1921-22 .	102	*3·19*	157	*4·90*	119	*3·72*	378	*11·81*
1922-23 .	152	*4·61*	156	*4·73*	134	*4·06*	442	*13·40*
1923-24 .	142	*4·30*	154	*4·67*	101	*3·06*	397	*12·03*
1924-25 .	177	*5·36*	179	*5·43*	126	*3·82*	482	*14·61*
1925-26 .	153	*4·50*	179	*5·27*	116	*3·41*	448	*13·18*
1926-27 .	176	*5·18*	206	*6·06*	133	*3·91*	515	*15·15*
1927-28 .	194	*5·71*	219	*6·44*	131	*3·85*	544	*16·00*
1928-29 .	191	*5·46*	174	*4·97*	108	*3·09*	473	*13·52*
1929-30 .	190	*5·43*	229	*6·54*	140	*4·00*	559	*15·97*
1930-31 .	87	*2·49*	246	*7·03*	139	*3·97*	472	*13·49*
1931-32 .	76	*2·11*	288	*8·00*	150	*4·17*	514	*14·28*
1932-33 .	120	*3·34*	311	*8·64*	170	*4·72*	601	*16·70*
1933-34 .	77	*2·14*	289	*8·03*	144	*4·00*	510	*14·17*
1934-35 .	97	*2·62*	334	*9·03*	146	*3·95*	577	*15·60*

Imports.

During the year under review, the imports of cotton piecegoods into India from Japan and the exports of Indian cotton to Japan were regulated by the Indo-Japanese Trade Agreement. A special statement showing the progress of shipments of raw cotton from India to Japan and of cotton piecegoods from Japan to India in accordance with the terms of the Agreement is given in Appendix II. These statistics have been compiled by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce from special returns supplied by the Collectors of Customs in India and also by the Japanese Government, and differ from the corresponding export and import statistics published in the Sea-borne Trade Accounts of British India. In the case of imports of piecegoods from Japan, the former figures relate to consignments, the bills of lading of which were dated 8th January, 1934 and after, whereas the latter figures relate to the imports into India in a particular month closing on the 25th of that month. Moreover, the former figures include imports into the maritime States in India except Cutch, while the Sea-borne Trade Accounts relate to British India only. The re-export figures shown in the statement also include re-exports from India by land.

Fents (R48 lakhs).

The imports of cotton fents in the year under review amounted to 36 million yards valued at R48 lakhs as against 35 million yards valued at R45 lakhs in 1933-34. There was a remarkable increase in the supplies from Japan which rose from 8 to 23 million yards in quantity and R12 to R33 lakhs in value. Supplies from the United Kingdom and the United States of America, however, fell from 11 to 7 and 16 to 5 million yards in quantity and from R17 to R8 and R16 to R6 lakhs in value respectively. The import figures quoted above relate to fents of all lengths up to April, 1934, while in the subsequent months they refer to fents not exceeding 4 yards in length only. In spite of this limitation in the case of 1934-35 figures, they show an increase over the 1933-34 figures. The import duty on fents not exceeding 4 yards in length of non-British origin was reduced from 50 to 35 per cent *ad valorem* with effect from May, 1934.

Imports of fents of all descriptions, including cotton as well as other fabrics, amounted to 52 million yards valued at R86 lakhs. Supplies from Japan alone totalled 37 million yards, with a recorded value of R66 lakhs. The United Kingdom sent 9 million yards valued at R13 lakhs, and the United States of America 6 million yards valued at R6½ lakhs.

Sewing thread (R59 lakhs).

The quantity of sewing thread imported in the year under review amounted to 2·3 million lbs. valued at R59 lakhs as against 1·9 million lbs. valued at R51 lakhs in the preceding year. Supplies from the United Kingdom amounted to 1·8 million lbs. valued at R49 lakhs and from the Netherlands to 0·2 million lbs. valued at R6 lakhs.

Hosiery (R58 lakhs).

The total value of the imports of hosiery in 1934-35 was R58 lakhs, or a drop of R19 lakhs from the value recorded in the preceding year. Imports from Japan accounted for R53½ lakhs and those from the United Kingdom for R1½ lakhs. The imports from Japan in 1933-34 had amounted to R72½ lakhs in value. The bulk of the imports related to underwear, the value of which in 1934-35 was recorded at R30 lakhs.

Imports of haberdashery and millinery recorded an advance and were valued at R67 lakhs as compared with R55 lakhs in 1933-34. Lace and embroidery accounted for R19 lakhs, ribbons for R3 lakhs and towels, not in the piece, for R8 lakhs. Imports from Japan showed a noticeable advance and were recorded at R32 lakhs as compared with R17 lakhs in the preceding year. Supplies from the United Kingdom aggregated in value R12½ lakhs while imports from Germany totalled in value R8 lakhs. Consignments from Italy were valued at R9 lakhs.

Haberdashery and millinery (R67 lakhs).

Silk, raw and manufactured (R3,37 lakhs).—There was a small decline in 1934-35 in the imports of raw silk compared with the preceding year, the actual receipts being 2,217,000 lbs. as against 2,379,000 lbs. in 1933-34. But there was a more than proportionate decline in the value of the imports which fell from R72 lakhs to R57 lakhs, as prices in the raw silk market remained at a low level during the year. There have been very considerable imports of raw silk in recent years. In 1932-33 nearly 3·2 million lbs. were imported and, while succeeding years saw a recession, the figures remained well above 2 million lbs. It may be mentioned that the Indian Tariff (Textile Protection) Amendment Act, 1934, imposed protective duties on raw silk, silk yarn, piecegoods and mixtures as well as on fabrics of artificial silk and mixtures; in addition, the duty on artificial silk yarn which competes with silk yarn was raised. In the year under review, as in the preceding years, China was the principal supplier of raw silk, but Chinese supplies have been declining in recent years, for while in 1932-33 she sent nearly 2,930,000 lbs., her contribution in the succeeding year fell to 2,101,000 lbs., and in the year under review to 1,299,000 lbs. Japan's share is comparatively insignificant but is showing a tendency to rise. From 165,000 lbs. in 1932-33 and 220,000 lbs. in 1933-34, she raised her exports to nearly 897,000 lbs. in the year under review. The average declared value per lb. of raw silk, including cocoons, imported during the year was R2-9-5 as against R3-10-10 in 1932-33 and R3-0-3 in 1933-34. The average declared value per lb. of the imports from China fell progressively from R3-12-3 in 1932-33 to R3-0-11 in 1933-34 and to R2-11-9 in 1934-35. The corresponding figures for Japan were R2-13-8, R2-15-9 and R2-6-4, respectively for the last three years. The value of Japanese raw silk has therefore remained consistently at a lower level than imports from China, but the margin of 14 as. 7 p. in 1932-33 was reduced to 1 a. 2 p. in 1933-34, to widen again to 5 as. 5 p. in 1934-35.

Raw silk (R57 lakhs).

The decline in the imports of raw silk was made up by larger consignments of silk yarn of which 1,835,000 lbs. were received from Japan alone. The total imports amounted to 3,293,000 lbs. as against 2,028,000 lbs. in the preceding year and 3,010,000 lbs. in 1932-33. The recorded value of the imports, which was R88 lakhs in 1932-33, dropped to R47 lakhs next year, but recovered to R78 lakhs in the year under review. It will be noticed from the quantity and value figures given above that values were higher in 1932-33 than in the year under review, though in 1934-35 there was an advance as compared with 1933-34. The average declared value per lb. was R2-15-0 in 1932-33, R2-4-11 in 1933-34 and R2-6-0 in 1934-35. The average declared value per lb. for imports from

Silk yarn (R78 lakhs).

Japan declined progressively from R3-6-5 in 1932-33 to R2-10-10 in 1933-34 and to R2-9-6 in 1934-35. The bulk of the imports during the year under review consisted of spun silk made from silk waste against which the protective duty does not weigh as heavily as in the case of thrown silk. The share of China in the imports was 492,000 lbs., of the United Kingdom 587,000 lbs. and of Italy 348,000 lbs. as compared with 615,000 lbs., 268,000 lbs., and 249,000 lbs. respectively in the preceding year. It will be noticed that the United Kingdom made considerable progress over her record of 1933-34. The average value per lb. of the imports from the United Kingdom was R1-9-11 in the year under review as against R1-9-8 in the preceding year and R2-8-6 in 1932-33.

Piecegoods of silk had advanced to 41 million yards in 1933-34 from 35 million yards in 1932-33 but in the year under review there was a recession, imports totalling 33 million yards with a recorded value of R1,25 lakhs. The declared value per yard of the imports declined from 8 as. 3 p. in 1932-33 to 7 as. 1 p. in 1933-34 and to 6 as. in 1934-35. The principal suppliers of silk piecegoods are Japan and China (including Hongkong), the former country sending in the year under review 28 million yards and the latter 5·1 million yards as against 34 and 6·7 million yards respectively in the preceding year. The average value per yard of imports from Japan was lower than that of silk piecegoods of Chinese origin, being 5 as. 10 p. in the year under review as compared with 6 as. 8 p. for imports from China.

Silk piecegoods (R1,25 lakhs).

Some of the ground lost by Japan under silk piecegoods was made up in the case of mixtures, her consignments totalling 11·7 million yards in 1934-35 as against 8 million yards in the preceding year. The total imports of goods of silk mixed with other materials in 1934-35 amounted to 13·4 million yards valued at R74 lakhs as against 9·9 million yards valued at R55 lakhs in 1933-34. It will be seen that the bulk of the imports came from Japan, the average declared value of her exports to India being 8 as. 3 p. as against 8 as. 1 p. in 1933-34 and 5 as. 4 p. in 1932-33. That Japan was able to forward her business in spite of the rise in the value of her imports shows that she has made for herself an established position in the Indian market in this line of goods. The rise in the average declared value since 1932-33 also suggests improvement in the quality of her goods.

The total value of silk manufactures imported during 1934-35 was nearly R2,80 lakhs as compared with R2,87 lakhs in the preceding year. The decline under silk piecegoods of R57 lakhs was made up to a great extent by increased importations of silk yarn and mixtures which together were responsible for an increase of nearly R50 lakhs.

Artificial silk (R3,59 lakhs).—The year saw a considerable expansion of the imports of artificial silk products. Imports of yarn reached a record level of 16·6 million lbs., which was 6·8 million lbs. in excess of the preceding year's figure and 5·6 million lbs. more than the receipts in 1932-33. The total value of the imports of artificial silk yarn in the year under review amounted to R1,18 lakhs as compared with R82 and R92½ lakhs, respectively, in the preceding two years. Reduced prices and improved quality have contributed to the increasing

Yarn (R1,18 lakhs).

popularity of rayon products. The chief sources of the imports of yarn into India are Japan and Italy. Japan in recent years has attained a pre-eminent position in rayon production, being second in importance only to the United States of America. It is not, therefore, surprising that her exports to India have shown a rapid increase. In 1932-33 she had sent only 1·8 million lbs. of yarn but in the succeeding year she supplied 2·5 million lbs., while in the year under review she contributed 8·9 million lbs., ousting Italy from the position of pre-eminence which she had so long held in the Indian market. The imports from Italy which were 5·6 million lbs. in 1932-33 declined to 4·3 million lbs. in 1933-34, but rose to 6·5 million lbs. in the year under review, or 2·4 million lbs. less than the receipts from Japan. The United Kingdom's share has been dwindling, her contribution in the year under review being only 0·9 million lbs. as against 1·6 and 1·7 million lbs. respectively in the preceding two years. A study of the declared values per lb. shows that there was an appreciable reduction in prices in 1934-35. The average declared value of the imports from all countries was 13 as. 6 p. per lb. in 1932-33 ; it fell slightly to 13 as. 4 p. in the succeeding year, but declined in the year under review to 11 as. 4 p. At the beginning of January, 1934, the price of Italian yarn (Chatilon 150 D " Horse Ticket ") per lb. at Bombay was R1-2-3, but at the end of March 1935 it was only 11 as. 9 p., the decline being rapid with effect from October 1934. The declared values per lb. of the imports from Italy were 13 as. 8 p., 14 as. and 11 as. 5 p. respectively for the three years ending 1934-35, while similar figures for Japan were 12 as. 3 p., 12 as. 7 p. and 11 as. 1 p. respectively.

Piecegoods made entirely of artificial silk also did better than in the preceding year, imports amounting to 67·6 million yards as compared with 40·4 million yards in the preceding year. The total receipts were, however, still much below the imports of 1932-33 when 112·8 million yards were received.

Piecegoods (R1,83 lakhs).

Imports in 1934-35 were valued at R1,83 lakhs, the corresponding figures for 1932-33 and 1933-34 being R2,53 lakhs and R1,08 lakhs respectively. Japan was, as usual, the principal supplier to the Indian market and sent 66·6 million yards in the year under review as compared with only 39·6 million yards in the preceding year. It is noteworthy that this large increase was effected without cutting values, the average declared value of her imports into India per yard in 1934-35 being 4 as. 3 p. as against 4 as. 2 p. in the preceding year and 3 as. 6 p. in 1932-33. The average declared value per yard of the imports from all countries was 4 as. 4 p. in 1934-35, as compared with 4 as. 3 p. and 3 as. 7 p. respectively in the preceding two years. The prices of artificial silk taffetas (Japan), 27″×30 yards at Bombay were about 4 as. 9 p. per yard during the greater portion of 1933-34. In the year under review prices remained in the neighbourhood of 5 as. per yard for the major part of the year.

Receipts of goods of artificial silk mixed with other materials during the year under review amounted to nearly 13 million yards as compared with 14·3 million yards in the preceding year and 12·4 million yards in 1932-33. Imports during the year were valued at about R50 lakhs, and the bulk of the consignments came from Japan which sent 8·1 million yards as compared with 8·6 million yards in the preceding year, while the United Kingdom came second with 3·3 million yards as compared with 2·3 million yards in 1933-34.

Italy contributed 1·3 million yards. There was an increase in the average declared value per yard of the imports from all sources as compared with 1933-34, but as compared with 1932-33 the average value registered showed a fall. This is not surprising as in 1932-33 Italy and the United Kingdom were more important sources of supply than Japan. In 1933-34 Japanese competition made itself seriously felt and the cheaper imports from that country depressed the average declared value. In 1934-35, however, Japanese goods with a higher value came into the market, and in spite of the lowering of the value of the United Kingdom's consignments, the average declared value went up. The average declared values for the three years ending 1934-35 were 7 as. 4 p., 5 as. 6 p. and 6 as. 2 p. per yard respectively. Similar figures for Japan alone were 3 as. 7 p., 3 as. 11 p. and 5 as. respectively. Imports from the United Kingdom showed, on the average, a lesser value in 1934-35 than in 1933-34, being 6 as. 7 p. per yard in the former mentioned year as compared with 7 as. 10 p. in 1933-34 but values were still high as compared with imports from Japan. Imports from Italy showed an average declared value of 7 as. 3 p. in 1933-34 and 9 as. 8 p. in 1934-35 and it is not therefore surprising that Italy even more than the United Kingdom has suffered from Japanese competition in the Indian market where considerations of price are paramount. Her contribution in 1932-33 was 4·4 million yards but this was reduced to 3·0 million yards in 1933-34 and as already stated, to 1·3 million yards in the year under review. Switzerland, which used to send considerable quantities of cotton piecegoods embroidered or superimposed with artificial silk, had only a nominal share in the trade in the year under review.

Wool, raw and manufactured (R3,86 Lakhs).—Imports of raw wool as well as of manufactured goods showed increases in the year under review and the total consignments were valued at R3,86 lakhs, as compared with R2,55 lakhs in the preceding year and R2,96 lakhs in 1932-33. Nearly 6 million lbs. of raw wool of the value of R41⅛ lakhs were imported during the year under review as compared with 5·1 million lbs. valued at R34 lakhs, imported in the preceding year. As usual Australia was the principal source of supply and she sent 3 million lbs. as against 2·8 million lbs. in 1933-34. Consignments from the United Kingdom rose from 1·5 million lbs. to 2·2 million lbs. The share of Iran fell from 0·6 million lbs. to 0·4 million lbs. Imports of worsted yarn for weaving showed a remarkable increase from 0·9 million lbs. to 1·6 million lbs. in the year under review. In the last two years Japanese competition has become a formidable factor in most branches of woollen manufactures. In the case of worsted yarn, imports from Japan in 1932-33 had amounted only to about 50,000 lbs. In the succeeding year her share increased to 465,000 lbs. and in the year under review to 1·3 million lbs. Of the total value of the imports of worsted yarn in 1934-35, *viz.*, R29 lakhs, Japanese consignments accounted for nearly R25 lakhs, a sharp advance over her imports in 1933-34 which were valued at only R7 lakhs. The United Kingdom sent 228,000 lbs. in the year under review as compared with 300,000 lbs. in the preceding year but receipts from that country fetched nearly the same value as in 1933-34, *viz.*, R3 lakhs. Supplies from Poland which had amounted in 1932-33 to 344,000 lbs. receded

Raw wool (R41⅛ lakhs).

Worsted yarn (R29 lakhs).

to 78,000 lbs. in 1933-34 and to 28,000 lbs. in 1934-35. France which had sent 245,000 lbs. in 1932-33 was able to dispose of in the Indian market only a little over 21,000 lbs. each in the succeeding two years. The case of knitting wool also tells the same story of Japan's domination of the market for woollens.

Knitting wool (R32 lakhs).

The total imports during the year were nearly 1·9 million lbs. valued at about R32 lakhs of which Japan supplied nearly 1·2 million lbs. valued at R20 lakhs. Her supplies in the preceding year had amounted only to 325,000 lbs. valued at a little under R5 lakhs. France which had sent 191,000 lbs. in 1932-33 had only a nominal share in the trade in the succeeding two years, and German supplies also are dwindling, having amounted to only 33,000 lbs. in the year under review as compared with 181,000 lbs. in 1932-33. The high quality of the United Kingdom products has enabled her to hold her own in the market, her consignments having advanced from 344,000 lbs. in 1932-33 to 421,000 lbs. in the succeeding year and to 619,000 lbs. in 1934-35. The imports of woollen piecegoods, including goods of wool mixed with other materials, amounted to nearly 14 million yards or 6·6 million lbs., with a total value of nearly R1,82 lakhs. Of this, 10½ million yards or 4·8 million lbs. related to piecegoods of pure wool and were valued at nearly R1,40 lakhs. Imports of woollen piecegoods both pure and mixed together during the preceding year were 11·5 million yards valued at R1,30 lakhs. In 1934-35 Japan for the first time captured the major share of the trade in woollen piecegoods, her share, including mixtures, being 7·3 million yards, showing an increase of 5·2 million yards over the preceding year. The United Kingdom's share in the imports, including mixtures, was 4·2 million yards, an increase of 1 million yards over 1933-34. France's share fell off from 4·6 million yards in 1932-33 to 2·7 million yards in 1933-34 and 0·7 million yards in 1934-35. Consignments from Italy fell off from 3·6 million yards and 2·1 million yards respectively in 1932-33 and 1933-34 to 0·6 million yards in the year under review. Germany, which had sent nearly 0·4 million yards in the preceding year was able to advance her share slightly in the year under review. Of the imports of piecegoods of wool unmixed with other materials during the year under review, the United Kingdom sent a little over 2 million yards, and Japan about 6·9 million yards. The average declared value per lb. of such imports from the United Kingdom was R3-0-3 as compared with R2-1-2 per lb. for imports from Japan.

Piecegoods (R1,82 lakhs).

The number of shawls imported in 1934-35 amounted to 416,000 pieces valued at nearly R12 lakhs as compared with 332,000 pieces valued at about R9½ lakhs in the preceding year. German supplies totalled 143,000 as compared with 171,000 in the preceding year, but consignments from Japan increased from 106,000 to 244,000 in number and from R1 lakh to over R4 lakhs in value. Germany which used to be the principal exporter of shawls to the Indian market is being relegated to the second place by Japan.

Shawls (R12 lakhs).

The decline in the imports of carpets and rugs noticed in the preceding year was to some extent checked and the imports advanced from R2 lakhs in value to over R3 lakhs. The United Kingdom continued to hold the principal share in the trade and the imports from that country were valued at

Carpets and rugs (R3 lakhs).

over R2 lakhs. There were small imports by sea from Iran, and also from the United States of America, Germany, France and China.

Imports of blankets and rugs, other than floor rugs, still further improved and amounted in value to R55 lakhs as compared with R40 lakhs in the preceding year. Italy as usual was the principal supplier, her imports advancing in value from R38 lakhs to R50 lakhs. Japan's contribution in the year under review was valued at about R2 lakhs as compared with R44,000 in the preceding year. Imports from the United Kingdom and Germany were valued at R1¼ lakhs each.

Hosiery (R12¼ lakhs).

Imports of woollen hosiery made a further advance and amounted in quantity to 409,000 lbs. as compared with 281,000 lbs. in the preceding year. The total value of the imports was recorded at R12¼ lakhs as against R9 lakhs in 1933-34. The principal feature of the imports was a further increase in Japan's share which rose from 170,000 lbs. valued at R4 lakhs to 269,000 lbs. valued at R6⅔ lakhs. Imports from the United Kingdom were valued at R5½ lakhs as compared with R4⅔ lakhs registered as the value of her supplies in the preceding year.

It will be noticed that in several lines of manufactured goods Japan has been extending her interests in the Indian market very rapidly to the detriment of her competitors, including the home industry. The question of granting protection to Indian woollen mills against foreign competition has been the subject of a Tariff Board enquiry. The report of the Board had not been received by the Government of India by the close of the year under review.

Metals and manufactures thereof (R11,38 lakhs).—The imports under this head rose by 16 per cent in quantity, *viz.*, from 392,000 tons to 456,000 tons and by 20 per cent in value, *viz.*, from R9,49 lakhs to R11,37 lakhs. Iron and steel manufactures accounted for 368,000 tons valued at R6,38 lakhs as compared with 325,000 tons valued at R5,52 lakhs in the preceding year. If such items as machinery and millwork, hardware, cutlery, implements and instruments, and vehicles are grouped together with metals and manufactures thereof under one head, the total value of the group would aggregate R39½ crores. Generally, yarn and textile fabrics constitute the most important group among India's imports, but the imports thereof during the year under review were valued at only R33½ crores.

Iron and steel (R6,38 lakhs).—The year witnessed a substantial improvement in the iron and steel industry of the world. The total world production of pig iron advanced from 48·5 million tons in 1933 to about 61 million tons in 1934, while that of steel advanced from about 66 million tons to about 80 million tons. The increase in the output was most marked in Germany. The British iron and steel industry also made marked advances and in spite of an increase in foreign imports into the United Kingdom the production was much higher than in any year since 1929. Part of this improvement should be ascribed to the measures of protection adopted in the United Kingdom against foreign imports and the reorganization of certain important units in the industry, but still more to the expansion of demand in the home market owing to the recovery of the building, engineering, shipbuilding and motor industries; there was also a slightly better outlook in the

export markets. The record of the Indian industry also showed considerable progress over the preceding year. The production of pig iron in India, advanced from 1,109,390 tons to 1,343,075 tons, while that of steel ingots rose from 721,000 tons in 1933-34 to 834,000 tons in the year under review, an increase of 113,000 tons or 15·7 per cent. In the table below the production of pig iron, steel ingots and iron and steel manufactures in India for the last two years is given in detail. The figures for the several items of finished steel do not include the products of some re-rolling mills which use either imported or Tata's semis.

Production of pig iron and iron and steel manufactures in India during 1933-34 and 1934-35.

(In thousand tons)

Description.	1933-34	1934-35	Increase (+) Decrease (—)
Pig iron	1,109	1,343	+234
Iron castings and manufacture	68	81	+13
Steel Ingots	721	834	+113
Finished Steel—			
Angles	45	32	—13
Tees	10	11	+1
Sheets { Galvanised	59	72	+13
Sheets { Black	25	21	—4
Plates	49	34	—15
Rails	35	78	+43
Steel sleepers	4	14	+10
Fish Plates	2	3	+1
Bars, Beams and Channels (including sheet bars, sleeper bars and tin bars).	284	294	+10
Others	38	68	+30
TOTAL FINISHED STEEL	551	627	+76

The principal items in the case of finished steel goods under which increases occurred were rails, sleepers, galvanised sheets, and bars, beams and channels. There was an increase of 76,000 tons in the total production of finished steel.

Imports into India of all classes of iron and steel, including pig or old iron or steel, in 1934-35 were returned at 370,000 tons as compared with 329,000 tons in the preceding year, an increase of about 12 per cent. Imports of pig iron declined from 2,000 tons in 1933-34 to 1,500 tons in 1934-35, the entire quantity having been received from the United Kingdom.

Imports.

The imports of ferro-alloys increased from 1,300 tons to 1,700 tons, of which Italy supplied 640 tons, Germany 400 tons, Norway 350 tons, the United Kingdom 120 tons, and Japan 90 tons. Imports of manufactured iron and steel (excluding pig and old iron) increased by 44,000 tons to 367,000 tons in the year under review, the value of the consignments rising by 16 per cent from R5,51 lakhs to R6,37 lakhs.

Pig iron.

The following table shows the quantities and values of the principal descriptions of iron and steel imported into British India during the last three years.

	Quantity Ton (000)			Value R (lakhs)		
	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35
Steel angle and tee	11·8	11·4	13·8	10·2	10·9	14·1
Steel bars (other than cast steel)	69·2	66·1	62·6	56·8	63·0	68·8
Beams, channels, pillars, girders and bridgework.	15·7	19·2	22·3	15·3	21·0	23·5
Bolts and nuts	6·5	7·6	10·2	18·3	21·1	28·6
Fencing materials (including fencing wire).	4·5	5·7	7·3	14·2	14·9	18·1
Hoops and strips	24·3	28·1	34·5	27·6	35·8	45·3
Nails, rivets and washers	10·5	10·6	12·2	30·7	28·2	32·1
Galvanised sheets and plates	72·7	60·8	58·8	1,23·4	1,13·4	1,10·9
Tinned sheets and plates	7·0	7·2	5·6	19·5	21·4	17·0
Sheets and plates not galvanised or tinned.	22·1	23·8	31·4	27·1	31·0	42·6
Rails, chairs and fishplates	1·7	3·0	5·3	4·4	5·0	7·5
Tubes, pipes and fittings, wrought	23·5	29·0	34·9	61·7	71·6	88·8
Wire nails	13·2	11·9	15·7	23·3	20·0	24·1
Wire rope	2·0	2·3	3·2	10·7	11·5	15·5
Cast pipes and fittings	2·1	3·4	1·6	6·0	7·6	6·9
Sleepers and keys of steel or iron for Railways.	3·4	2·9	4·3	4·3	4·2	6·5

There was a decline in the imports of *galvanised sheets* by 2,000 tons, the imports during the year being 59,000 tons as compared with 61,000 and 73,000 tons, respectively, in the two preceding years. It would have been noticed from the table relating to the production of iron and steel in India that there was an increase of 13,000 tons in the Indian production of galvanised sheets during 1934-35. Of the total imports in the year under review, 53,000 tons, or 90 per cent came from the United Kingdom as compared with 52,000 tons, or 85 per cent in 1933-34. Belgium's participation in the supply of galvanised sheets has been showing a declining trend, her consignments falling from 21,000 tons in 1932-33 to 6,000 tons in 1933-34 and to 2,000 tons in the year under review. Japan's contribution declined from 3,500 tons to 2,700 tons. Imports of galvanised sheets represented 17 per cent of the total value of manufactured iron and steel, imported into India during 1934-35. Imports of *tin plates* fell from 7,200 tons valued at R21½ lakhs to 5,600 tons valued at R17 lakhs. The bulk of the imports as usual came from the United Kingdom, but her contribution registered a further decline to 4,000 tons (R12 lakhs) from 5,000 tons (R15 lakhs) in the preceding year. Germany, which had sent 1,900 tons in 1933-34, sent only 400 tons in the year

Galvanised sheets.

Tin plates.

under review, while Italy, Belgium and the United States of America advanced their exports from 83,12 and 218 tons in 1933-34 to 900,240 and 230 tons, respectively, in 1934-35.

Imports of *sheets and plates, not galvanised or tinned*, showed some further improvement in the year under review, being recorded at 31,400 tons in 1934-35 (R42½ lakhs) as against 23,800 tons (R31 lakhs) in 1933-34. Imports during the year showed an advance of 32 per cent in quantity and 37 per cent in value. The principal supplier, was, as usual, the United Kingdom, which sent 25,700 tons as against 20,300 tons and 19,000 tons in the preceding two years. Belgium also was able to advance her interests, her exports to India totalling 3,500 tons as against 3,100 tons in the preceding year. Imports from Germany of nearly 1,100 tons and from France of 800 tons are also worth mentioning. Imports of *bars of steel other than cast steel* fell from 66,100 tons to 62,600 tons, with an improvement in value from 63 to 69 lakhs. The principal sources of supply were Belgium and Luxemburg and together they sent 36,000 tons or 4,000 tons less than in the preceding year, but the value of the consignments showed a decline of only about half a lakh. The United Kingdom, which even in the preceding year had given evidence of increased interest, advanced her share from 15,000 tons to 18,000 tons as compared with 11,500 tons in 1932-33. France, which had sent 5,500 tons in the preceding year, was able to dispose of only 2,800 tons in the year under review. Germany's share fell from 3,100 to 2,900 tons. In the preceding year Japan had first entered the field as a new competitor with a contribution of about 1,000 tons and in the year under review she improved her position and sent 1,300 tons. Under *iron bars and channels* imports slightly improved by 85 tons to 1,360 tons. Supplies from Sweden fell off from nearly 700 tons to a little less than 500 tons and those from Belgium from nearly 140 to 100 tons, but there was an increase in the share of the United Kingdom from 415 to 731 tons. Imports of *beams channels, pillars, girders and bridgework* improved from 19,000 tons valued at R21 lakhs in the preceding year to 22,000 tons valued at R23½ lakhs. The United Kingdom was the principal supplier and sent nearly 10,000 tons as against 9,000 tons in 1933-34. Imports from Germany showed a substantial increase from nearly 2,300 tons to 4,400 tons. Supplies from Belgium and France amounted to 5,800 and 1,800 tons as compared with 5,000 and 1,700 tons in the preceding year. Imports of *wrought tubes, pipes and fittings*, advanced still further from 29,000 tons valued at R72 lakhs to 35,000 tons valued at R89 lakhs. The United Kingdom, which had supplied 9,800 tons in 1932-33 and 13,600 tons in the succeeding year, sent in the year under review 15,300 tons. Imports from Germany which had fallen off from 4,400 to 3,500 tons in the preceding year advanced again to nearly 6,800 tons, but supplies from Poland fell off from 4,500 tons to 3,800 tons. Belgium's share increased from 753 to 1,210 tons while the share of France declined from 1,200 to 1,000 tons. Japan increased her share from 1,000 to 1,100 tons and the United States of America by about 30 tons to 1,830 tons. Imports from the Netherlands again fell off and amounted only to 330 tons. Imports from Czechoslovakia

Sheets and plates not galvanised.

Bars and channels.

Beams, channels, pillars, girders and bridge work.

Tubes, pipes and fittings.

amounted to 3,290 tons in the year under review. Imports of cast iron pipes and fittings declined from 3,400 to 1,600 tons, the United Kingdom sending 1,500 tons as against 1,800 tons in the preceding year. Under *hoops and strips* the imports improved from 28,100 to 34,500 tons in quantity and from R36 lakhs to R45 lakhs in value. Supplies from the United Kingdom which had amounted in 1932-33 to only 8,000 tons were 13,500 tons in the year under review as compared with 12,800 tons in the preceding year. Supplies from Belgium which were recorded at 7,700 tons in 1933-34 improved to nearly 10,000 tons in the year under review. France's contribution increased from 2,100 to 4,000 tons. There was also an improvement in Germany's share which advanced from 3,500 to 3,900 tons. Supplies from Luxemburg remained unchanged at 1,900 tons.

Hoops and strips.

Imports of *bolts and nuts* advanced further from 7,600 tons valued at R21 lakhs to 10,200 tons valued at R29 lakhs. The chief source of supply was Belgium which sent 4,200 tons as compared with 3,500 tons in the preceding year, while the United Kingdom sent 2,000 tons as against 1,400 tons in 1933-34. Imports from Germany advanced from 740 to 1,800 tons.

Bolts and nuts.

Imports of *nails, rivets and washers,* (other than wire nails) improved from 10,600 to 12,100 tons in quantity and from R28 lakhs to R32 lakhs in value. Imports from the United Kingdom advanced from 4,000 to 4,400 tons and those from Belgium from 2,200 to 2,800 tons. Supplies from Sweden and Norway were slightly above the preceding year's contribution and amounted to 1,420 and 1,450 tons, respectively. Czechoslovakia sent 800 tons.

Nails, rivets and washers.

Imports of *rails chairs and fishplates* which had fallen off to 1,700 tons (R4⅓ lakhs) in 1932-33 improved to 5,300 tons (R7½ lakhs) in the year under review as compared with 3,000 tons (R5 lakhs) in 1933-34. The share of the United Kingdom advanced from 2,400 tons to 5,200 tons. Imports of sleepers and keys of iron or steel advanced from 2,900 tons to 4,300 tons, the principal supplier being the United Kingdom which sent 4,100 tons in the year under review.

Rails, chairs and fish-plates.

Fencing materials, including fencing wire, the imports of which totalled 5,700 tons in 1933-34, advanced to 7,300 tons valued at R18 lakhs in the year under review, the United Kingdom sending 1,200 tons and Germany over 2,000 tons. Imports of wire nails amounted to 15,700 tons valued at R24 lakhs as compared with 12,000 tons valued at R20 lakhs in the preceding year, Japan sending 6,300 tons (R10 lakhs) and Belgium 5,300 tons (R8 lakhs). *Wire other than fencing wire and wire rope* increased from 8,400 and 2,300 tons to 9,500 and 3,200 tons, respectively. In the case of *wire rope* the principal supplier was the United Kingdom which sent 2,600 tons; while in the case of wire other than fencing wire Japan had the largest share, having sent nearly 4,000 tons to the Indian market. The share of the United Kingdom was 1,000 tons, that of Germany 2,300 tons and of Belgium 1,700 tons. Imports of steel

Fencing materials.

Wire nails.

Wire other than fencing wire and wire rope.

angle and tee advanced from 11,500 to nearly 14,000 tons, Belgium sending nearly 6,900 tons and the United Kingdom 5,300 tons. Imports of iron angle, tee, bolt and rod also showed increases, the supplies coming chiefly from Luxemburg (1,200 tons) and Germany (1,000 tons).

Table No. 19 shows the details of the imports and declared values of the different descriptions of iron and steel and Table 20 the principal sources of supply. The following table shows the chief sources of supply of iron and steel (including pig and old iron) with the percentage share of each principal country participating in the trade.

	United Kingdom		Germany		Belgium		France		United States		Other Countries		TOTAL
	Tons (thousand).	Share per cent.	Tons (thousand).	Share per cent.	Tons (thousand).	Share per cent.	Tons (thousand).	Share per cent.	Tons (thousand).	Share per cent.	Tons (thousand).	Share per cent.	Tons (thousand).
1921-22 .	280	45·7	60	9·8	160	26·1	9	1·5	84	13·7	20	3·2	613
1922-23 .	359	48·1	90	12·1	229	30·7	7	1·0	38	5·1	23	3·0	746
1923-24 .	429	56·7	61	8·0	217	28·7	5	0·5	18	2·4	26	3·7	756
1924-25 .	439	50·5	88	10·1	273	31·4	16	1·8	17	2·0	36	4·2	869
1925-26 .	489	55·3	69	7·8	229	25·9	45	5·1	23	2·6	29	3·3	884
1926-27 .	406	48·1	79	9·3	257	30·4	33	3·9	29	3·4	41	4·9	845
1927-28 .	685	57·2	79	6·6	316	26·4	48	4·0	16	1·4	53	4·4	1,197
1928-29 .	650	55·5	70	6·0	333	28·5	54	4·6	18	1·5	45	3·9	1,170
1929-30 .	486	49·9	58	6·0	312	32·1	35	3·6	16	1·6	66	6·8	973
1930-31 .	269	43·8	44	7·2	207	33·7	29	4·7	15	2·4	50	8·2	614
1931-32 .	164	44·2	26	7·0	118	31·8	16	4·3	5	1·4	42	11·3	371
1932-33 .	140	43·0	22	6·7	104	31·9	12	3·7	2	0·6	46	14·1	326
1933-34 .	166	50·5	23	7·0	72	21·9	13	4·0	2	0·6	53	16·0	329
1934-35 .	182	49·2	32	8·6	74	20·0	12	3·2	3	0·8	67	18·2	370

Of the total increase of 41,000 tons in the imports, the United Kingdom annexed 16,000 tons and her contribution was the highest since 1931-32. Her percentage share in the trade, however, fell slightly by a little over 1 per cent. Germany's share increased by 9,000 tons, or 1·6 per cent, while the share of France declined by 1,000 tons or 0·8 per cent. There was also a decline in the percentage share of Belgium in spite of a slight increase in the total quantity imported from that country. Unspecified countries, of which Japan and Luxemburg were the most important, increased their share by 14,000 tons or 2·1 per cent. Japan's contribution in 1934-35 was 19,000 tons as against 16,000 tons in the preceding year. Luxemburg's share declined from 16,600 tons to 15,600 tons. Sweden's share was about 4,000 tons, the same as in 1933-34.

Other metals (R4,99 lakhs).—Imports of metals, other than iron and steel rose from 62,000 tons valued at R3,95 lakhs in 1933-34 to 86,000 tons valued at R4,99 lakhs in 1934-35. All the principal descriptions of non-ferrous metals recorded increases. The recovery in the imports of aluminium noticed in 1933-34 continued in the year under review during which 52,500 cwts. valued at R38¼ lakhs were received as compared with 39,500 cwts. valued

at R32½ lakhs in the preceding year. Wrought circles, which form the bulk of the imports under this sub-head, recorded an increase from 30,900 cwts. valued at R23⅔ lakhs in 1933-34 to 41,200 cwts. valued at R28 lakhs. Of the total quantity imported in 1934-35, 20,000 cwts. came from the United Kingdom as compared with 16,800 cwts. and 8,000 cwts. in 1933-34 and 1932-33 respectively. Imports from Canada rose from 3,000 cwts. to 10,800 cwts. in the year under review. The United States of America still remained in the background, although her imports amounted to a little under 2,000 cwts. as compared with the insignificant figure of 681 cwts. in the previous year. Imports from Japan increased to 8,100 cwts. from 5,300 cwts. in 1933-34. Wrought sheets, imported chiefly from the United Kingdom, recorded an increase from 1,700 cwts. to 2,400 cwts. while other manufactures, consisting chiefly of wire and utensils, advanced from 6,700 cwts. valued at R7½ lakhs to 8,800 cwts. valued at R8¾ lakhs. Imports of unwrought aluminium amounted to only 96 cwts. valued at R6,600 in 1934-35.

Aluminium.

Imports of brass advanced from 471,000 cwts. to 637,000 cwts. in quantity and from R1,38 lakhs to R1,68 lakhs in value. Mixed or yellow metal for sheathing recorded an increase from 422,000 cwts. valued at R1,19 lakhs to 563,000 cwts. valued at R1,43 lakhs, and accounted for 88 per cent of the total quantity of brass, imported in 1934-35. Germany continued to be the principal source of supply, her consignments rising from 170,000 cwts. to 247,000 cwts. Imports from the United Kingdom and Japan advanced from 156,000 cwts. to 210,000 cwts. and from 95,000 cwts. to 105,000 cwts. respectively. Imports of other manufactures of brass together advanced from 49,000 cwts. valued at R19 lakhs to 73,000 cwts. valued at R25 lakhs, the increases being specially noticeable under rods, tubes, wire and sheets. Imports of unwrought brass were valued at R29,000 in 1934-35.

Brass.

There was a large increase in the imports of copper which rose from 279,000 cwts. valued at R88 lakhs in 1933-34 to 495,000 cwts. valued at R1,40 lakhs in the year under review. Wrought copper consisting chiefly of sheets, rods, tubes and wire recorded an increase from 263,000 cwts. to 471,000 cwts. and unwrought copper in the form of ingots, blocks, etc., from 14,100 cwts. to 21,800 cwts. Of the total quantity of wrought copper imported in 1934-35, Germany supplied 109,000 cwts. and the United Kingdom 192,000 cwts., as compared with 104,000 and 113,000 cwts. respectively in 1933-34. Imports from the United States of America rose from 11,000 cwts. to 94,000 cwts., Japan's supplies increased to 70,000 cwts. as against 31,000 cwts. in 1933-34 and 22,000 cwts. in 1932-33. As regards unwrought copper, the United Kingdom contributed 10,500 cwts. as against 4,900 cwts. in the preceding year, while supplies from the United States of America declined slightly from 5,100 cwts. to 4,900 cwts.

Copper.

Although the quantity of lead imported slightly rose from 28,300 cwts. to 28,400 cwts. the value thereof declined from R5·4 lakhs to R4·7 lakhs. Wrought sheets and pipes and tubes continued to show improvement, the imports amounting to 11,000 cwts. and 9,000 cwts. in 1934-35 as compared with 10,000 cwts. and 8,000 cwts. respectively in the preceding year. Imports of lead sheets for tea chests

Lead.

continued to decline, the receipts in 1934-35 having been 500 cwts. valued at R6,000 as against 800 cwts. valued at R15,000 in the previous year.

Tin.

Imports of tin, consisting mainly of blocks, ingots, etc., recorded an advance from 38,700 cwts. in 1933-34 to 46,600 cwts. in 1934-35, with a corresponding rise in value from R55 lakhs to R70 lakhs. The imports were, as usual, drawn mostly from the Straits Settlements.

Zinc.

Supplies of unwrought zinc considerably increased from 284,000 cwts. valued at R32 lakhs in 1933-34 to 345,000 cwts. valued at R35 lakhs in the year under review. The United States of America and Germany increased their shares from 33,000 and 17,000 cwts. to 116,000 and 29,000 cwts. respectively. There was practically no change in the imports from the United Kingdom. But Australia's contribution declined by 12,000 cwts. to 100,000 cwts. in 1934-35. Imports of wrought zinc fell from 34,000 cwts. to 31,000 cwts.

German silver.

Imports of German silver, including nickel silver, fell further from 17,200 cwts. (R12 lakhs) in 1933-34 to 16,900 cwts. (R10 lakhs) in the year under review. The chief sources of supply were Italy (R3 lakhs), the United Kingdom, Austria and Germany (R2 lakhs each).

Imports of quicksilver continued to decline and the consignments dwindled to 192,000 lbs. valued at R4⅔ lakhs in the year under review.

Machinery and millwork (R12,64 lakhs).—The following table analyses the imports of machinery according to classes during the past five years :—

—	1929-30 R (lakhs)	1931-32 R (lakhs)	1932-33 R (lakhs)	1933-34 R (lakhs)	1934-35 R (lakhs)
Prime-movers	4,12	1,56	1,00	1,21	1,44
Electrical	2,41	2,16	1,56	1,27	1,69
Boilers	1,09	56	45	66	44
Metal working (chiefly machine tools)	36	19	15	16	14
Mining	61	66	38	32	52
Oil crushing and refining	43	35	19	27	21
Paper mill	7	6	5	11	9
Refrigerating	20	10	9	9	11
Rice and flour mill	24	10	9	7	10
Saw mill	9	3	3	3	3
Sewing and knitting	85	51	45	50	83
Sugar machinery	9	30	1,53	3,36	1,05
Tea machinery	28	11	21	12	22
Cotton machinery	2,10	1,93	2,08	2,03	2,41
Jute mill machinery	1,44	32	36	32	54
Wool machinery	6	1	3	3	2
Typewriters, including parts and accessories.	26	13	7	10	18
Printing and lithographing presses	23	15	9	15	15
Belting for machinery	90	50	53	46	50

Imports.

Taking the imports of the different descriptions of machinery and millwork together there was a decline to the extent of R13 lakhs, the value recorded falling from R12,77 lakhs in 1933-34 to R12,64 lakhs in 1934-35. This decline was due to the fall under sugar machinery, the imports of which were heavy during the preceding two years. Other descriptions, however, with a few exceptions, showed increases which counterbalanced to a great extent the decline under sugar machinery and in particular should be mentioned the increase in electrical, cotton, jute and mining machinery. If we leave sugar machinery out of account, the imports under this head actually show an increase of R2,18 lakhs.

The value of the imports of prime-movers advanced further by R23 lakhs to R1,44 lakhs. This improvement was principally due to an increase of R16 lakhs under oil engines and parts, other than locomotives, and of R5 lakhs under locomotive engines other than railway engines. Imports under these two heads were valued at R68 lakhs and R11 lakhs respectively in 1934-35. Imports of electrical machinery recorded an increase from R1,27 lakhs to R1,69 lakhs. The increase was common to all descriptions of electrical machinery. The value of the total supplies of electrical machinery from the United Kingdom amounted to R1,22 lakhs, of those from the United States of America to R12 lakhs and from Germany to R21 lakhs, as against R86 lakhs, R17 lakhs and R11 lakhs respectively in 1933-34. Imports of textile machinery in the year under review were valued at R3,24 lakhs as against R2,61 lakhs in 1933-34 and R2,68 lakhs in 1932-33. Under cotton machinery there was an increase from R2,03 lakhs to R2,41 lakhs. The contribution of the United Kingdom amounted in value to R2,10 lakhs or 87 per cent as compared with R1,65 lakhs or 81 per cent in 1933-34. Imports of jute machinery advanced from R32 lakhs to R54 lakhs, but those of wool machinery decreased, the value being returned at R2 lakhs only. Imports of sugar machinery were valued at R3,36 lakhs in 1933-34 as compared with R1,53 lakhs in the preceding year, but in the year under review the value recorded showed a fall to R1,05 lakhs. Imports from the United Kingdom were valued at R73⅔ lakhs as against R1,96 lakhs in 1933-34. The share of the United Kingdom in 1934-35 amounted to 70 per cent of the total value recorded as against 59 per cent in the previous year. The Netherlands' share decreased from R61 lakhs to R7 lakhs only

Electrical machinery.

Textile machinery.

Sugar machinery.

Imports of tea machinery improved and were valued at R22 lakhs in the year under review as against R12 lakhs in 1933-34. Imports of mining machinery and rice and flour mill machinery increased from R32 lakhs and R6⅔ lakhs to R52 and R9⅔ lakhs respectively in 1934-35. Increases were also recorded under some of the other descriptions of machinery. Imports of sewing and knitting machines, received chiefly from the United Kingdom and Germany, increased from 54,900 to 83,400 in number and from R44 lakhs to R74 lakhs in value. The consignments of typewriters received in 1934-35 also advanced and amounted to 15,200 valued at R16 lakhs as against 6,600 valued at R7½ lakhs in 1933-34. Imports of pumping machinery also increased in value from R20 lakhs to R30 lakhs in 1934-35. The value of

agricultural machinery imported rose from R10 lakhs to R11 lakhs, the most important single item in the imports being tractors and their parts. The value of boilers imported decreased from R66 lakhs to R44 lakhs. Imports of metal working machinery (chiefly machine tools) declined from R16 lakhs to R14 lakhs, and of oil crushing and refining machinery from R27 lakhs to R21 lakhs.

Belting for machinery.

Imports of beltings of all descriptions rose by R4 lakhs to R50 lakhs. The share of the United Kingdom in this particular line of trade increased from R31 lakhs to R33 lakhs in 1934-35, although her percentage share remained stationary at 66. The following table shows the relative shares of the principal countries in the total import trade in machinery and mill-work :—

Imports of machinery and mill-work including belting for machinery and printing machinery.

—	1913-14 (pre-war year)		1929-30		1931-32		1932-33		1933-34		1934-35	
	R (lakhs)	Per cent	R (lakhs)	Per cent	R (akhs)	Per cent	R (lakhs)	Per cent	R (lakhs)	Per cent	R (lakhs)	Per cent
United Kingdom.	7,41	90	14,49	74·9	8,12	70·2	8,23	73·7	9,11	68·1	9,55	71·9
United States.	27	3	1,91	9·9	1,37	11·8	90	8·1	94	7·0	1,28	9·6
Germany .	46	6	1,84	9·5	1,18	10·2	1,04	9·3	1,36	10·2	1,31	9·9
Belgium .	..	..	19	0·9	27	2·3	39	3·5	43	3·2	17	1·3
Other Countries.	12	1	92	4·8	63	5·5	60	5·4	1,54	11·5	97	7·3
TOTAL .	8,26	100	19,35	100	11,57	100	11,16	100	13,38	100	13,28	1·0

The larger imports of sugar machinery from the Netherlands and of textile machinery from Japan were responsible for a set-back in the percentage share of the United Kingdom in 1933-34. In the year under review, the United Kingdom regained most of the ground lost, the only other country which showed an improved record being the United States of America.

Motor vehicles (R4,66 lakhs).

Vehicles (R6,60 lakhs).—The world depression in trade had very adversely affected the imports of motor cars into India, receipts falling to 12,601 in 1930-31 from 17,399 in 1929-30. The succeeding two years saw further and more drastic drops. In 1931-32 only 7,220 cars were imported and in 1932-33 the number came down to 6,201. Normal replacements as well as a slight improvement in the general situation were responsible in 1933-34 for a reversion of the trend and in that year 9,759 cars were imported. In the year under review, a further approach to the pre-depression level was made and 14,434

cars were imported. In the table following, imports of motor cars from the principal countries of consignment during the last 10 years are specified :—

Number of motor cars imported.

——	United Kingdom	United States	Canada	France	Italy	Other Countries	TOTAL
Year 1925-26 .	2,399	4,143	4,775	367	860	213	12,757
„ 1926-27 .	2,546	4,030	4,476	607	1,416	122	13,197
„ 1927-28 .	3,600	6,031	3,400	538	1,367	186	15,122
„ 1928-29 .	3,645	10,145	4,366	277	967	167	19,567
„ 1929-30 .	3,758	9,620	2,318	364	1,150	189	17,399
„ 1930-31 .	2,885	5,098	3,250	261	917	190	12,601
„ 1931-32 .	2,178	3,368	676	161	516	327	7,220
„ 1932-33 .	3,958	1,201	296	84	226	436	6,201
„ 1933-34 .	5,348	2,227	1,715	62	221	186	9,759
„ 1934-35 .	6,311	5,564	2,057	26	267	209	14,434

In the year under review, 6,311 cars were imported from the United Kingdom, 5,564 from the United States of America and 2,057 from Canada. As compared with the preceding year, there was an increase of 963 in the case of British cars, 3,337 in the case of cars consigned from the United States of America, and 342 in the case of Canada. The motor industry throughout the world made distinct advances in 1934, and the lion's share of the additional business fell to America, owing to the popularity of her high-powered cars. The British motor industry, while establishing new records in most branches, failed to make much further progress in the export markets. As regards India, while still retaining the major share of the trade, and even advancing on the previous year's record, the United Kingdom, in spite of a tariff preference of 7½ per cent, was able to secure only 21 per cent of the total increase in imports over 1933-34, while the United States secured 71 per cent of the increase. Imports from the United Kingdom were valued at R1,24 lakhs, those from the United States at R93 lakhs, and from Canada at R33 lakhs. The number of cars imported from Germany in the year under review was 120 and from Italy 267 as against 106 and 221 in 1933-34. France's contribution fell from 62 to 26. Of the total imports, 8,016 were received at Bombay, 3,159 in Bengal, and 1,758 in Madras, while Sind received 907 and Burma 594 cars. The average declared value of motor cars imported from the United Kingdom in 1934-35 was R1,968, of those from the United States of America R1,678, and from Canada R1,615, as against R1,985, R1,631, and R1,488, respectively in the preceding year.

The number of motor omnibuses, vans and lorries imported increased from 5,496 to 9,973 while the value registered rose from R66 lakhs to R1,21 lakhs. Here again, the United States of America, which has always had the predominant share, increased her quota from 3,692 to 6,559, while consignments from Canada and the United Kingdom increased from 1,243 and 528 to 2,058 and 1,171. But while the United Kingdom occupies only a third place in this branch of the imports, the advance made was notable in that her exports to India in the year under review was the highest in recent years. In the case of buses and lorries only a very small number are now imported complete with bodies. The average declared value of chassis

imported from the United Kingdom in 1934-35 was R2,002 and that from the United States, R1,014 as compared with R2,020 and R977 in the preceding year. That the United Kingdom was able, in spite of the wide disparity in prices between her products and those of her competitors, to extend her trade augurs well for the future of her export trade in heavy motor vehicles to India. The provincial distribution of the imports of chassis was as follows :—Bombay 7,426, Bengal 992, Madras 718, Sind 435, and Burma 40.

The following table shows the total number of motor omnibuses, etc., imported during the last ten years :—

Imports of motor omnibuses, vans, etc.

——	United Kingdom.	United States of America.	Canada.	Other countries.	Total.
1925-26 . . .	338	2,014	2,378	110	4,840
1926-27 . . .	341	2,322	3,529	151	6,343
1927-28 . . .	447	3,699	4,268	268	8,682
1928-29 . . .	473	7,572	4,610	135	12,790
1929-30 . . .	398	12,017	2,799	92	15,306
1930-31 . . .	258	6,197	2,397	61	8,913
1931-32 . . .	435	3,236	598	33	4,302
1932-33 . . .	517	1,793	338	28	2,676
1933-34 . . .	528	3,692	1,243	33	5,496
1934-35 . . .	1,171	6,559	2,058	185	9,973

The total imports of motor cycles improved in number from 700 to 794. As usual, Britain held the lead, and sent 675 cycles. The following table shows the number of all classes of motor vehicles running in different provinces of British India at the end of March, 1935 :—

Number of motor vehicles running in British India at the end of March, 1935.

Provinces.	Motor cars including taxi cabs.	Motor cycles, including scooters and auto-wheels.	Heavy motor vehicles (lorries, buses, etc.).	Total.
Bengal (including Calcutta) . .	19,456	1,327	4,464	25,247
Bombay City	10,427	488	981	11,896
Bombay Presidency (excluding Bombay City and Sind).	11,568	791	51	12,410
Madras City	4,336	471	629	5,436
Madras Presidency (excluding Madras City) (*a*).	7,941	1,443	6,069	15,453
United Provinces (*b*) . . .	12,495	1,687	3,855	18,037
Punjab	7,013	1,411	6,341	14,765
Burma	10,743	1,127	5,561	17,431
Bihar and Orissa (*a*) . . .	15,928	1,853	3,670	21,451
Central Provinces	3,408	639	1,813	5,860
Sind	2,093	420	406	2,919
Delhi	2,398	279	579	3,256
North-West Frontier Province (*a*) .	4,381	1,602	3,193	9,176
Ajmer-Merwara	593	76	150	819
Assam (*c*)	2,295	232	1,941	4,468

(*a*) Registered up to 31st March, 1935. (*b*) In use up to 31st December, 1934.
(*c*) Registered up to 31st December, 1934.

Imports.

Among other classes of vehicles, the imports of cycles into India deserves mention, as the trade has been progressively increasing in recent years. In 1932-33, 69,528 cycles were imported, while the figures for the succeeding two years were 88,624 and 106,286 respectively. The total value of the imports in 1934-35 was nearly R30 lakhs as compared with R25 lakhs in the preceding year. Parts of cycles and accessories were imported to the value of over R69 lakhs in the year under review. Of the cycles imported entire or in sections, 90,400 came from the United Kingdom, 15,700 from Japan and only 28 from Germany.

Cycles (R99 lakhs).

Pneumatic motor covers imported into India in 1934-35 totalled 327,477 as against 311,302 in the preceding year, the value of the imports being R1,24·4 lakhs, which represented about 60 per cent of the total value of the imports of rubber manufactures into India. The United Kingdom sent 228,621 and the United States of America 37,593 motor covers in the year under review as compared with 197,411 and 37,377 respectively in 1933-34. Imports from Canada fell from 21,629 to 12,272 and those from Italy from 10,521 to 3,648. There was an increase in the imports from Germany which sent 14,815 covers. France's consignments declined from 7,309 to 1,842.

Rubber manufactures (R2,06 lakhs).

Pneumatic motor tubes also were imported in larger numbers, the total number being 314,300 valued at R17½ lakhs as against 284,919 valued at R15·4 lakhs in the previous year. The United Kingdom, the United States of America and Germany sent 248,849, 30,463 and 11,341 tubes as against 205,810, 21,406 and 7,895, respectively, in the previous year while imports from France and Japan declined from 16,095 and 14,861 in 1933-34 to 2,278 and 12,156 respectively in the year under review. Imports of pneumatic motor cycle covers, however, fell from 5,119 to 4,415 though the share of the United Kingdom advanced from 3,750 to 3,827. Pneumatic motor cycle tubes recorded a large increase from 8,695 to 13,750, supplies coming chiefly from the United Kingdom. Of 4,775 solid rubber tyres for motor vehicles received in the year under review, 3,355 were received from the United Kingdom. The imports of these tyres were 1,595 more in number than in the previous year. Pneumatic cycle covers totalled 1,584,521 with an aggregate value of nearly R20 lakhs, the bulk of the consignments having been received from the United Kingdom. The following table shows the imports of the principal descriptions of rubber manufactures during the past three years. :—

Imports of rubber manufactures.

[In thousands]

	1932-33		1933-34		1934-35	
	Number	R	Number	R	Number	R
Pneumatic motor covers	292	1,25,73	311	1,13,33	327	1,24,45
,, ,, cycle covers	5	81	5	78	4	51
Pneumatic cycle covers	1,362	18,81	1,772	21,38	1,585	19,72
,, motor tubes	275	17,93	285	15,36	314	17,49
,, ,, cycle tubes	10	28	9	20	14	31
Pneumatic cycle tubes	1,779	9,60	2,071	10,70	2,150	10,78
Solid rubber tyres for motor vehicles	3	3,14	3	3,36	5	3,81

Hardware.

Hardware (R3,05 lakhs).—After a sharp decline by R99 lakhs to R2,61 lakhs in 1931-32, imports of hardware had rallied and reached R2,99 lakhs in 1932-33. In 1933-34, the imports fell to R2,88 lakhs but in the year under review the position again improved, imports being recorded at R3,05 lakhs. The following table compares the values of the different classes of hardware imported during 1929-30 and in the last four years :—

—	1929-30	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Agricultural implements	14	6	6	6	2
Other implements and tools (except machine tools)	71	35	35	39	48
Builders' hardware	40	25	27	21	24
Domestic hardware	13	8	9	8	9
Enamelled ironware	32	15	23	22	18
Metal lamps	78	31	41	40	53
Metal lamps, parts	10	4	5	4	4
Stoves	10	5	4	4	5
Safes, etc.	2	..	..	..	..
Gas mantles	8	4	9	5	3
Other sorts	2,29	1,28	1,40	1,39	1,40

Metal lamps, the most important single item in the list, registered an increase both in number and value, imports advancing from 3,743,000 valued at R40 lakhs to 5,167,000 valued at R53 lakhs. Imports from Germany, the principal supplier to India of this article, rose from 2,579,000 valued at R28 lakhs to 3,318,000 valued at R35 lakhs. Other countries interested in this article are Austria, Sweden, the United Kingdom, Japan and the United States of America. These countries, with the exception of the United Kingdom and Austria, increased their supplies in the year under review. The value of parts of metal lamps, imported mainly from Germany, remained stationary at R4 lakhs. Imports of agricultural implements, consigned mostly from the United Kingdom, recorded a sharp fall from R6 lakhs to R2 lakhs, but those of other implements and tools advanced from R39 lakhs in 1933-34 to R48 lakhs in 1934-35, the United Kingdom accounting for R25 lakhs, and Germany and the United States of America for R9 lakhs each. The value of the imports of enamelled ironware, which had dropped from R23 lakhs in 1932-33 to R22 lakhs in 1933-34, fell to R18 lakhs in the year under review. Supplies from Japan were valued at R10 lakhs as against R15 lakhs in 1933-34 and R16 lakhs in 1932-33. Imports from Germany and the United Kingdom were small, being valued at R1 lakh in each case. Domestic hardware (other than enamelled ironware), which is imported chiefly from Germany and the United Kingdom, showed an increase from R8 lakhs

to a little below R9 lakhs. Imports of builders' hardware improved from R21 lakhs in 1933-34 to R24 lakhs in the year under review. The supplies were mainly drawn from Germany (55 per cent), Sweden and the United Kingdom (19 per cent each). Among other articles included in this group the decline in the imports of gas mantles (chiefly drawn from Germany, the United States of America and the United Kingdom) from R9 lakhs in 1932-33 to R5 lakhs in 1933-34 and again to R3 lakhs in the year under review is worth mentioning. The following table shows the percentage shares of the principal countries participating in the import trade in hardware :—

Imports of hardware.

	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	57	35	36	37	32	34	32
Germany	18	33	30	29	36	30	31
United States	10	12	12	10	6	8	10
Japan	1	5	6	6	10	12	11
Other countries	14	15	16	18	16	16	16
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Cutlery (R28 lakhs).

The value of cutlery imported amounted to R28 lakhs as against R25 lakhs in 1933-34 and R24 lakhs in 1932-33. The United Kingdom's share in the trade remained unchanged at R8 lakhs, while there was an increase in the share of Germany which advanced from R14 lakhs to R15 lakhs.

Electroplated ware (R2 lakhs).

The value of electroplated ware, chiefly indented from the United Kingdom, which had risen from R2 lakhs in 1932-33 to R3 lakhs in 1933-34 came down again to R2 lakhs in the year under review.

Mineral oils (R6,07 lakhs).—There was some improvement in the imports of mineral oils during the year under review as compared with its predecessor. Imports of kerosene increased by 10·5 million gallons and of other mineral oils together by over 4 million gallons, but in the case of the latter there was a decline in value in spite of the increase in the quantity imported. Concurrently with the rise in the imports of kerosene, home production also increased, the output in 1934-35 being placed at 169·3 million gallons as compared with 156·9 million gallons in the preceding year. The quantity of petrol produced in 1934-35 was 81·3 million gallons, which was larger by 8·7 million gallons than the production of 1933-34. The following

table shows the imports of each description of mineral oils by sea from abroad into British India :—

Imports of mineral oils into India by sea from foreign countries.

——	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1929-30	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35
	Gals. (1,000)	Gals. (1,000)	Gals. (1,000)	Gals. (1,000)	Gals. (1,000)	Gals. (1,000)
Fuel oil . . .	7,766	110,203	100,829	104,528	103,871	111,263
Kerosene—						
In bulk . . .	52,976	101,756	77,081	58,263	56,628	67,217
In tins . . .	15,874	4,701	8,609	1,231	1,519	1,429
TOTAL KEROSENE .	68,850	106,457	85,690	59,494	58,147	68,646
Lubricating oils . .	14,953	26,700	16,047	17,274	18,166	19,248
Benzine, benzol, petrol, etc.	37	4,655	12,742	5,117	1,606	1,483
Paints, solutions and compositions.	1	27	34	36	80	105
Other kinds . .	3,416	4,726	1,289	1,335	4,352	587
TOTAL MINERAL OILS .	95,023	252,768	216,631	187,784	186,222	201,332

Imports of kerosene which amounted to 69 million gallons showed an increase of about 11 million gallons in quantity and R34 lakhs in value. In the marginal table will be found details regarding the imports. The U. S. S. R. was the principal supplier and sent 43·4 million gallons as compared with 38·2 million gallons in 1933-34 and 40·9 million gallons in 1932-33. Consignments from Roumania dropped from nearly 10 million gallons in the preceding year to about 3 million gallons in the year under review, while those from Sumatra rose from 1·7 million to 9·6 million gallons. Supplies from Iran, which had amounted to about 300,000 gallons in the preceding year, rose to 6·8 million gallons in the year under review, but consignments

Imports of Kerosene oil	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35
	Gals. (000)	Gals. (000)	Gals. (000)	Gals. (000)
United States of America .	42,311	3,675	2,265	858
Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.	1,079	40,894	38,234	43,363
Iran	2,303	6,559	292	6,770
Borneo, Sumatra and Celebes.	20,815	2,079	1,698	12,670
Straits Settlements .	2,240	..	..	684
Other Countries. . .	2	6,287	15,659	4,301
TOTAL .	68,850	59,494	58,148	68,646

from Java fell from 4·2 million to 1·4 million gallons. Borneo, from which no consignments were received in the preceding year, sent about 3·1 million gallons, while supplies from the United States of America which had amounted to 2·3 million gallons in 1933-34 fell off to 0·9 million gallons in the year under review. The average declared value per gallon of the imports from the U. S. S. R. was 5 as. 5 p. and of those from Roumania, Iran and Sumatra were 4 as., 8 as. 6 p. and 6 as. 11 p. respectively. The coastwise imports of kerosene from Burma into British India were 117 million gallons as compared with 110 million gallons in 1933-34.

Petrol.

Imports under the specification "Petroleum dangerous flashing below 76°F" dwindled down from 5 million gallons in 1932-33 to 1·6 million gallons in the succeeding year and 1·5 million gallons in the year under review. Imports from the U. S. S. R., which was the principal source of supply, declined from 1·3 million gallons to 882,000 gallons, but supplies from Iran advanced from 293,000 gallons to 414,000 gallons. The United States of America sent 35,000 gallons and Belgium 91,000 gallons. The total consumption of petrol in India has been estimated at 82·5 million gallons in 1934-35, which is 7·6 million gallons more than the estimate for 1933-34. The price of petrol in Calcutta during the year was R1-5-6 per gallon *ex*-pump, but as a result of the competition of foreign oil, prices at Bombay remained at R1 per gallon *ex*-pump till the 26th August 1934 and at 15 as. per gallon subsequent to that date.

Fuel oils.

The imports of fuel oils advanced from 104 million gallons to nearly 111 million gallons, but the value realised fell from R193·3 lakhs to R192·5 lakhs. As in the preceding year, Iran was the principal supplier, consignments from that country amounting to 83·4 million gallons as compared with 62·3 million gallons in the preceding year. Shipments from Roumania dropped from 8·5 million gallons to 1·2 million gallons, and those from Borneo from 29·5 million gallons to 25 million gallons. Supplies from the United States of America amounted to 308,000 gallons and from the U. S. S. R. 912,000 gallons as compared with 289,000 gallons and nearly 3 million gallons respectively in the preceding year.

Lubricating oils.

Under lubricating oils, batching oils recorded an increase of 1·6 million gallons in quantity and R5 lakhs in value, the total imports being nearly 9 million gallons. The United States supplied 5·6 million gallons out of this quantity as against 5·8 million gallons in the preceding year. Supplies from Dutch Borneo increased from 1·4 to 1·8 million gallons. Imports from the United Kingdom which were only 59,000 gallons in the preceding year amounted to 1·6 million gallons in the year under review. Imports of other lubricating oils dropped from 10·8 to 10·3 million gallons and from R1,02 lakhs to R95 lakhs in value. The United States of America sent 7·6 million gallons as against 8 million gallons in the preceding year. The United Kingdom sent 2·1 million gallons as compared with 2·3 million gallons in 1933-34.

Provisions (R2,89 lakhs).—Imports under this head showed an increase of R17 lakhs, the total value amounting to R2,89 lakhs as compared with R2,72 lakhs in 1933-34. Biscuits and cakes accounted for R33 lakhs as compared with R30 lakhs in 1933-34. The total imports of canned and bottled

provisions were valued at R59 lakhs as compared with R55 lakhs in the preceding year. Under this head imports of tinned or canned fish rose to 47,000 cwts. valued at R11 lakhs from 27,000 cwts. valued at R8½ lakhs in 1933-34. There were also larger imports of canned and bottled fruits, imports amounting to 47,000 cwts. valued at R11 lakhs, as compared with 38,000 cwts. valued at R10 lakhs in the preceding year. Canned and bottled provisions, unspecified, also recorded some increase, imports rising by 5,000 cwts. in quantity and nearly R½ lakh in value to 87,000 cwts. valued at R36 lakhs. Imports of vegetable products (vegetable ghee, etc.) increased from 3,000 cwts. valued at R1 lakh in 1933-34 to 5,000 cwts. valued at R1⅓ lakhs in the year under review. There was a noticeable increase in the imports of farinaceous and patent foods which rose from 338,000 cwts. to 388,000 cwts. in quantity accompanied by an increase in value by R4 lakhs to R71 lakhs. Of the total quantity of farinaceous and patent foods imported, the most important item was " farinaceous foods in bulk " (chiefly sago, tapioca, etc., despatched from the Straits Settlements and to a relatively small extent from Hongkong and Java). The imports of these increased from 286,000 cwts. to 336,000 cwts. in quantity and from R24 lakhs to R29 lakhs in value. On the other hand milk foods for infants and invalids, imported mostly from the United Kingdom, recorded a decrease in quantity from 12,000 cwts. to 9,000 cwts. and in value from R16 lakhs to R14 lakhs. Other kinds of farinaceous and patent foods showed increases both in quantity and value, the imports in the year under review amounting to 43,000 cwts. valued at over R28½ lakhs. Imports of condensed milk also rose from 172,000 cwts. valued at R45½ lakhs in 1933-34 to 181,000 cwts. valued at R48⅓ lakhs in 1934-35. Receipts during the year included 94,000 cwts. from the Netherlands and 56,000 cwts. from the United Kingdom as against 84,000 cwts. and 39,000 cwts. respectively sent by these countries in 1933-34. Other principal sources of supply were Italy (11,000 cwts.), Denmark (10,000 cwts.) and Australia (2,500 cwts.). Imports of bacon and hams amounting to 16,000 cwts. valued at R11 lakhs and those of confectionery amounting to 27,000 cwts. valued at R18 lakhs recorded slight increases both in quantity and value. The variations in the trade in some of the more important articles under " provisions " are indicated in the table below :—

Articles	1929-30		1932-33		1933-34		1934-35	
	Cwts. (000)	R (lakhs)	Cwts. (000)	R (lakhs)	Cwts. (000)	R (lakhs)	Cwts. (000)	R (lakhs)
Bacons and hams	15	16	12	9	15	12	16	11
Cheese	11	11	9	8	10	8	11	8
Cocoa and chocolate	4	3	3	3	4	3	5	4
Butter	2	4	4	5	5	6	6	6
Jams and Jellies	16	8	12	4	17	6	17	6
Pickles, chutneys, sauces and condiments.	6	5	6	4	9	7	10	7
Other sorts	—	18	—	22	—	15	—	16

Imports.

The share of the United Kingdom in the trade remained the same as in the preceding year and stood at 56 per cent, the value of her imports rising from R1,51 lakhs to R1,61 lakhs. Imports from the Netherlands rose from R24 lakhs to R25½ lakhs but her relative share remained constant at 9 per cent. Imports from the Straits Settlements, consisting largely of farinaceous foods, and to some extent of goods in transit from Australia, increased in value from R20 lakhs to R25 lakhs, while direct supplies from Australia declined from R16 lakhs to R12 lakhs. Imports from the United States of America were valued at R15 lakhs as compared with R14 lakhs in 1933-34. Supplies from Japan increased to R8 lakhs as compared with R6 lakhs in the preceding year.

Sugar (R2,11 lakhs).—Perhaps the most important event affecting the world sugar market in 1934 was the action of the United States Government in regulating by means of quotas the amount of sugar produced for consumption in that country. This step has had the effect of curtailing in the aggregate the production of those areas which cater for the American market, but the consequent reduction in the 1934-35 crop has been discounted by appreciable increases in beet sugar production in Europe. According to the latest available estimates by Messrs. Willet and Gray, world sugar production in 1934-35 is estimated at 25,301,570 tons or 182,422 tons more than the production of the preceding season. Throughout 1934-35 world prices continued low under the shadow of surplus stocks. American prices indeed showed some appreciation for a period, but it was only Cuban sugar that principally benefited and the rise was not reciprocated in the London market where prices remained depressed consequent on the maladjustment between demand and supply. There are some grounds for optimism in the gradual decline in stocks in Java and the steps that are reported to have been taken for reduction of sugarcane cultivation in that territory. In Cuba also it is reported that attempts are being made to broaden the basis of its agriculture. It is also anticipated that consumption in the United States in 1935 would show a better record. Nevertheless, in the present state of the world market and the narrowing outlet for exports the trend of prices remains uncertain.

The sugar industry in India being sheltered against competition by a protective tariff, the Indian market is less responsive than it would otherwise be to the conditions prevailing in the world markets. Indian requirements are, however, not yet entirely met from home production and the existence of large stocks in other producing areas has acted as a brake on internal prices. The imports of sugar into British Indian ports during 1934-35 (excluding molasses) amounted nearly to 223,000 tons as compared with 261,000 tons in the preceding year and 370,000 tons in 1932-33. Taking the figures of imports through the Kathiawar ports also into account, imports during 1934-35 were very nearly 334,000 tons, about 800 tons only less than in the preceding year. The following table shows the output of sugar factories (excluding production in *khandsaries*), in India during the last ten seasons, as estimated by the Sugar Technologist to the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research.

Sugar.

Production of Sugar from Cane and Gur.

Year	Direct from Cane	Refined from *Gur*	Total
	Tons	Tons	Tons
1925-26	52,990	38,409	91,399
1926-27	62,941	58,085	121,026
1927-28	67,684	52,055	119,739
1928-29	68,050	31,038	99,088
1929-30	89,768	21,150	110,918
1930-31	119,859	31,791	151,650
1931-32	158,581	69,539	228,120
1932-33	290,177	80,106	370,283
1933-34	453,965	61,094	515,059
1934-35(*a*)	580,000	40,000	620,000

(*a*) Provisional estimate.

Note.—The figures relate to the period from November to October in the case of factories working with cane and from January to December in the case of those refining *gur*. The principal crushing period is from November to May.

It will be seen that the season 1933-34 witnessed a large increase in sugar production, the total quantity amounting to 515,000 tons as compared with 370,000 tons in the preceding season. During the 12 months ending March, 1935, the outturn (including that of Khandsari factories) amounted to 679,000 tons, this figure being compiled from returns furnished in connection with the Sugar (Excise Duty) Act, 1934. It has been estimated by the Sugar Technologist to the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research that the average consumption in India of sugar, excluding *gur*, in the three years ending 1933-34 was 921,000 tons, and in 1933-34, the last year of the triennium, about 885,000 tons. As complete and comparable figures for stocks of sugar at the ports and upcountry centres are not obtainable, the estimates of consumption are necessarily approximate.

The price of sugar, Java, White granulated, T. M. O. quality, per cwt. *ex*-godown at Bombay, stood at R14-3 on the 6th April. In the succeeding month quotations fell below R14-0 and fluctuated within a margin of 3 as. till about the end of August. September saw a further decline and R13-9 was quoted on the 21st of the month. Limited stocks of Javas and good enquiry for outports were responsible for a slight appreciation in October and rates went up to R13-13 towards the close of the month but dropped to R13-11-6 at the end of November. There was little activity in Indian sugar during this period, but from December onwards Indian sugar began to come into the market in appreciable quantities and rates dropped to about R13-5 in December. January saw this level maintained, but owing to an improved demand from Kathiawar ports and reports of damage to the Indian crop, R13-12 per cwt. was registered on the 8th February. In the succeeding weeks, with the heavy arrivals of Indian sugar at lower rates and the poor demand from consuming centres, rates gradually dropped, the quotation on the 29th March being R13-4 per cwt.

The price of sugar, Java, White, 25 D. S. and/or higher, per maund, at Calcutta, which was R10-1 on the 6th April, dropped to R10-0 in the succeeding month and by a further 2 as. in June. In August, there was a further depreciation to R9-12-6, but in September an improved consumers' demand

was responsible for a rise to R9-14 on the 14th of that month. This rate, however, could not be maintained and towards the end of the month R9-10-6 was registered. October saw a weak market and poor demand with no improvement in prices. By the end of November R9-6 was touched and December saw prices at nearly the same level. In January, there was a revival of demand and stocks were also low. R9-9 was reached on the 25th January, while the beginning of February saw another advance by 1 anna. But rates again dropped in the absence of a strong demand, the market anticipating a further fall in values. Throughout the rest of February and in March prices moved within narrow limits and on the 29th of March R9-9 was recorded.

Sugar, Marhowrah (a typical Indian factory sugar), Crystal No. 1, per maund, *ex*-factory, stood at R9-1 on the 4th April. Towards the end of the month there was an appreciation by about 4 as. but May saw a declining trend and R9 per maund was recorded on the 30th of the month. Till nearly the end of August rates generally remained 1 anna below this level but the closing week of August and September saw some improvement and R9-2 was quoted on the 21st of the latter month. Towards the end of October, prices fell to R8-15, while November saw a further decline, the quotation at the end of the month being R8-1. There was a gain of about 1½ as. in December, but January saw the beginning of a higher level of prices, quotations till the end of March being in the neighbourhood of R8-8. In the chart on the opposite page prices of sugar, Java, White granulated, T. M. O. quality at Bombay, of sugar, Java, White, 25 D. S. and/or higher, at Calcutta and of sugar, Marhowrah, Crystal No. 1, *ex*-factory, per maund, are compared along with the price of Cuban raw sugar at New York.

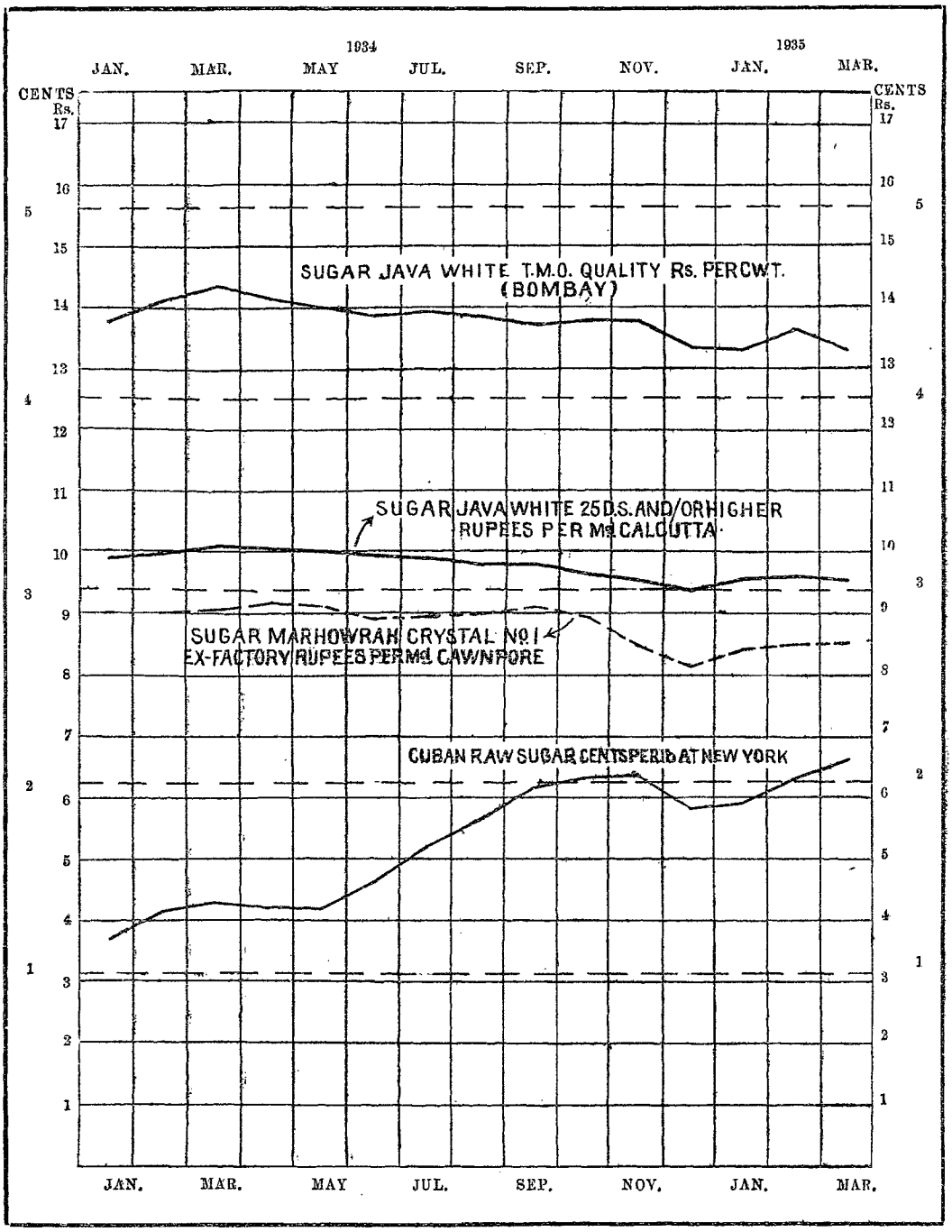
The following table gives the imports of sugar into British India from the principal sources for a number of years :—

Imports of sugar, all kinds (excluding molasses).

—	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
United Kingdom	900	59,300	8,400	22,900	34,900	36,700	16,800
Ceylon	100	3,600	5,700	1,100	100	..	..
Java	583,000	781,100	809,700	366,800	294,800	194,400	175,900
Mauritius	139,600	..	..	..	..	..	..
Straits Settlements	2,900	600	500	400	200	200	200
China and Hongkong	1,500	6,100	5,100	5,000	2,200	3,400	3,900
Portuguese East Africa	..	600	200	..	12,700	18,200	11,100
Japan	100	500	..	100	4,000	3,500	2,700
Germany	700	15,200	11,700	15,400	300	..	200
Austria	74,000	1,400	..	400	..	..	..
Hungary		36,500	13,800	600	..	1,700	..
Netherlands	..	2,500	600	600	500	1,300	1,800
Belgium	..	1,800	300	200	2,500	1,900	2,100
France	..	11,900	..	..	..	..	1,000
Czechoslovakia	..	9,700	600	1,100	500	..	100
United States of America	..	200	200	300	..	..	..
Other countries	200	8,600	44,400	101,200	16,800	..	7,100
TOTAL ALL COUNTRIES	803,000	939,600	901,200	516,100	369,500	261,300	222,900
Value R (lakhs)	14,29	15,51	10,54	6,01	4,12	2,70	2,11

Of the total imports of sugar into British India in 1934-35 nearly 194,000 tons consisted of sugar 23 D. S. and above, of which about 176,000 tons came from Java. Japan and China each sent a little over 2,000 tons. Supplies from Portuguese East Africa accounted for 10,500 tons. Of 2,200 tons of sugar below 23 D. S. received during the year, nearly 2,000 tons were sent

Chart showing the average monthly prices of Cuban raw sugar at New York, of sugar Java white 25 D. S. and/or higher at Calcutta, of sugar Java White T. M. O. quality (Bombay) and of sugar Marhowrah crystal No. 1 Ex-Factory (Cawnpore) from January, 1934, to March, 1935.



from China. Imports of beet sugar amounted to 27,000 tons, 16,000 tons being supplied by the United Kingdom, while the Netherlands, Poland and Belgium supplied 1,700 tons, 4,500 tons and 2,000 tons respectively. Imports of Java sugar into the different maritime provinces during 1934-35 were as follows :—

Bengal	20,000 tons	(23,000 tons)	or 11 per cent.
Bombay	58,000 „	(74,000 „)	or 34 „
Sind	34,000 „	(34,000 „)	or 19 „
Madras	47,000 „	(44,000 „)	or 26 „
Burma	17,000 „	(19,000 „)	or 10 „

The corresponding figures for the previous year are shown in brackets.

Imports of molasses during the year were negligible and amounted only to 400 tons as compared with 2,400 tons in the preceding year and 32,000 tons in 1932-33. Re-exports of foreign sugar during the year amounted to 2,600 tons, while exports of Indian sugar were negligible, amounting only to 363 tons. Exports of molasses (1,200 tons) were very nearly the same as the shipments in 1933-34.

The area under sugar cane in 1934-35 was 3,471,000 acres as compared with 3,308,000 acres in 1933-34. The production in terms of *gur* (raw sugar) in 1934-35 was estimated at 5,085,000 tons, or 213,000 tons more than in the preceding year. The table below shows the acreage under improved varieties of sugarcane in 1932-33 and 1933-34. Figures for 1934-35 are not yet available.

Area under improved varieties of cane in different provinces.

Provinces	1933-34	1932-33
	Acres	Acres
United Provinces	1,289,337	1,187,778
Punjab	173,661	179,000
Bihar and Orissa	361,300	236,000
Bengal	175,415	125,000
Madras	58,749	52,900
Bombay	9,872	6,400
North-West Frontier Province	43,000	38,000
Assam	9,089	8,800
Central Provinces	14,503	8,441
Burma	4,190	3,669
TOTAL	2,139,116	1,845,788

The Sugar (Excise Duty) Act, 1934, imposed with effect from the 1st April, 1934, an excise duty of 10 as. per cwt. on *khandsari* and R1-5-0 per cwt. on all other sugar except palmyra sugar, produced in factories. Prior to 1932-33 there were 31 cane factories in operation, while in 1932-33, 26 new factories were added. In the succeeding year, 65 factories were erected making a total of 122 cane factories out of which 112 are reported to have worked during 1933-34. In addition there were also 11 *gur* refineries in existence during 1933-34. The momentum slackened during 1934-35 which saw the construction of 19 cane factories and 2 *gur* refineries.

Imports.

Chemicals (R2,92 lakhs).—Compared with 1933-34, there was an increase of R22 lakhs in the total value of chemicals imported in 1934-35 which were recorded at R2,92 lakhs.

Sodium compounds.

Sodium compounds, which constituted 49 per cent of the total value of chemicals, showed an increase from 1,697,000 cwts. to 1,908,000 cwts. in quantity, and from R1,28 lakhs to R1,45 lakhs in value. The important item in this group is sodium carbonate, which recorded an increase from 1,131,000 cwts. valued at R64 lakhs to 1,236,000 cwts. valued at R68 lakhs. The chief source of supply was, as usual, the United Kingdom. Imports of caustic soda advanced from 308,000 cwts. (R36 lakhs) to 378,000 cwts. (R42 lakhs), supplies being drawn mainly from the United Kingdom and the United States of America. An appreciably large quantity was, however, also received from Japan. Sodium sulphate, bi-chromate, cyanide, silicate, and borax showed increases but there was a decrease under sodium bicarbonate. The quantity of sodium sulphide imported declined in quantity by 300 cwts. but the value of the imports increased by R½ lakh.

Acids.

The total imports of acids were returned at 36,000 cwts. valued at R10 lakhs as against 32,000 cwts. valued at R8 lakhs in the preceding year or an increase of 4,000 cwts. in quantity and R2 lakhs in value. Imports of acetic and tartaric acids advanced from 4,000 and 1,200 cwts. to 5,100 and 2,200 cwts. respectively, while the quantity of nitric acid imported which remained almost stationary at 4,100 cwts., recorded a drop in value from R76,000 to R62,000. Imports of sulphuric and oxalic acids fell from 4,000 and 2,900 cwts. to 3,600 and 2,500 cwts. respectively. Imports of citric acid advanced from 1,800 cwts. (R89,000) to 2,600 cwts. (R1¼ lakhs).

Ammonia and ammonium salts.

Imports of ammonia and salts thereof increased by 9,000 cwts. to 49,000 cwts. The imports of bleaching materials maintained the upward trend, being returned at 193,000 cwts. valued at R12 lakhs, as compared with 152,000 cwts. valued at R9 lakhs in 1933-34. In the case of alum, though there was a further decline in quantity from 13,700 cwts. in the preceding year to 11,400 cwts. in 1934-35, the value recorded advanced to R1,07,000 as compared with R89,000 in 1933-34. Imports of aluminous sulphates recorded an increase from 25,500 cwts. to 27,300 cwts.

Others.

Consignments of sulphur fell off from 444,000 cwts. valued at R21 lakhs in 1933-34 to 404,000 cwts. valued at R17 lakhs in 1934-35. Japan sent 119,000 cwts. in 1934-35 as against 97,000 cwts. in the preceding year while supplies from Italy declined from 245,000 cwts. to 214,000 cwts. and those from Germany from 32,000 to 10,000 cwts. The quantity of glycerine imported was 1,000 cwts. less than in the preceding year and amounted to 11,000 cwts. but the value recorded remained constant at near about R4 lakhs. Imports of copper sulphate, magnesium compounds, potassium compounds and copperas showed decreases in quantity, while lead compounds and calcium carbide showed increases. There was an appreciable advance in the imports of zinc compounds in the year under review, consignments having aggregated 66,000 cwts. as against

37,000 cwts. in the preceding year. The following table gives the percentage shares of the principal countries in the total imports of chemicals :—

Percentage shares of principal countries in the total value of chemicals imported.

——	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1914-19 (war average)	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	74·7	70·4	57·2	54·0	54·8	51·6	55·2	55·9
Germany . .	12·4	0·7	15·7	18·3	18·1	14·9	12·7	13·4
United States .	0·3	5·5	4·2	5·2	4·6	5·4	5·8	5·8
Italy . .	5·2	2·8	7·6	7·3	5·9	5·6	5·7	4·7
Kenya Colony .	..	0·3	2·6	2·3	1·5	1·6	1·7	1·4
Norway . .	0·5	0·5	2·0	1·6	0·8	0·3	0·3	0·3
Japan . .	1·5	16·7	1·9	1·7	2·3	4·9	8·4	10·3
Other countries	5·4	3·1	8·8	9·6	12·0	15·7	10·2	8·2
TOTAL .	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

The recovery of the United Kingdom's share and the further advance made by Japan are worthy of note. Both countries sent larger quantities of sodium compounds, especially caustic soda and sodium carbonate. Supplies of potassium compound and sulphur from Japan also increased. Germany's share in the trade also showed some improvement.

Drugs and medicines (R1,92 lakhs).—The imports under this head were valued at R1,92 lakhs which meant a decrease of 0·5 per cent on the imports of the preceding year (R1,93 lakhs). Imports of quinine salts decreased from 127,600 lbs. valued at R32 lakhs to 107,600 lbs. valued at R26 lakhs. The decrease in the value of the imports under this sub-head, however, was more than counterbalanced by an increase under proprietary and patent medicines from R31 lakhs to R39 lakhs. The United Kingdom had a better showing in the year under review, her supplies being valued at R20 lakhs as compared with R16 lakhs in the preceding year. Imports from other sources also increased, Germany being credited with R7 lakhs, France with R4 lakhs and the United States of America with R6½ lakhs as compared with R6 lakhs, R2 lakhs and R4 lakhs, respectively, in the preceding year. Imports of camphor rose from 1,786,000 lbs. to 2,019,000 lbs. in quantity, while the recorded value receded from R23 lakhs to R22 lakhs. German supplies amounted to 740,500 lbs. as compared with 563,000 lbs. in the preceding year, but the value remained almost the same at R7½ lakhs. There were no imports from Switzerland in the year under review. The share of Italy fell further from 186,000 lbs. to 179,000 lbs. Imports from Japan amounting to 1,072,000 lbs. were 38,000 lbs. in excess of the supplies from the same source in 1933-34, but the value receded from R13½ lakhs to a little over R12 lakhs in the year under review. Arrivals in 1934-35 also included 8,000 lbs. from the Straits Settlements and 15,800 from Java. The United Kingdom contributed only a little below 900 lbs. Imports of cod liver oil declined further from 116,000 lbs. in 1933-34 to 99,000

Quinine salts.

Proprietary and patent medicines.

Camphor.

lbs. The United Kingdom supplied 1,075 ounces of cocaine and Norway 6,635 ounces out of a total of 8,326 ounces. 608 ounces of morphia was supplied by the United Kingdom out of a total of 827 ounces received, the remainder coming mostly from Germany. Preparations of opium and morphia, imported chiefly from the United Kingdom, were valued at R93,000 as against R80,000 in the preceding year.

Paper and pasteboard (R2,73 lakhs).—The imports of paper and pasteboard combined increased from 2,564,000 cwts. valued at R2,63 lakhs in 1933-34 to 2,938,000 cwts. valued at R2,73 lakhs in 1934-35. Paper, all kinds, accounted for 2,521,000 cwts. as against 2,247,000 cwts. in the preceding year and the improved demand was accompanied by a corresponding rise in value from R2,35 lakhs to R2,39 lakhs. Imports of printing paper declined to 761,000 cwts. valued at R75 lakhs from 771,000 cwts. valued at R84 lakhs in 1933-34. Newsprinting paper decreased from 511,000 cwts. to 508,000 cwts. in quantity and from R46 lakhs to R40 lakhs in value. Other kinds of printing paper imported fell from 259,000 cwts. valued at R38 lakhs to 253,000 cwts. valued at R35 lakhs. Of the total imports of printing paper Norway supplied 208,000 cwts. valued at R16 lakhs which was 41,000 cwts. less than the consignments received from the same source in the preceding year. Austria further reduced her contribution from 147,000 cwts. (R15 lakhs) to 136,000 cwts. (R13 lakhs). The share of the United Kingdom fell from 46,000 cwts. valued at R9 lakhs to 39,000 cwts. valued at R8 lakhs. Consignments from Germany, the Netherlands and Belgium together aggregated 109,000 cwts., almost the same quantity as in the preceding year. There were increases in the supplies from Sweden and Finland, the imports from these sources amounting to 81,000 and 116,000 cwts. respectively as compared with 74,000 and 101,000 cwts. in 1933-34.

Printing paper.

Imports of writing paper and envelopes contracted from 151,000 cwts. valued at R36 lakhs to 133,000 cwts. valued at R33 lakhs. The shares of the United Kingdom, Norway, Sweden, the Netherlands and Japan fell from 35,000, 49,000, 15,000, 9,000 and 11,000 cwts. to 33,000, 46,000, 12,000, 7,000 and 500 cwts. respectively. On the other hand supplies from Germany increased from 6,000 cwts. to 8,000 cwts. Imports of packing paper advanced from 250,000 cwts. to 313,000 cwts. in quantity and from R32 lakhs to R38 lakhs in value. Sweden, as usual, was the principal supplier, imports from that country rising from 132,000 cwts. valued at R16 lakhs to 175,000 cwts. valued at R20 lakhs. Imports from Germany and the Netherlands together amounted to 30,000 cwts. and those from the United Kingdom to 19,000 cwts. as compared with 21,000 cwts. and 14,000 cwts. respectively in 1933-34. Norway which supplied 27,000 cwts. in the preceding year cut down her consignments to 24,000 cwts. There was also a decrease in the supplies from Austria, her share amounting to 15,000 cwts. as against 31,000 cwts. in 1933-34, while Czechoslovakia improved her supplies from 13,000 cwts. to 33,000 cwts.

Writing paper.

Packing paper.

Imports of old newspapers advanced from 947,000 cwts. in 1933-34 to 1,159,000 cwts. in 1934-35. The United Kingdom supplied 1,071,000 cwts. as against 851,000 cwts. in 1933-34. Supplies from the United States of America fell from 94,000 cwts.

Old newspapers, etc.

to 89,000 cwts. The percentage share of the United Kingdom in the trade rose from 90 to 92, while that of the United States of America receded from 10 to 8.

Paper manufactures, etc.

Imports of paper manufactures rose from 31,000 cwts. valued at R13 lakhs to 47,000 cwts. valued at R18 lakhs. The United Kingdom, as usual, was the principal supplier, consignments from that source aggregating in value R10 lakhs. Imports of pasteboard, millboard and cardboard of all kinds advanced from 317,000 cwts. valued at R28 lakhs to 417,000 cwts. valued at R33 lakhs. Of these strawboard accounted for 264,000 cwts. valued at R12 lakhs.

The following table shows the percentage share of the principal countries in the total value of paper and pasteboard imported into British India :—

Percentage shares of principal countries in the total imports of paper and pasteboard.

——	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1929-30	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom . .	56·2	32·8	30·2	27·8	33·7	34·6
Norway . . .	5·1	14·2	10·3	14·2	15·2	11·5
United States of America	0·8	2·2	4·5	2·8	2·2	2·2
Sweden . . .	3·2	10·3	11·3	14·5	12·7	13·2
Netherlands . .	2·5	7·0	6·4	4·9	4·3	4·4
Japan	1·0	2·8	3·9	5·6	4·7	3·9
Germany . . .	17·3	12·0	11·0	10·5	7·7	9·6
Austria . . .	8·3	9·1	14·3	10·1	9·7	7·8
Other countries . .	5·6	9·6	8·1	9·6	9·8	12·8
TOTAL .	100	100	100	100	100	100

The improvement in the relative shares of the United Kingdom and Sweden is noteworthy. Germany also improved her position relatively to 1933-34 but the share of Norway receded from 15·2 to 11·5 per cent. The shares of Austria and Japan further declined in the year under review.

Pulp of wood.

In 1934 there were altogether ten paper mills in India, *viz.*, four in Bengal, three in Bombay and one each in the United Provinces, Madras and Travancore. Two mills, one in Bombay and the other in Madras remained closed throughout the year and the aggregate production of the Indian paper mills amounted to 892,000 cwts. in 1934-35 as compared with 873,000 cwts. in 1933-34 and 804,000 cwts. in 1932-33. Imports of wood pulp, mostly for the use of Indian paper mills amounted in 1934-35 to 19,500 tons valued at R26 lakhs as compared with 20,300 tons valued at R27 lakhs in 1933-34. Norway and Sweden together accounted for 12,800 tons as against 15,800 tons in 1933-34, the remainder coming chiefly from the United States of America, Finland and Germany, their respective shares being 4,500 tons, 1,400 tons and 350 tons.

Imports.

Liquors (R2,36 lakhs).—The total imports were returned at 4·9 million gallons valued at R2,36 lakhs as against 4·8 million gallons valued at R2,27 lakhs in 1933-34. Small increases in quantity were noticeable under most of the heads comprised under this head, the exceptions being stout and porter and denatured spirit. As in the preceding year, the largest share in the imports went to Bombay which received 1·6 million gallons valued at R74 lakhs; Bengal came next with 1·2 million gallons valued at R67 lakhs. Imports into other provinces were comparatively small, those into Madras being valued at R26 lakhs, and into Sind and Burma at R42 lakhs and R26 lakhs respectively.

Of the total quantity of liquors imported, ale, beer and porter accounted for 73 per cent, spirit for 23 per cent and wines for 4 per cent, as compared with 71,25, and 4 per cent respectively in 1933-34. The imports of ale, beer and porter increased from 3,456,000 gallons to 3,593,000 gallons, imports of ale and beer in bulk amounting to 993,000 gallons as against 952,000 gallons in 1933-34. Ale and beer in bottles amounted to 2,486,000 gallons as compared with 2,390,000 gallons imported in the preceding year. Supplies were, as usual, drawn mainly from the United Kingdom, which accounted for 98 per cent of the imports in bulk. Of the imports in bottles, 47 per cent came from the United Kingdom, the rest coming mainly from Japan (20 per cent), Germany and the Netherlands (15 and 16 per cent respectively). Imports of stout and porter amounted to 113,000 gallons, and consisted mainly of consignments from the United Kingdom. Imports of spirit, all sorts, amounted to 1,129,000 gallons valued at R1,44 lakhs as compared with 1,213,000 gallons valued at R1,39 lakhs in 1933-34. The imports of the different kinds of spirits are detailed below :—

	1933-34		1934-35	
	Gallons	R (lakhs)	Gallons	R (lakhs)
Brandy	118,600	18	123,400	19
Gin	90,600	8	92,700	8
Rum	1,700	..	2,200	..
Liqueurs	9,500	2	11,090	3
Whisky	335,700	56	335,900	56
Spirit, present in drugs	110,500	34	119,300	36
,, perfumed	6,900	7	7,400	8
,, denatured	517,600	7	413,400	6
,, other sorts	22,200	6	24,000	8

In the case of whisky, the most important item, the imports were, as usual, mainly from the United Kingdom, which also supplied the bulk of the gin imported. The Netherlands also shared to some extent in the imports of gin. In the case of brandy, imports were almost entirely from France, except for small quantities received from the United Kingdom and Germany. The share of the United Kingdom in the total imports of spirit rose from 493,000 gallons valued at R89 lakhs to 503,000 gallons valued at R92 lakhs in 1934-35. Supplies from France also showed a concurrent improvement from 128,000 gallons to 134,000 gallons in quantity and from R22 lakhs to R24 lakhs in value. Imports from Java consisting of denatured spirit amounted only to 411,000 gallons valued at R5½ lakhs against 521,000 gallons valued at R7 lakhs in 1933-34. The receipts from the United States of America showed an

increase from 45,000 gallons to 46,000 gallons in quantity but in value there was a decline from ₹14 lakhs to a little over ₹13 lakhs in the year under review. Supplies from Germany rose slightly from 12,000 gallons to 14,000 gallons. Under wines the imports recorded an increase from 177,000 gallons valued at ₹19 lakhs to 178,000 gallons worth ₹20 lakhs. As usual, the supplies came largely from France (55,000 gallons valued at ₹7½ lakhs), the United Kingdom (50,000 gallons valued at ₹6⅔ lakhs), Spain (23,000 gallons valued at ₹2 lakhs) and Italy (22,000 gallons valued at ₹1½ lakhs).

Salt (₹52 lakhs).—As compared with 1933-34 there was an increase of 1 per cent in quantity and of 4 per cent in value in the imports of foreign salt. The total supplies received in 1934-35 were returned at 378,000 tons valued at ₹52 lakhs as against 373,000 tons valued at ₹50 lakhs in 1933-34. The bulk of the supplies was received, as usual, from Aden, including Dependencies, consignments from that source amounting to 295,000 tons, or 78 per cent of the total imports in 1934-35, as compared with 289,000 tons in the preceding year. Germany also showed a little improvement in her share, imports from that country having increased from 56,000 tons to 60,000 tons. Supplies from Egypt rose from 11,000 tons to 13,000 tons in 1934-35. Receipts from the United Kingdom were 527 tons the same as in 1933-34. On the other hand Italian East Africa which had supplied 13,000 tons in 1933-34 supplied only 8,000 tons in the year under review. Spain which had sent 2,000 tons in 1933-34 disappeared altogether from the market. The following table shows the percentage shares of the principal countries participating in the trade :—

Percentage shares of principal countries in the imports of salt.

—	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1929-30	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
Aden and Dependencies	19·1	36·0	69·5	52·4	77·5	78·0
Egypt	13·9	16·3	3·4	7·3	3·0	3·4
United Kingdom	22·5	12·9	5·7	4·5	0·1	0·1
Spain	15·0	10·8	0·8	5·1	0·6	..
Germany	8·8	9·8	5·7	10·5	15·1	16·0
Italian East Africa	8·1	10·6	14·9	19·0	3·5	2·1
Other countries	12·6	3·6	..	1·2	0·2	0·4
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100
TOTAL QUANTITY IMPORTED (IN TONS)	607,300	643,850	451,080	544,124	372,703	377,558

Bengal and Burma, which are the principal consumers of foreign salt, imported 320,000 tons (85 per cent) and 57,000 tons (15 per cent) as compared with 333,000 tons (89 per cent) and 39,000 tons (10 per cent) respectively in 1933-34. The coastwise imports of Indian salt into Calcutta in 1934-35 amounted to 214,500 tons as compared with 122,900 tons in the preceding year. The following table shows the prices at Calcutta per 100 maunds of

Liverpool, Rashafun (Italian East Africa), Aden and Indian salt at the end of each month during 1934-35 :—

	Imported			Indian
	Liverpool (*ex*-golah)	Rashafun Fine (*ex*-golah)	Aden Fine (*ex*-ship)	Bombay (*ex*-golah)
1934—	R	R	R	R
April	55	..	..	..
May	55	42	49	53
June	55	42	45	..
July	55	40	42	49
August	55	..	..	..
September	55	..	48—50	55
October	55	..	50	50
November	55	..	50	48
December	55	..	50	45
1935—				
January	51	..	50	42—43
February	55	..	50	42
March	55	..	..	..

The above figures are exclusive of duty. In considering them it should be remembered that Liverpool and Rashafun Salt were liable to an additional duty of 2½ annas per maund (Rs. 15-10-0 per 100 maunds) which was not applicable to Aden or Bombay Salt.

Other articles.—The table below shows the important items comprised in this group—

	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1929-30	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Instruments, apparatus, etc.	1,82	5,38	3,69	3,35	4,02	4,73
Dyeing and tanning substances	1,41	2,43	2,68	2,50	2,46	3,08
Spices	1,73	3,26	2,08	1,72	1,56	1,55
Glass and glassware	1,95	2,52	1,22	1,42	1,22	1,33
Precious stones and pearls, unset	1,07	1,10	45	84	75	50
Tobacco	75	2,70	94	97	72	62
Cement	66	64	41	29	22	24
Coal and coke	11	46	14	10	14	12

Instruments and apparatus (R4,73 lakhs).

In the year under review there was a further improvement in the recorded value of the imports of instruments and apparatus, which rose to R4,73 lakhs as compared with R4,02 lakhs in 1933-34. Electrical instruments and apparatus were responsible for an increase of R50 lakhs, imports being valued at R2,81 lakhs in the year under review. The United Kingdom, the principal source of supply, further advanced her share from R1,31 lakhs to R1,62 lakhs. The shares of Germany, the United States of America and Japan increased from R25 lakhs, R24 lakhs and R15 lakhs to R32 lakhs, R31 lakhs and R17 lakhs respectively. The value of the imports from the Netherlands and Italy advanced by R2 lakhs each to R13 and R8 lakhs respectively. Imports from Belgium, however, declined from R3 lakhs to

₹2 lakhs. The following table shows the value of the different classes of electrical apparatus imported during the past three years :—

——	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35
	₹ (lakhs)	₹ (lakhs)	₹ (lakhs)
Electric fans and parts thereof	22	20	25
„ wires and cables	59	63	87
Telegraph and telephone instruments	5	13	15
Electric lamps and parts thereof	55	50	59
Batteries	13	14	15
Carbons, electric	3	3	2
Accumulators	9	8	8
Electric lighting accessories and fittings, including switches.	8	7	7
Meters	10	8	12
Electro-medical apparatus, including X-ray apparatus.	3	3	4
Switch boards (other than telegraph and telephone)	2	3	4
Unenumerated	45	39	43
TOTAL	2,34	2,31	2,81

Imports of optical instruments in the year under review stood at the 1933-34 level of ₹8 lakhs. Imports of raw films (*i.e.*, those on which no pictures have been impressed) showed a notable increase and totalled 60·1 million feet (₹21 lakhs) as compared with 36·9 million feet (₹15 lakhs) in 1933-34 and 25·6 million feet (₹11 lakhs) in 1932-33. These figures bear witness to the development of the film industry in India. Nine million feet length of exposed films valued at ₹25 lakhs were imported in 1934-35 as compared with 10·8 million feet valued at ₹28 lakhs in 1933-34. The imports of photographic appliances advanced in value from ₹29 lakhs to ₹32 lakhs. Imports of surgical instruments showed an increase of ₹1 lakh to ₹14 lakhs. Imports of wireless apparatus were valued at ₹16 lakhs as against ₹11 lakhs in 1933-34, supplies from the United States of America advancing from ₹2 lakhs to ₹8⅓ lakhs, while the share of the United Kingdom fell from ₹6 lakhs to ₹5 lakhs. The value of scientific instruments imported increased by ₹2 lakhs to ₹16 lakhs.

The share of the United Kingdom in the total trade in instruments and apparatus in 1934-35 was ₹2,47 lakhs as compared with ₹2,06 lakhs in 1933-34 and her percentage share correspondingly improved from 51 to 52. Imports from the United States of America increased from ₹57 lakhs to ₹73 lakhs with an increase in her percentage share from 14 to 15. The value of German supplies increased from ₹56 lakhs to ₹68 lakhs, representing in both 1933-34 and 1934-35, 14 per cent of the total imports.

There was a notable expansion in the imports of dyeing and tanning substances the value of which was recorded at ₹3,08 lakhs as compared with ₹2,46 lakhs in the preceding year. Coal-tar dyes accounted for ₹2,74 lakhs, the total quantity imported being over 19 million lbs. as against 14 million lbs. in 1933-34. Imports of alizarine dyes rose in quantity from 2·6 million

lbs. to 3·6 million lbs. and of other coal-tar dyes from 11·3 million lbs. to 15·7 million lbs. The bulk of the imports of coal-tar dyes was from Germany which sent 13·4 million lbs. as against 8·8 million lbs. in the preceding year. Imports of coal-tar dyes from the United Kingdom amounted to 2 million lbs., or about 33,000 lbs. more than in the preceding year. Switzerland's share increased from 563,000 lbs., to 654,000 lbs. The share of the United States of America was a little over 1 million lbs., almost the same quantity as she sent in the previous year. Japan sent a little over 1 million lbs worth R10 lakhs. The following table shows the details of the imports of coal-tar dyes during the past three years :—

Dyeing and tanning substances (R3,08 lakhs).

	Quantity in thousands of lbs.			Value in lakhs of Rupees.		
	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35
Imports of Alizarine Dyes—						
From United Kingdom	535	734	726	4	7	5
„ Germany	1,728	1,680	2,742	13	12	18
„ United States	..	3	21	..	..	..
„ Switzerland	34	54	6	..	..	..
„ Czechoslovakia	4	107	130	..	1	1
„ Other countries	1	..	1	1	..	1
Total	2,302	2,578	3,626	18	20	25
Imports of other Coal-tar Dyes—						
From United Kingdom	1,565	1,225	1,267	28	23	27
„ U. S. S. R.	..	33	570	..	..	3
„ Germany	6,831	7,098	10,692	1,23	1,23	1,73
„ Japan	166	1,000	1,194	3	10	10
„ United States	697	1,069	1,003	8	11	10
„ Italy	451	161	171	8	3	4
„ Belgium	49	79	21	1	2	..
„ France	255	96	140	10	2	4
„ Netherlands	60	47	18	1	1	..
„ Switzerland	576	509	648	17	15	17
„ Other countries	5	7	6	..	..	1
Total	10,655	11,324	15,730	1,99	1,90	2,49

Glass and glassware.

Larger imports of betelnuts were responsible for a further considerable increase in the total quantity of spices imported, which amounted to 1,509,000 cwts. as against 1,365,000 cwts. in 1933-34. The value, however, recorded a nominal decrease of R18,000 and amounted to R1,55 lakhs. Betelnuts showed an increase in quantity from 1,194,000 cwts. to 1,228,000 cwts. with a decrease in value from R1,05 lakhs to R1,02 lakhs. The shipments from the Straits Settlements amounted to 1,131,000 cwts., and those from Ceylon to 75,000 cwts., as compared with 1,071,000 and 87,000 cwts., respectively in 1933-34. Imports of pepper fell away from 12,000 cwts. to 6,000 cwts. in quantity and from R3½ lakhs to R1½ lakhs in value, the Straits Settlements contributing 3,000 cwts. (R1 lakh). The imports of cloves advanced from 77,000 cwts. to 84,000 cwts. in quantity but the value recorded a decrease from R34 lakhs to R31 lakhs in the year under review. Of the total imports of cloves, Kenya Colony, Zanzibar and Pemba, together supplied 75,000 cwts. as against 70,000 cwts. in 1933-34.

Spices (R1,55 lakhs).

The total value of the imports of glass and glassware amounted to R1,33 lakhs as compared with R1,22 lakhs in 1933-34. It is interesting to note that the most important single item under this head relates to an article of wear, *viz.*, bangles, the demand for which, owing to the necessity for replacement, is likely to be sustained so long as habits and fashions do not change. Almost all important descriptions of glassware imported during the year under review recorded increases. Japan retained the predominant position in the trade, the value of her supplies advancing to R64 lakhs from R57 lakhs in 1933-34. Belgium and the United Kingdom improved their shares from R11 lakhs each in the preceding year to R13 and R12 lakhs respectively in the year under review. Czechoslovakia's share fell from R20 lakhs to R19 lakhs, while Germany's share rose by R1 lakh to R14 lakhs. Austria maintained her share at R2 lakhs while Italy increased hers slightly from R2 lakhs in the preceding year to R3 lakhs in the year under review. Turning to the different descriptions of glassware imported, glass bangles showed an increase from R27 lakhs to R31 lakhs. The value of beads and false pearls imported remained almost unchanged at R13 lakhs although the quantity received fell away from 21,600 cwts. to 20,500 cwts. The principal sources of supply for both these classes of articles, were, as before, Czechoslovakia and Japan, the shares of the two countries being R30 lakhs and R9 lakhs respectively for both items together. Imports of soda water bottles, chiefly from Germany and the United Kingdom numbered 28,000 gross (R6 lakhs) as compared with 18,000 gross (R4 lakhs) in 1933-34. Bottles of other descriptions imported amounted to 802,000 gross (R19 lakhs) as against 768,000 gross (R17 lakhs) in the preceding year. Imports of glass sheet and plate amounted to 25 million square feet as compared with 19½ million square feet in 1933-34, and the value also rose from R21 lakhs to R24 lakhs. Supplies from Belgium were valued at R12 lakhs as against R10 lakhs in the preceding year, but those from the United Kingdom, representing mostly the finer qualities remained almost stationary, being valued at R3 lakhs. Among other descriptions included in this category, mention may be made of table ware, funnels, globes, etc., each of which recorded an increase.

Glass and glassware (R1,33 lakhs).

Imports.

The trade in precious stones and pearls further fell off from R75 lakhs in 1933-34 to R50 lakhs in 1934-35. This decrease was due as before to smaller receipts of diamonds which accounted for R37 lakhs as compared with R59 lakhs in 1933-34. Imports of pearls, unset, also decreased from R14 lakhs to R11 lakhs. The imports of other kinds of precious stones, however, stood almost at the same level at R2⅓ lakhs as in 1933-34. Belgium, as usual, constituted the principal source of supply of precious stones, but her contribution was reduced further from R55 lakhs to R34 lakhs. Supplies from the Netherlands which had fallen to a negligible level in 1933-34 rose to about R1½ lakhs in the year under review. The United Kingdom which had R2 lakhs to her credit in each of the three preceding years was able to maintain the same level in 1934-35. But the value of the consignments from the Bahrein Islands, consisting mainly of pearls, decreased to a little over R4 lakhs from R6⅔ lakhs and of that from Arabia to R6 lakhs from R7 lakhs in 1933-34.

Precious stones and pearls (R50 lakhs).

Under the import duties in force up to the end of 1933-34, cigarettes paid a proportionately higher duty than raw tobacco and, in consequence, there was a diversion to India of the manufacture of many popular brands of cigarettes which used to be imported from abroad. The Indian Finance Act, 1934, revised the rate of duty on cigarettes and, increased the duty on raw tobacco. In effect, the revision adversely affected the cheaper varieties of cigarettes imported from abroad, thus giving some additional advantage to cigarettes produced out of Indian grown tobacco, while providing for cigarettes manufactured out of imported tobacco the shelter of the ordinary revenue duty of 25 per cent *ad valorem*. Imports of cigarettes had dropped steadily from 5·3 million lbs. in 1929-30 to 593,000 lbs. in 1933-34. In the year under review no very marked stimulation of the imports was in evidence, though the revised tariff took away some of the advantages which manufacturers in India of cigarettes made of foreign tobacco were enjoying, and the receipts amounted to 614,400 lbs. or 21,400 lbs. more than in 1933-34. Imports of unmanufactured tobacco, which had amounted to 5·1 million lbs. in 1932-33 and 4·2 million lbs. in 1933-34 dropped, however, to about 3 million lbs. in the year under review. The production of the Virginia type of cigarette tobacco in India is increasing. The number of flue-curing barns in operation now exceeds 2,000. The United Kingdom, as usual, supplied the bulk of the cigarettes imported into India in 1934-35, her supplies totalling 556,600 lbs. valued at R21 lakhs as compared with 475,000 lbs. valued at R16⅔ lakhs in the preceding year. Imports from China amounted to about 26,000 lbs. and from the United States to 14,000 lbs. as compared with 23,000 lbs. and 13,000 lbs. respectively in 1933-34. Egyptian supplies increased from 3,000 lbs. to 4,200 lbs. Consignments from Japan dropped to 6,000 lbs. from 74,000 lbs. in the preceding year, while receipts from Aden and Dependencies increased from 2,000 lbs. to nearly 5,000 lbs. Imports of raw tobacco were derived principally from the United States of America and the United Kingdom, shipments from these sources in 1934-35 being 1·8 and 1·1 million lbs. as compared with 2·1 and 2 million lbs. respectively in the preceding year. The Netherlands sent about 40,000 lbs. or 10,000 lbs. less than in 1933-34.

Tobacco (R62 lakhs).

Imports from Canada during the year under review amounted to 27,000 lbs. as against 6,000 lbs. in 1933-34. Supplies from Belgium fell off from 9,000 lbs. to 5,000 lbs.

Imports of tobacco for pipes and cigarettes increased from 50,000 lbs. in the preceding year to about 62,000 lbs. in the year under review. Supplies were mostly derived from the United Kingdom which sent 47,000 lbs. as against 38,000 lbs. in 1933-34. The United States of America sent 5,500 lbs. and Australia 8,850 lbs. as compared with 4,500 lbs. and 8,200 lbs. respectively in the preceding year. Imports of cigars fell off from 1·2 millions, or 17,000 lbs., to 726,000 or 11,600 lbs.

The total imports of tobacco during 1934-35 were valued at R62 lakhs as compared with R72 lakhs in 1933-34. While there was an increase of R3 lakhs in the value of cigarettes imported, the imports of raw tobacco showed a fall of R14 lakhs.

Imports of cement advanced a little from 66,000 tons to 67,000 tons in quantity and from R22 lakhs to R24 lakhs in value. The Madras Presidency, as usual, was the principal consuming market and her requirements increased from 23,700 tons to 26,100 tons. Burma also increased her demand from 16,400 tons to 18,100 tons. The bulk of the consignments came from the United Kingdom, supplies from which source amounted to 46,000 tons (R18 lakhs) as against 32,000 tons (R14 lakhs) in 1933-34. Imports from Japan were further reduced to 18,000 tons valued at R4 lakhs as compared with 27,000 tons valued at R6 lakhs in 1933-34. Among other countries Denmark, Jugo-Slavia and Germany also sent lesser quantities. The following table gives the details for the past three years :—

Cement (R24 lakhs).

	Quantity.			Value.		
	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35
	Tons	Tons	Tons	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
United Kingdom	34,300	32,100	45,900	17	14	18
Germany	800	200	100	..	..	..
Belgium	200	100	200	..	..	..
Italy	100	200	200	..	..	..
Jugo-Slavia	4,700	3,900	2,400	1	1	1
Denmark	1,800	800	..	1	..	..
Japan	39,300	27,500	18,000	8	6	4
Other countries	1,400	1,200	500	2	1	1
Total	82,600	66,000	67,300	29	22	24

The total production of portland cement in India amounted to 764,000 tons in 1934-35 as compared with 643,000 tons in 1933-34 and 593,000 tons in 1932-33.

Imports of foreign coal increased in quantity from 56,000 tons in 1933-34 to 57,000 tons in 1934-35, but the value remained almost stationary at R9 lakhs. Bombay and Sind enlarged their indents from 14,000 tons and 26,000 tons to 20,000 tons and 27,000 tons,

Coal (R9 lakhs).

respectively. Imports into Burma and Madras decreased from 12,000 tons and 4,000 tons to 7,000 tons and 1,000 tons respectively in the year under review. The following table shows the sources of the imports of foreign coal during 1929-30 and in the last four years :—

——	1929-30	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
United Kingdom .	19,000	24,000	16,000	10,000	12,000
Union of South Africa (mainly Natal).	197,000	23,000	14,000	36,000	32,000
Japan . . .	1,000	1,000	..	300	2,000
Australia . . .	2,000	4,000	3,000	6,000	4,000

As will be seen from the above table the imports from the United Kingdom showed some recovery while those from the Union of South Africa (mainly Natal) suffered in competition. It is also to be noted that Australia which had 6,000 tons to her credit in the preceding year sent only 4,000 tons in the year under review. There was a marked increase in the supplies from Japan.

CHAPTER III.

Exports of Merchandise.

The following table shows the comparative importance of the principal articles exported from British India :—

Exports.

(In thousands of Rupees)

—	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	Percentage on total exports of merchandise in 1934-35
Cotton, raw and waste	46,72,65	23,78,19	20,69,95	26,97,79	34,99,34	23·15
Cotton manufactures	5,21,54	4,81,83	3,29,11	3,72,63	2,64,80	1·75
Jute, raw	12,88,47	11,18,81	9,73,03	10,93,27	10 87,11	7·19
Jute manufactures	31,89,44	21,92,42	21,71,18	21,37,49	21,48,83	14·20
Tea	23,55,93	19,43,74	17,15,28	19,84,50	20,13,19	13·32
Grain, pulse and flour	29,88,19	20,37,18	16,07,69	11,74,79	11,84,40	7·83
Seeds	17,86,18	14,58,83	11,30,68	13,66,15	10,54,10	6·97
Metals and ores	7,94,04	5,47,10	4,68,18	5,48,70	5,91,27	3·91
Leather	6,39,11	5,35,20	4,76,42	5,32,98	5,47,88	3·63
Lac	3,13,74	1,83,94	1,24,24	2,46,44	3,29,96	2·18
Hides and skins, raw	5,46,63	3,65,71	2,76,87	4,25,33	3,13,07	2·07
Wool, raw and manufactures	3,23,25	3,36,78	1,77,73	2,72,48	2,19,27	1·45
Oilcakes	2,08,05	2,00,68	1,96,51	1,64,72	1,96,99	1·30
Paraffin wax	2,81,83	2,31,74	2,01,88	2,28,91	1,91,93	1·27
Wood and timber	1,40,47	78,47	56,18	84,24	1,10,27	·73
Fruits and vegetables	79,75	90,32	69,52	99,06	1,07,78	·71
Tobacco	1,03,65	85,42	77,11	93,80	81,90	·54
Coir	88,56	75,58	60,24	76,96	79,86	·53
Spices	1,27,19	87,25	72,33	72,20	77,34	·51
Fodder, bran and pollards	76,76	75,14	70,29	46,64	77,30	·51
Coffee	1,91,86	94,50	1,09,81	1,02,45	72,71	·48
Dyeing and tanning substances	1,08,23	86,94	75,43	78,69	71,61	·47
Mica	67,59	39,36	31,52	44,74	69,07	·46
Rubber, raw	1,29,75	44,58	8,78	31,18	65,43	·43
Oils	47,24	57,23	53,79	57,24	55,36	·37
Fish (excluding canned fish)	68,33	54,24	45,71	44,87	44,55	·29
Hemp, raw	39,30	26,90	32,16	36,09	39,03	·26
Bones for manufacturing purposes	71,25	45,14	34,82	24,38	31,96	·21
Manures	1,22,55	38,39	20,39	25,45	31,84	·21
Coal and coke	49,35	54,91	44,19	37,35	29,22	·19
Provisions and oilman's stores	49,95	39,55	33,62	28,12	27,87	·18
Drugs and medicines	20,92	23,10	31,26	23,81	25,95	·17
Bristles	10,98	11,66	13,65	17,47	23,41	·15
Fibre for brushes and brooms	25,51	20,43	24,02	22,02	19,15	·13
Saltpetre	7,52	10,58	12,26	15,26	13,78	·09
Animals, living	26,00	14,99	10,10	9,86	12,24	·08
Apparel	16,12	10,33	8,93	11,14	11,33	·07
Building and Engineering materials other than of iron, steel or wood	10,39	7,47	9,24	9,84	9,75	·06
Cordage and rope	10,45	8,54	7,73	6,55	7,36	·05
Opium	1,22,07	86,93	11,25	72,65	6,81	·05
Candles	6,46	4,05	4,74	5,33	5,00	·03
Silk, raw and manufactures	10,06	3,34	3,18	3,29	4,60	·03
Horns, tips, etc.	3,54	1,36	2,48	3,22	2,47	·02
Sugar	2,51	1,92	2,10	2,38	2,43	·02
Tallow, stearine and wax	3,33	2,34	1,97	1,98	1,19	·01
All other articles	3,02,57	2,95,80	2,79,06	2,47,05	2,62,73	1·74
TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS	2,20,49,26	1,55,88,86	1,32,27,21	1,46,31,49	1,51,21,44	100

Cotton (R34,50 lakhs).*—The Indian cotton crop of the season 1934-35 was estimated at 4,807,000 bales of 400 lbs. each, as compared with 5,068,000 bales, the revised estimate of the preceding year. The American crop of 1934 was estimated at 9,636,000 bales of 500 lbs. each (equivalent to 12,045,000 bales of 400 lbs. each), as against 13,047,000 bales of 500 lbs. each (16,309,000 bales of 400 lbs. each) in 1933, while the production of Egyptian cotton for the season was estimated at 1,871,000 bales of 400 lbs. each, as compared with 2,123,000 bales in 1933-34.

*Acknowledgments are due to the Secretary, Indian Central Cotton Committee, for assistance in connection with these paragraphs.

Exports.

The dominating influence on cotton prices in the year under review was the American programme for restriction of the crop. While during the first half of the cotton season 1933-34, financial conditions in the United States of America had overshadowed the supply position, it was the question of the future probable outturn that influenced American prices from the second half of the season. When the year under review opened the chief question of interest for American cotton was the acreage for 1934. The Government's objective was to attain a reduction for 1934 of 40 per cent from the average acreage planted in 1928-32 in order to bring cotton prices near to the 1910-14 parity. On the 21st April, 1934, the Bankhead Cotton Control Act was passed, which re-inforced the restriction schemes of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. Under this Act a prohibitive tax was imposed on all cotton in excess of 10 million bales which might be ginned in the cotton year 1934-35. Nevertheless, the first Government report in July which put the acreage of the 1934 crop at only 28,024,000 came as a surprise to the market. Meanwhile, reports regarding damage by drought in the Western states accentuated the already bullish tone of the market. There was a steady rise in values till the highest price of the season was touched early in August, but the succeeding weeks saw a recession, the uncertainties regarding the 1935 programme of the Government and the threatened textile strike in the United States being the chief factors in the situation. Towards the end of August the Washington Government announced that it was willing to lend farmers 12 cents per pound on their cotton. This pegging of the price had little immediate influence ; on the other hand, the September Bureau report which was regarded as bearish and the textile strikes in the United States of America pushed prices further down, bringing large quantities under the loan. There were few variations of magnitude in the October and November prices, but towards the end of the latter month the American Government announced its decision to enforce the maximum restriction under the Act as far as the 1935 crop was concerned. This decision, combined with anticipations of a possible shortage of outside growths gave a decidedly firm tone to the market. January rates were also comparatively stable though the test cases in the Supreme Court on the constitutionality of the Gold Clause had a slightly depressing effect. The important events during the month were the fixing of the quota under the Bankhead Act for 1935-36 at 10,500,000 bales, which, together with the unused certificates for about 700,000 bales from the previous season, provided for a tax-free crop of 11,200,000 bales of 500 lbs. each or about 12 million bales of the normal unit of 478 lbs. ; it was also announced that, for 1935, in addition to the maximum restriction in acreage of 25 per cent of the basic figure, planters might voluntarily make a reduction up to 35 per cent, and would receive additional benefit payments for doing so. February saw no important change in the position, but March saw a sharp decline in values. No indications were yet available of the Government's loan policy on the crop for the coming season ; there was a sudden panic, mainly psychological in its basis, and loss of confidence in the success of the Government's restriction scheme.

The situation above described was reflected in the prices of American Middling at Liverpool. There was on the whole an easy tendency in April, the price on the 27th being 5·88*d.* per lb. From May onwards the upward tendency began and 6·84*d.* was posted on the 29th June. July saw a higher level and

the highest price of the year 7·42*d.* was touched on the 10th August. In September and October the market was on the whole weak, the quotation on the 26th October being 6·92*d.* There was very little change in November, but December saw higher values realised, the quotation on the 28th of that month being 7·20*d.* Prices were, on the whole, well maintained till the beginning of March. Thereafter there was a collapse, the quotation on the 29th March being 6·36*d.*

One natural consequence of the American policy of restricting the output of the crop and maintaining its price at artificial levels has been the decline in the world consumption of American cotton and the gradually increasing use of outside growths. According to the latest available statistics, the world consumption of American cotton in 1932-33 was 14,200,000 bales, in 1933-34, 13,500,000 bales, and in 1934-35 about 11,500,000* bales. The corresponding figures for outside growths were 10,200,000, 11,600,000, and 12,300,000* bales respectively.

In the Bombay market, the first two months of the year under review, April and May, were rather featureless; though the stiff basis for spot cotton in upcountry markets as well as in Bombay pushed prices up occasionally, weak overseas advices and the textile strike in Bombay kept rates at a comparatively low level. On April 6, the quotation for Broach stood at R198 per candy. On the 25th of May the rate was R195. June, however, brought in a feeling of buoyancy. There were consistent enquiries for spot cotton from Japan, and a shortage of contracts. There were also hopes of an early termination of the mill strike, while reports regarding the incidence of the drought in the western States of the United States of America were another factor contributing to the firm tone. On the 8th June R212 was touched, but the position eased a bit thereafter, Bombay following the American lead with some hesitation. The first report on the American crop in July had, however, a decisive influence on market sentiment, though conflicting reports about weather conditions in America led to some fluctuations. The August report on the American crop was decidedly bullish and the price on the 10th August rose to R229-8-0. But, contrary to expectations, American prices sagged thereafter, with Indian prices generally following, in spite of the optimistic outlook for Indian consumption which made operators offer considerable resistance to the decline. Thus, the short rally which occurred at the close of August owing to the bright prospects in the home market was checked on the publication of the Washington Report on the 8th September. The quotation on the 5th September was R225 but towards the end of the month R212-8-0 was registered. The price level was even lower in October, but there was a firm undertone as the result of increased activity in Indian mills. Prices gradually rose till at the end of November R221-8-0 was touched. It was clear at this time that the Indian crop would not be a large one and Oomras, in particular, were firm owing to a shortage that was anticipated. Prices progressively advanced till R241-4-0 was recorded on the 28th December. In January, an additional bull factor was the damage caused by frost and cold in Gujarat and other districts. On the 25th January R254 was touched, but in February, while rates continued to be high, there was a recession owing to the flagging of export enquiries. The beginning of March was compara-

* Estimates.

tively quiet in the Bombay market, but later, the repercussions of the New York situation resulted in prices tumbling down, R216-8-0 being recorded on the 29th March.

Though Indian cotton fetched a higher value during the year under review than in the preceding year, yet, relatively to American cotton, its prices were attractive throughout the greater part of the year. The following table compares the prices at Liverpool for Middling American and Fine Broach and gives the percentage parity of Broach in relation to American cotton :—

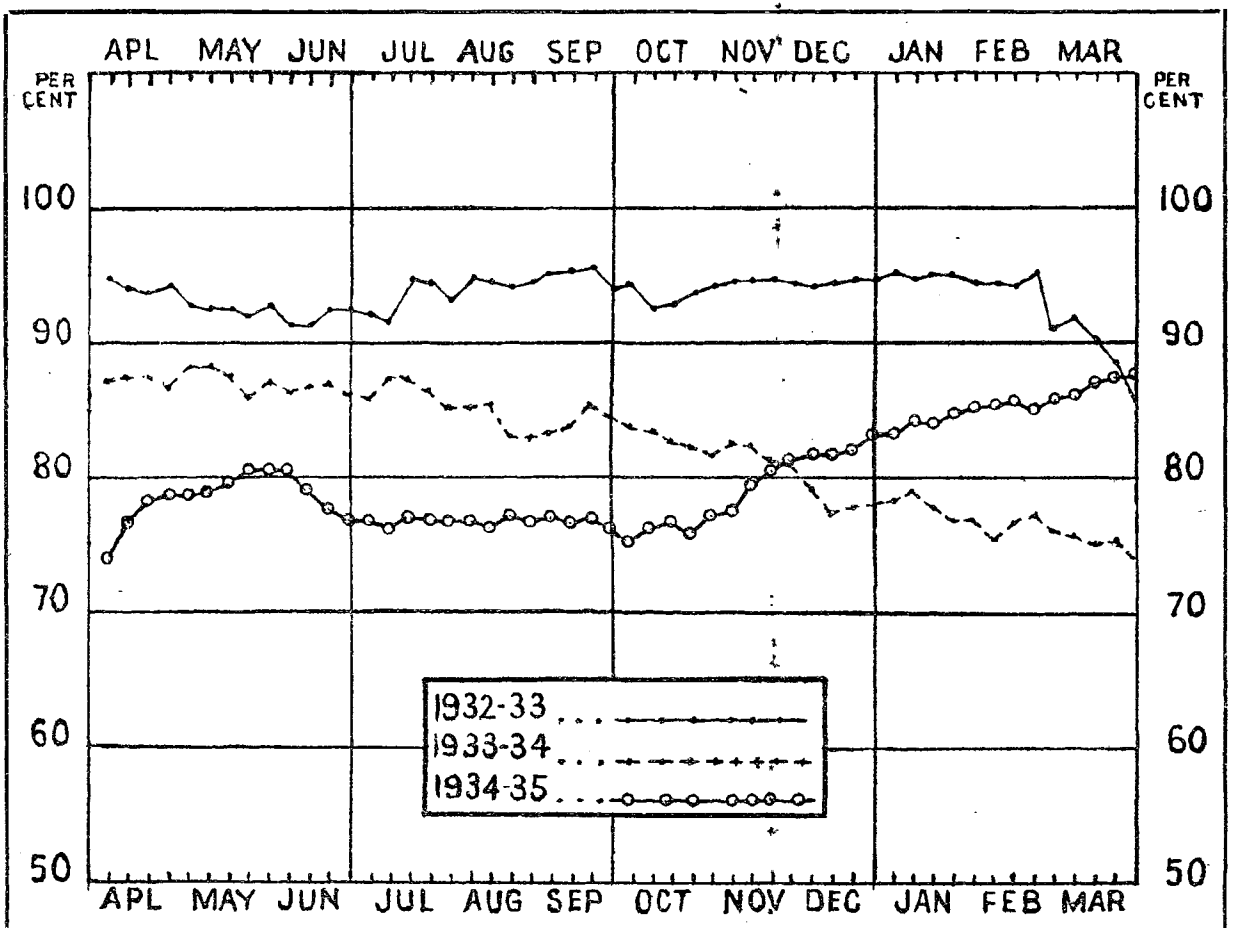
Prices of Indian and American cotton at Liverpool with parities (per cent of Indian on American).

—	PRICE PER LB.		PARITIES (per cent of Indian on American)	—	PRICE PER LB.		PARITIES (per cent of Indian on American)
	Middling American	Fine Broach			Middling American	Fine Broach	
	d.	*d.*			*d.*	*d.*	
1934—				1934—			
April 6	6·40	4·73	73·9	October 5	6·88	5·19	75·4
„ 13	6·35	4·87	76·7	„ 12	6·96	5·32	76·4
„ 20	6·18	4·83	78·2	„ 19	6·97	5·34	76·6
„ 27	5·88	4·62	78·6	„ 26	6·92	5·25	75·9
				November 2	6·79	5·25	77·3
May 4	5·93	4·66	78·6	„ 9	6·81	5·28	77·5
„ 11	6·15	4·85	78·9	„ 16	6·88	5·47	79·5
„ 18	6·23	4·96	79·6	„ 23	6·91	5·56	80·5
„ 25	6·20	4·99	80·5	„ 30	6·96	5·66	81·3
June 1	6·26	5·04	80·5	December 7	7·02	5·74	81·8
„ 8	6·56	5·28	80·5	„ 14	7·08	5·79	81·8
„ 15	6·61	5·23	79·1	„ 21	7·15	5·86	82·0
„ 22	6·69	5·20	77·7	„ 28	7·20	5·99	83·2
„ 29	6·84	5·26	76·9	1935—			
July 6	6·66	5·11	76·7	January 4	7·23	6·03	83·4
„ 13	6·99	5·32	76·1	„ 11	7·18	6·06	84·4
„ 20	7·17	5·52	77·0	„ 18	7·15	6·03	84·3
„ 27	6·97	5·35	76·8	„ 25	7·08	6·01	84·9
August 3	7·07	5·43	76·8	February 1	7·07	6·03	85·3
„ 10	7·42	5·70	76·8	„ 8	7·05	6·02	85·4
„ 17	7·11	5·42	76·2	„ 15	7·06	6·04	85·6
„ 24	7·12	5·49	77·1	„ 22	7·10	6·04	85·1
„ 31	7·11	5·46	76·8	March 1	7·09	6·09	85·9
September 7	7·20	5·55	77·1	„ 8	7·10	6·11	86·1
„ 14	7·10	5·44	76·6	„ 15	6·59	5·74	87·1
„ 21	7·05	5·41	76·7	„ 22	6·30	5·52	87·6
„ 28	6·91	5·27	76·3	„ 29	6·36	5·58	87·7

It will be seen from the above table and the accompanying chart that throughout the greater part of the period from April to November the parity was below 80 and that the price-factor was more in favour of Indian cotton than in the corresponding period of 1933. Towards the close of November prices for Indian cotton improved relatively to American and from December onwards there was a distinct appreciation following on the tight position in the Bombay market. The parity was between 85 and 87·7 during February and March.

The year under review was notable in that it was the first complete trade year since the signing of the Indo-Japanese Trade Agreement under which the quantity of imports of piecegoods into India from Japan was linked with the quantity of Japan's purchases of Indian cotton. India's exports

Chart showing the percentage parity of prices of Fine Broach Cotton to those of Middling American at Liverpool during 1932-33, 1933-34 and 1934-35.



of raw cotton to Japan during 1934-35 amounted to 2,010,600 bales as compared with 1,022,400 bales in the preceding year, and 1,084,600 bales in 1932-33. The United Kingdom, which in 1933-34 had taken 342,000 bales as against 165,000 bales in 1932-33, took, in the year under review, 347,000 bales. Italy's purchases amounted to 278,000 bales as against 261,000 bales in the preceding year, but China restricted her requirements to 142,000 bales in the year under review. In the preceding year she had absorbed about 337,000 bales. German requirements fell from 246,000 bales to 153,000 bales while Belgium took 153,000 bales or about 9,000 bales more than in the preceding year. Other important customers were France (148,000 bales), Spain (60,000 bales), and the Netherlands (46,000 bales). The total exports of cotton during the year amounted to 3,446,000 bales valued at ₹34,50 lakhs as compared with 2,729,000 bales valued at ₹26,59 lakhs in 1933-34. The following statement gives the monthly exports of Indian cotton during the last five years with the pre-war average :—

Exports of Indian cotton in bales of 400 lbs.

——	Pre-War average 1909-14	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35
April . . .	303,600	424,700	307,300	95,000	290,000	384,200
May . . .	248,800	341,700	283,400	115,900	232,100	435,700
June . . .	218,900	244,500	260,600	121,800	308,200	359,500
July . . .	190,100	258,900	212,300	100,400	213,700	318,200
August . . .	110,300	250,700	259,900	83,300	170,400	180,700
September. . .	75,300	286,800	111,200	163,200	69,300	145,900
October . . .	66,800	223,700	111,300	120,500	84,700	114,200
November. . .	101,400	226,900	135,900	121,500	113,300	165,500
December . .	158,200	357,000	191,400	164,600	162,700	236,100
January . . .	319,800	438,900	168,000	267,200	243,100	354,900
February . . .	318,300	433,300	159,700	373,800	341,900	367,700
March . . .	295,800	438,900	168,200	316,000	499,800	383,200
TOTAL .	2,407,300	3,926,000	2,369,200	2,043,200	2,729,200	3,445,800

Exports from Bombay amounted to 51 per cent of the total quantity of raw cotton exported from India, those from Karachi 41 per cent and those from Madras 4 per cent.

In connection with the problem of widening the market for Indian cotton, the efforts of the Lancashire Indian Cotton Committee deserve special mention. It would have already been noticed from the previous paragraph that the absorption of Indian cotton in the United Kingdom has increased considerably in the last two years. In their first report the Committee mention that many firms who have never used Indian cotton previously have begun to employ it and found it satisfactory. As regards further expansion in the United Kingdom market, the Committee state: "The ideal to aim at is not only the improvement of types of cotton produced, but also supplies of successful types which are adequate in volume to create a reasonable market and of which regularity and reliability are beyond reproach". Appendix III to this review shows the production in each of the last two years of medium and long-staple cotton in India as compiled by the Indian Central Cotton Committee.

There was a considerable increase in the imports of raw cotton into India from abroad, nearly 61,000 tons being brought in as against 43,000 tons in the preceding year. More than half the imports were from the British East Africa,

while Egypt supplied 17,000 tons. Imports from the United States of A merica tailed off from 8,000 tons to below 2,000 tons. The quantity of foreign cotton reexported from the Presidency of Bombay, including Sind, during the last five years is shown in the following statement :—

——	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35
	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales
To Japan . . .	—	—	298	1,361	3,192
,, United Kingdom .	220	152	344	1,848	235
,, Other countries .	310	638	25	1,781	818
TOTAL .	530	790	667	4,990	4,245

During the cotton season 1934-35, 2,495,000 bales of raw cotton were received in Bombay up to the end of August, 1935, as against 2,509,000 bales in the corresponding period of the preceding year. The estimated stock of raw cotton held by exporters, dealers and mills in Bombay at the end of August, 1935 was 538,000 bales as compared with 877,000 bales on the corresponding date in 1934. Figures for 1934-35 are provisional. The consumption of Indian cotton by mills in India during the year was higher by 263,500 bales than in 1933-34. The table below shows for the last four years the quantity consumed in the different centres of the industry :—

Consumption of Indian raw cotton in Indian mills.

(In bales of 400 lbs.)

——	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35
Bombay Island	660,632	570,501	530,352	604,618
Ahmedabad	326,710	335,640	353,090	378,458
Bombay Presidency . . .	1,187,254	1,104,738	1,078,344	1,201,309
Madras	235,929	289,430	273,852	296,330
United Provinces	249,673	265,538	269,542	289,061
Central Provinces and Berar . .	116,186	118,517	108,298	121,300
Bengal	96,453	107,376	102,960	105,979
Punjab and Delhi	82,060	88,852	71,835	78,137
Rest of British India . . .	29,30[illegible]	31,736	33,011	36,661
TOTAL BRITISH INDIA .	1,996,857	2,006,187	1,937,842	2,128,777
TOTAL INDIAN STATES .	344,855	372,828	352,088	424,653
TOTAL INDIA .	2,341,712	2,379,015	2,289,930	2,553,430

Cotton Manufactures.

Cotton Manufactures (R2,65 lakhs).—The revival of demand for cotton piecegoods, noticed in connection with the import trade, was also reflected in the returns of Indian mill production. The year under review saw the re-establishment of active conditions, and a very appreciable increase in output. At the beginning, production suffered a setback owing to the labour strike in the Bombay mills, which started about the third week of April and continued for nearly two months. The situation was, however, not without its brighter side in that it helped towards the clearance of accumulated stocks and a renewal of activity in centres other than Bombay. Ahmedabad, especially, benefited considerably by the temporary cessation of work in Bombay. With the termination of the strike in June, conditions improved in Bombay which now gradually fell into line with other centres as regards output. The peak of the production was reached in December, but thereafter the inability of cloth prices to maintain parity with that of cotton acted as a break on the upward trend of the output. On the whole, though from the industry's point of view cloth prices did not react as desired, the year's results were distinctly better than in the preceding year. The total production of piecegoods in Indian mills in 1934-35 amounted to 3,397 million yards as against 2,945 million yards in the preceding year and 3,170 million yards in 1932-33. Compared with the preceding year, there was thus an advance of 452 million yards in production. It will be seen from the table on page 78, giving the consumption of Indian cotton in mills in India, that in 1934-35 the mills absorbed 263,500 bales more than in the preceding year. Imports of foreign cotton also advanced by 99,000 bales in the year under review.

The following table shows the production of piecegoods in Indian mills month by month in Bombay Island, Ahmedabad and the rest of India during the last three years :—

(In thousands of yards)

Month	Bombay Island			Ahmedabad			Rest of India		
	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35
April . . .	102,834	75,314	65,890	67,820	63,218	82,437	87,210	76,129	98,234
May . . .	85,194	78,286	29,238	68,444	74,210	96,900	87,742	83,685	107,891
June . . .	95,382	76,092	47,610	70,044	77,852	90,066	87,956	83,422	107,702
July . . .	100,462	81,761	82,237	69,933	69,624	84,881	92,906	94,203	110,357
August . . .	118,965	87,891	94,031	67,727	63,018	80,676	97,179	95,602	114,082
September . .	109,976	80,805	96,842	75,463	70,080	81,722	91,854	90,512	108,498
October . . .	112,020	75,679	106,194	67,684	72,550	90,444	88,646	97,163	116,550
November . .	111,840	73,330	101,518	76,016	78,603	91,764	93,732	99,122	111,161
December . .	111,549	78,586	107,256	85,642	95,695	111,548	97,779	103,148	122,733
January . . .	96,670	70,575	101,847	72,343	74,442	83,848	94,529	98,180	114,464
February . .	82,773	69,022	97,911	67,102	82,379	77,614	86,212	95,602	107,669
March . . .	82,933	75,717	94,787	71,649	86,263	77,667	93 689	97,292	104,758
TOTAL .	1,210,598	923,058	1,025,361	859,867	907,934	1,049,567	1,099,434	1,114,060	1,322,179

GRAND TOTAL . { 1932-33 3,169,899 ; 1933-34 2,945,052 ; 1934-35 3,397,107

Exports.

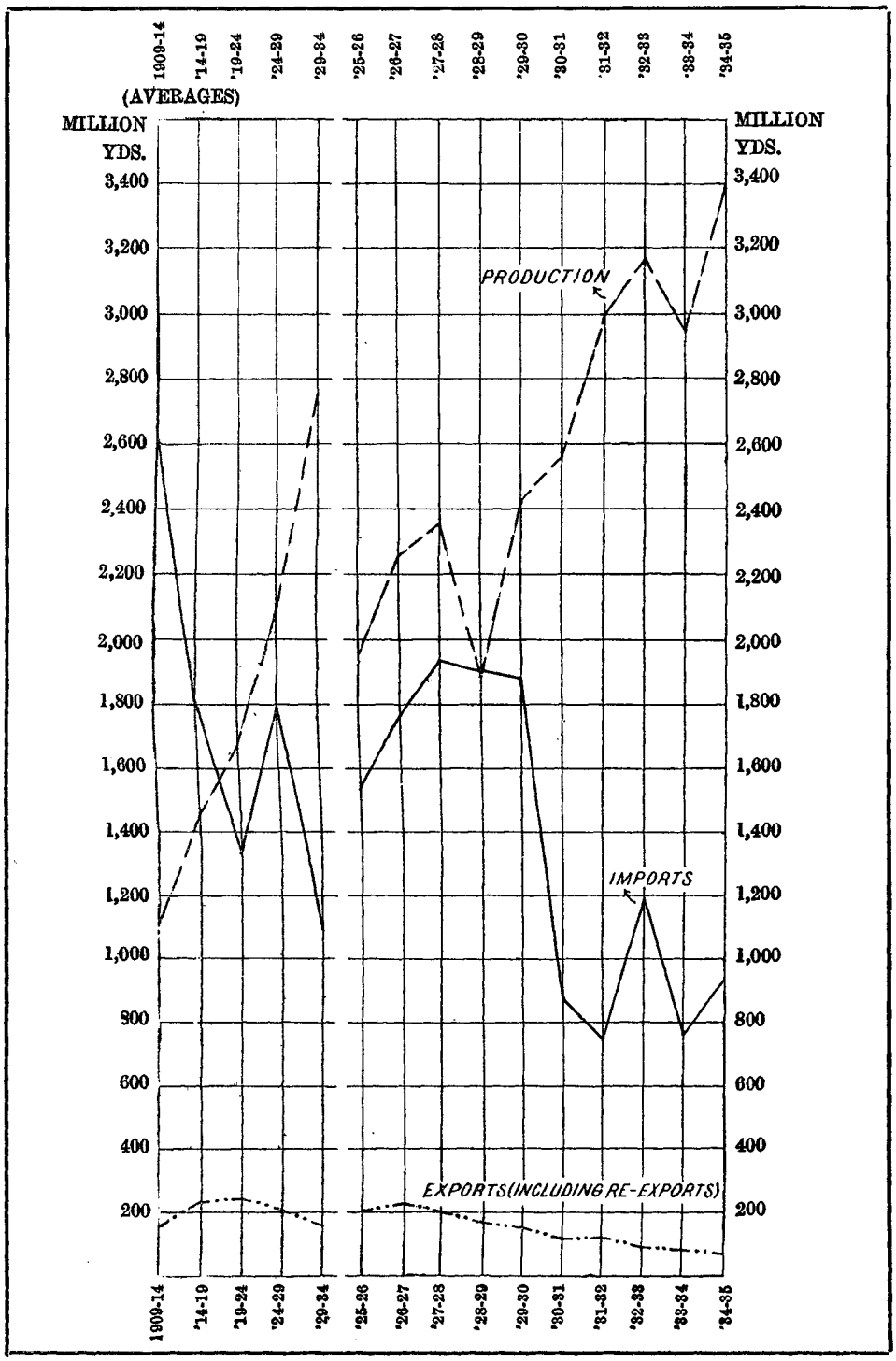
As compared with 1933-34, production in the Bombay Island increased by 102·3 million yards, and in Ahmedabad by 141·6 million yards. Other centres in India were responsible for an aggregate increase of 208·1 million yards. The stock of piecegoods with mills on the 1st April 1935 was 481 million yards of which Bombay held 69 per cent.

Exports of Indian piecegoods bear only a very small proportion to the total Indian production and the mainstay of the Indian industry is the internal market. In the year under review, exports were 1·7 per cent of the total production, as against 1·9 per cent in the preceding year. A slight improvement in the actual figures of exports was, however, recorded in the year 1934-35 as compared with its predecessor. The following table sets forth the quantities of piecegoods exported from 1927-28 onwards and the average exports during the war years :—

	(In thousand yards)								
	War average	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35
Cotton piecegoods—									
Grey . .	74,576	17,989	16,385	15,043	9,796	8,585	4,682	4,165	6,350
White . .	1,475	1,355	1,379	1,199	399	267	358	292	534
Coloured . .	80,377	149,280	131,455	117,184	87,520	95,784	61,402	52,004	50,809
TOTAL . .	156,428	168,624	149,219	133,426	97,715	104,636	66,442	56,461	57,693

It will be seen from the above table that coloured goods, which constitute by far the most important item of the exports, are having a steadily contracting market. On the other hand, the almost unrelieved drop in the figures under grey and white was checked in the year under review, though the gain was comparatively insignificant. Out of the total exports of piecegoods in 1934-35, Ceylon took nearly 18 million yards or 5 million yards more than in the preceding year. The Straits Settlements, exports to which country had suffered a pronounced setback in the preceding year, slightly improved her demand from 5·1 to nearly 6 million yards. The Federated Malay States and Siam took 1·6 and 1·1 million yards, respectively, as compared with 0·8 and 0·9 million yards in the preceding year. The demand from Iraq further fell off from 4·7 to 2·4 million yards, but Aden and Dependencies increased their total share to 2·1 million yards as against 1·6 million yards in the preceding year. The Bahrein Islands took a little over 3 million yards, almost the same quantity as she took in the preceding year. Exports to Iran went down from 8·9 to 6 million yards as was only to be expected in view of the restrictions existing in that country on the imports of textile goods. Portuguese East Africa took 2·8 million yards, nearly the same quantity as she took in the preceding year. Mauritius and Dependencies, however, took 2·8 million yards as against less than ½ million yards in 1933-34. Kenya Colony and Zanzibar, Tanganyika territory and other East African ports absorbed less than in the preceding year. The total value of the exports during the year was R1,77 lakhs as compared with R1,66 lakhs in 1933-34 and R2,09 lakhs in 1932-33.

Chart showing the production, imports and exports of cotton piecegoods during the years 1925-26 to 1934-35 as compared with the averages of the pre-war, war and post-war periods.



Cotton Manufactures.

The detailed figures of production and exports of the different classes of cotton piecegoods for the past three years and for 1913-14 are given below :—

Production in Indian Mills.

——	1913-14 (pre-War year)	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35
Grey and bleached piecegoods—	Million yards	Million yards	Million yards	Million yards
Shirtings and longcloth . .	292·5	748·0	725·8	863·2
Chadars	69·9	58·6	56·1	59·0
Dhuties	284·8	1,096·8	978·5	1,110·0
T. cloth, domestics and sheetings.	128·9	143·7	137·0	161·9
Drills and jeans . . .	27·8	112·9	104·3	118·6
Other sorts	68·5	263·0	263·3	328·6
TOTAL .	872·4	2,423·0	2,265·0	2,641·3
Coloured piecegoods	291·9	746·9	680·0	755·8
TOTAL PIECEGOODS .	1,164·3	3,169·9	2,945·0	3,397·1

Exports.

——	1913-14 (pre-War year)	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35
Grey and bleached piecegoods—	Million yards	Million yards	Million yards	Million yards
Shirtings	2·2	1·7	·8	2·0
Chadars and dhuties . . .	7·6	1·9	1·6	1·3
T. cloth and domestics . . .	21·6	·4	·4	·3
Drills and jeans	·6	·2	·4	·5
Other sorts	12·2	·8	1·2	2·8
TOTAL .	44·2	5·0	4·4	6·9
Coloured piecegoods	45·0	61·4	52·0	50·8
TOTAL PIECEGOODS .	89·2	66·4	56·4	57·7

Exports.

The following table shows the average declared values per yard of exported piecegoods compared with the corresponding values for imported piecegoods in 1913-14 and the last five years :—

Imported piecegoods.

——	1913-14	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35
	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.
Grey	0 2 8	0 3 0	0 2 6	0 2 3	0 2 2	0 2 1
White	0 2 11	0 3 8	0 3 1	0 2 10	0 2 11	0 3 1
Coloured	0 3 5	0 4 5	0 3 8	0 3 2	0 3 2	0 3 3

Indian piecegoods exported.

——	1913-14	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35
	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.
Grey	0 2 7	0 4 4	0 4 4	0 4 4	0 4 2	0 3 7
White	0 6 0	0 6 4	0 5 9	0 5 0	0 4 11	0 3 10
Coloured	0 5 0	0 5 7	0 5 0	0 5 1	0 4 9	0 5 1

While there was a further decline in the average declared value per yard of grey and white piecegoods exported, coloured goods showed a rise in value. It is significant that under all the three classes prices are still high in comparison with imported piecegoods. As regards grey goods, Japan is the most important competitor in the export markets for Indian piecegoods as well as in the home market, and the average value of the imports into India for all grey goods, which is influenced largely by the values of Japanese piecegoods, was much lower than the average export price for Indian grey goods. In the case of white goods, the disparity is not so striking, but in the case of coloured goods, the position is more unfavourable than in the case of grey goods. Indian goods depend mainly on Eastern and African markets where the price-factor is of great importance.

One important line in Indian exports is " handkerchiefs and shawls ", consisting mostly of what are known in the trade as " Madras handkerchiefs ". Exports of handkerchiefs and shawls in the piece were valued at R36 lakhs in 1932-33. In 1933-34 they came down to R18 lakhs, and in the year under review to R12½ lakhs. They are mostly consumed in West African territories, but a great part of the trade goes through the United Kingdom.

The exports of cotton twist and yarn from India suffered a setback in the year under review and amounted only to 12·8 million lbs. as against 16·4 million lbs. in the preceding year. Production, however, increased from 921 million lbs. to 1,001 million lbs., and this increase was natural in view

of the active conditions in the industry. The details of production by counts are given below in millions of pounds :—

Counts	1913-14	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35
Nos. 1—10 . .	131	106	79	106	113	117	115	107	110
„ 11—20 . .	362	389	303	388	400	445	484	440	463
„ 21—30 . .	167	263	213	272	260	294	297	255	282
„ 31—40 . .	20	34	37	46	61	71	77	76	96
Above 40 . . .	3	11	10	15	27	34	37	37	44
Wastes . . .	..	6	6	7	6	5	6	6	6

While increases were noticeable under all counts, the production of counts above 30 was the largest in recent years, though it still forms only a small proportion of the total production.

The total exports of twist and yarn during the year were valued at nearly 63 lakhs as against nearly 82 lakhs in the preceding year. Demand fell off from most countries, but Syria took nearly 3·5 million lbs. as compared with 2·8 million lbs. in the preceding year. There was a sharp drop in the exports to Iran from 4·3 million lbs. to 1·5 million lbs. French Somaliland which took 1·5 million lbs. in 1933-34 purchased a little less than a million lbs. in the year under review. Aden and Dependencies took only 1·5 million lbs. as against 2·1 million lbs. in the preceding year. There were decreases in the exports to Iraq and Siam while there was a slight improvement in the offtake of the Straits Settlements.

Jute and Jute manufactures (₹ 32,34 Lakhs).—The output of the 1934 jute crop has been estimated at 8,525,000 bales, or 513,000 bales more than the estimated outturn of the crop of 1933. The statistical position did not therefore warrant a high level of prices for raw jute during the year, and during the first half of the year under review the general tendency was on the whole downward. During the last four months of the year there was, however, a definite improvement in the situation due principally to the restriction scheme initiated by the Bengal Government, the success of which was also helped by adverse climatic conditions at sowing time, and to a lesser extent, to the more optimistic outlook for consumption. At the beginning of April prices of jute " Firsts " ready per bale of 400 lbs. at Calcutta were quoted at ₹28-12. The succeeding weeks saw a gradual recession in values, ₹24 being touched on the 19th June. During July and August the price level remained slightly higher on the whole, but the Government forecast issued in September had a strong bearish effect on the market, rates going as far down as ₹23-12 on the 18th of the month. The scheme of voluntary restriction of the 1935 crop announced by the Bengal Government on the 20th September had immediately little reassuring effect, but the healthier outlook in the jute industry, a revival of foreign demand, and growing confidence in the success of the restriction programme gradually exerted their influence on the market. In October prices recovered a little from the low level it had touched in the preceding month, but the situation was still obscure. Though Calcutta mills had made heavy forward purchases, they were on a smaller scale than in the preceding year. Meanwhile,

arrivals of jute were heavy, but it was not clear whether this was due to an exceptionally good crop or to weak holding power. Again, the real requirements of the world market could be definitely known only when plans for the curtailment of the crop had developed further. It was only towards the close of November that an appreciable advance was recorded. On the 27th of the month R28-4 was reached. December saw a further improvement, with shippers evincing better interest. Early in January the Government of Bengal announced that its aim was to secure a curtailment of the acreage by 5/16 of the 1934 area. This, combined with the decision of the Indian Jute Mills Association to release a further 2½ per cent of the sealed looms, exerted a healthy influence on the market. During January to March prices were well maintained. R32-4 was recorded on the 8th January, and while the succeeding weeks of the year saw a drop by about a rupee, the tone of the market remained on the whole strong, in spite of the occasional weakness due to heavy bull liquidations by long holders anxious to take profits or to dull conditions in the goods market.

In the London market the price for " First Marks " per ton stood at £16-5 on the 6th April. The succeeding months saw a progressive decline in values, political and economic troubles on the continent making trading conditions difficult, specially in the case of Germany. With the issue of the September forecast, prices dropped to £14-2-6, but later a better trade demand came into evidence as well as an increase in speculative operations consequent on the announcement of the restriction programme. At the close of December £17-5 was quoted while on the 11th January there was a further advance to £18-1-3. This level, however, could not be maintained and February saw prices at £16-10 ; but towards the end of March there was a slight appreciation, the quotation on the 29th of the month being £17-8-9.

. The total exports of raw and manufactured jute during the year amounted to 1,437,000 tons, as compared with 1,420,000 tons in 1933-34, an increase of 1·2 per cent. There was, however, very little increase in the total value of the shipments which remained at about R32⅓ crores. The exports of raw jute alone in 1934-35 amounted to 752,500 tons as against 748,200 tons in 1933-34 and 563,100 tons in 1932-33, with a value of R10,87 lakhs which was 34 per cent of the total value of both raw and manufactured products shipped during the year. In spite of an increase in the exports by over 4,000 tons, the value of the shipments of raw jute declined by over R 6 lakhs as compared with the preceding year. Exports in 1934-35 were the highest since 1929-30 in which year 807,000 tons were shipped abroad. The statement below shows the exports of raw jute in 1913-14 and in each year since 1929-30 :—

	Tons (000)
Jute raw—	
1913-14	768
1929-30	807
1930-31	620
1931-32	587
1932-33	563
1933-34	748
1934-35	752

It will be seen that the exports in 1934-35 were not much below the total amount exported in the pre-war year, 1913-14. Exports to the United Kingdom in the year under review amounted to 166,000 tons as against 177,000 tons in the preceding year and 130,000 tons in 1932-33. German purchases fell off from 165,000 tons to 133,000 tons in 1934-35. Conditions in Germany were most difficult for the jute trade, and the jute mills suffered greatly under numerous decrees interfering with normal trade and freedom of manufacturers and merchants. Shipments to France fell off slightly from 84,000 to 83,000 tons. Exports to the Netherlands also declined from 33,000 to 21,000 tons, but there was a large increase in the shipments to Italy which reached 87,000 tons in the year under review as compared with 65,000 tons in 1933-34. Japan's requirements increased from 17,000 to 23,000 tons. Exports to Belgium rose from 56,000 to 60,000 tons. The United States of America took about 52,000 tons, nearly the same quantity as was shipped to that country in the preceding year, while Brazil's requirements fell from 19,000 to 18,000 tons. Spain took 43,000 tons as compared with 36,000 tons in 1933-34 and China 8,000 tons, or 1,000 tons more than in the preceding year. Portugal also increased its requirements and bought about 5,000 tons, as compared with only 1,000 tons in the preceding year. The Argentine Republic slightly increased its imports to 9,000 tons. There were larger exports to Chile, where it is reported that a new jute mill has been started, amounting to 2,600 tons. Poland's share in the exports increased from 1,800 to 2,800 tons; that of U. S.S.R. was about 3,500 tons against only 400 tons in the preceding year and of Norway 1,300 tons as against 1,000 tons in 1933-34. Roumania's requirements fell from 2,000 tons to 1,600 tons while those of Hongkong increased from 3,500 to 3,900 tons. Egypt took 8,200 tons and Australia 1,300 tons.

Arrivals of raw jute in Calcutta in the neighbouring mill area during the year under review amounted to 9·3 million bales as compared with 9·4 million bales in the preceding year. Arrivals during the period from 1st July 1934 to the 30th June 1935 totalled 9·5 million bales as compared with 8·9 million bales in the corresponding period of the preceding year.

The year was one of comparative steadiness for the jute industry. Though overseas markets were cautious there was a fairly well sustained demand throughout the year and in the latter half especially the mills did good business. There was also an absence of wide fluctuations in prices which make trading conditions difficult. The total output of the jute industry in 1934-35 amounted to 950,000 tons as compared with 906,000 tons in 1933-34 and 903,000 tons in 1932-33. In spite of the increased output the stock position continued on the whole to be satisfactory, and the improvement which was witnessed in the preceding year was well maintained. Till the end of August there was indeed a tendency for stocks to accumulate, but the succeeding months brought in better export demand and an improved outlook. From the 1st November 1934, 2½ per cent out of the 15 per cent of the looms sealed under previous agreement by mills who are members of the Indian Jute Mills Association were released from control, but stock did not appreciate immediately, nor had this step on the whole a deterrent effect on prices.

Exports.

The monthly production of the principal kinds of jute manufactures in Indian mills is shown in the following table :—

(In millions)

——	Hessian				Sacking			
	Cloth		Bags		Cloth		Bags	
	1933-34	1934-35	1933-34	1934-35	1933-34	1934-35	1933-34	1934-35
	Yds.	Yds.	No.	No.	Yds.	Yds.	No.	No.
April . .	73	82	6	10	4	5	38	37
May . .	95	100	8	8	5	6	44	45
June . .	88	86	8	7	4	4	41	39
July . .	85	93	7	8	4	5	39	43
August . .	98	100	8	6	3	4	45	47
September .	84	91	6	5	4	4	37	41
October .	96	93	6	7	4	4	42	43
November .	95	93	8	10	5	4	42	45
December .	86	92	8	9	5	5	39	45
January .	94	99	8	8	6	5	42	48
February .	86	87	8	9	4	5	39	44
March . .	86	86	9	11	5	5	40	44
TOTAL .	1,066	1,102	90	98	53	56	488	521

The monthly stocks of jute manufactures with mills are shown in the following table :—

[In million yards]

——	Hessian cloth and bags*		Sacking cloth and bags*	
	1933-34	1934-35	1933-34	1934-35
April	80	97	112	92
May	71	120	139	100
June	73	125	169	93
July	73	115	182	106
August	77	112	188	109
September	70	90	127	94
October	66	77	108	77
November	58	71	96	65
December	52	63	103	75
January	73	65	111	78
February	81	71	104	90
March	85	82	94	96

* Figures are for mills in the membership of the Indian Jute Mills Association.

The following table compares the exports of jute manufactures in 1913-14 and the five years ending 1934-35 :—

——	1913-14	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35
Bags (in millions) .	369	434	389	415	402	423
Cloth (in million yards)	1,061	1,271	1,021	1,012	1,053	1,063

The total exports of gunny bags increased in number from 402 millions in 1933-34 to 423 millions in 1934-35, and in value from R9,72 lakhs to R10,25 lakhs. Sacking gunny bags were responsible for an increase of 14 millions and hessian gunny bags for 7 millions. Consignments to the United Kingdom amounted to 48 millions as compared with 45 millions in the preceding year, there being an increase of nearly 5½ millions in hessian gunny bags, but a decline of 2½ millions in the case of sacking. While Australia took about 1 million more of hessian gunny bags than in the preceding year, her total requirements of gunny bags dropped from 79 millions to 57 millions. Siam, however, proved a good customer during the year and took 42½ millions, consisting entirely of sacking gunny bags, as compared with 13 millions in the preceding year. The Union of South Africa also proved a good outlet, consignments to that country (consisting mostly of sacking gunny bags) totalling 24 millions as against 15 millions in 1933-34. The larger exports of sugar from Cuba were responsible for an increase in her purchases of bags from 13 millions to 19 millions. The Hawaii Islands increased their purchases from 17 to 19 millions. Japan's requirements advanced from 6 millions to 18 millions. The West Indies (other than Cuba and Bahamas) were responsible for nearly 12 millions as against 11 millions in 1933-34. The United States of America, which had restricted her requirements to 8 million bags in 1933-34, indented for nearly 12 millions in the year under review. Portuguese East Africa indented for 14 millions, or 2½ millions more than in the preceding year. Exports to Nigeria advanced from 4·6 to 6·9 millions, but those to British Guiana fell from 2·1 to 1·6 millions. The Gold Coast absorbed 3·1 millions, and French West Africa 2·2 million bags. Egypt also increased her requirements by 1½ millions to 19 millions. New Zealand took a little over 10½ million bags, about a million more than her purchases in the preceding year. Canadian requirements increased from 1 million to 1·5 millions. French Indo-China took nearly 12 millions, or 4 millions more than in 1933-34; but there was a decline in the exports to Hongkong by 8 millions to 11 millions. The Argentine Republic took 3 millions as compared with 9 millions in the preceding year. Exports to Chile dropped from 12 to 4 millions. The Philippines, Java and the Straits Settlements considerably reduced their purchases which dropped from 6·4, 13 and 14 millions to 4·5, 10, and 4·5 millions, respectively. Consignments to Germany fell from 1·5 millions to under a million. Norway also reduced its requirements. Belgium took 8·9 millions, a little less than in the preceding year.

Gunny cloth.

The total yardage of gunny cloth exported increased by 10 millions from 1,053 million yards to 1,063 million yards, but the value realised declined by R39 lakhs to about R11 crores. Out of the total exports nearly 1,031 million yards consisted of hessian gunny cloth. The United States of America was as usual the largest consumer and took 609 million yards as compared with 647 million yards in the preceding year. The Argentine Republic, which is the next important outlet for gunny cloth, imported from India 229 million yards as compared with 170 million yards in the preceding year. Shipments to the United Kingdom amounted to 49 million yards, or over 2 million yards less than in 1933-34. Canadian requirements fell off from 80 million to 68 million yards, while the Philippines took only 14 million yards as against 18 million yards

in the preceding year. Australia increased her requirements by 4 million yards to 24 million yards, but shipments to Egypt declined by about 2 million yards to 9·6 million yards. Exports to the Union of South Africa improved by about a million yards to 7 million yards while those to Ceylon slightly declined to 2·3 million yards. Uruguay took 8 million yards or over 2 million yards less than in 1933-34. Exports to New Zealand were 4·3 million yards, which was a little below the exports in the preceding year. Exports to Hongkong dropped from 1·5 to 0·6 million yards, and those to China from 1·5 to 1·1 million yards. Shipments to Peru were 3·9 million yards as compared with 3 million yards in the preceding year. Turkey, European and Asiatic combined, took 9·8 million yards as compared with 3·5 million yards in 1933-34. Norwegian requirements fell from 8·3 to 5·4 million yards.

Below are given the prices of a typical grade of bags and two of the more important grades of hessians during 1934-35 :—

Prices of jute manufactures during 1934-35.

Date	B. Twills		Hessians, 40″ × 8 oz.		Hessians, 40″ × 10½ oz.	
	Near	Forward	Near	Forward	Near	Forward
1934—	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
April 11	24 0	24 0	9 13	9 11 to 9 7	12 11	12 10 to 11 14
„ 25	23 10	23 10	9 6	9 6 to 9 0	12 5	12 4 to 11 10
May 30	23 10	23 8	8 10	8 12 to 8 10	11 12	11 12 to 11 4
June 27	23 9	23 8	8 6	8 3 to 8 0	11 0	10 12 to 10 9
July 25	23 10	23 8	8 8	8 6 to 8 3	11 1	10 15 to 10 13
August 29	24 11	24 10	8 15	8 15 to 8 12	11 14	11 9 to 11 5
September 26	23 14	23 11	8 10	8 4 to 8 1	11 0	10 11 to 10 10
October 31	24 6	24 2	8 13	8 9 to 8 7	11 2	11 0
November 28	24 8	24 12	8 15	8 13	11 8	11 8

Prices of Jute manufactures during 1934-35—contd.

Date	B. Twills		Hessians, 40″ × 8 oz.		Hessians, 40″×10½ oz.	
	Near	Forward	Near	Forward	Near	Forward
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
1934—						
December 19 . .	24 12	24 14	8 15	8 14 to 8 13	11 12	11 10
1935—						
January 30 . .	26 0	26 4	9 7	9 6	12 1	12 2
February 27 . .	25 7	25 8	9 4	9 4	11 12	11 15
March 27 . .	24 15	25 0	9 5	9 3 to 9 2	11 11	11 13 to 11 11

During the year under review, the Indian Jute Mills Association engaged the services of an expert to survey the possibilities for research in the technical problems affecting the jute industry, especially as regards the scientific developments in the industry in relation to the retention of the existing markets as well as the acquiring of new outlets for Indian mill production. The survey has been completed.

The release from control from 1st November 1934 of 2½ per cent of the sealed looms in mills which are members of the Indian Jute Mills Association has already been noticed. In January 1935 the Association decided to release another 2½ per cent from the 1st May 1935 and later it was decided to unseal a further 2½ per cent each from the 5th August and the 11th November 1935 respectively. The competition of mills who are not parties to the agreement regarding restriction has no doubt been the principal reason for this decision. In addition should be mentioned the improved outlook in trading conditions as well as the competition from other manufacturing centres.

In this connection it may be of interest to mention some of the restrictions on the free entry of jute or jute goods in foreign markets which may affect the Indian export trade. In Cuba an official decree of the 22nd September 1934 has considerably raised the duties on jute sacks and cloth, the object being to encourage the manufacture in Cuba of jute sacks and cloth. The new tariffs are to come into force 180 days after the manufacture of such products in Cuba has begun. The quantity of jute sacks and cloth that may be imported into Cuba during the year ending 30th June 1935 has also been fixed. In the Netherlands a new restriction scheme has been introduced with retrospective effect from April 1, 1935. During the initial period of restriction of six months, imports of new bags and other articles made of jute and jute piecegoods is restricted to 70 per cent of the quantity imported during the corresponding six months of 1933, and imports of used bags to 100 per cent of the quantity imported during the corresponding six months of 1934. It is understood that the quota for new jute bags from British India under this scheme for the first six months is 293,300 K. G. while no quota has been given for used jute bags. In Ecuador, the entry of jute sacks and gunny is prohibited, while in Italy, in addition to the general import restrictions, there is

a prohibition against combed jute, twines and cordage. In several other countries among which may be mentioned Germany, Roumania, Lithuania, Poland and Czechoslovakia, the restrictions, whether on jute or particular kinds of jute products, take the form of regulation of imports by license.

The possibility of substituting other materials for jute is a subject which has received considerable attention in recent years. The displacement of jute has developed along two lines : (i) the increased use of grain elevators and other mechanical contrivances for the bulk handling of grain, and (ii) the substitution of jute bags by bags of paper, cotton, sisal, hemp and other fibres. There has been a large extension of the use of elevators in Australia in recent years. Bulk handling has made great headway in New South Wales and has also been extended to Western Australia. Climatic conditions in Australia are not, however, specially favourable to the economic handling of wheat in bulk, and the bag system will also probably operate always alongside with the elevator. In the United States of America, bags are still extensively used on the Pacific side for moving wheat, but the use of grain elevators is gradually increasing. In the East and the Middle-West, bags have long been displaced by elevators in the grain trade. Their use in other cases, *e.g.* packing of feeding stuffs, has also fallen off owing to bulk handling by means other than elevators. The use of second-hand bags and the substitution of cotton and paper bags has also been an important factor in reducing the demand for jute products in the United States of America. In Canada, elevators have been in use ever since the commencement of extensive grain-growing in the country. A certain quantity of sacked grain is, however, required in the case of ocean shipments to prevent the shifting of the cargo during its journey. In Argentina the use of elevators at ports has no doubt reduced the demand for jute bags, but bags are still extensively used for transport to ports and for storage of grain.

As regards progress in the use of substitutes, paper bags for various purposes, especially for packing cement, have apparently made some headway. The suitability of cotton bags is being tried in the United States of America, but its extensive use is possible only when raw cotton prices are low. Experiments have also been made as to the suitability of cotton coverings for baling Egyptian cotton and of fabrics other than jute for wool packs. It is also reported that a product known as *sisal-kraft*, consisting of two sheets of brown paper reinforced by sisal fibre, is being used for packing dried fruits in Australia. It is probable that with the increasing tendency towards economic nationalism, more intensive scientific research will be directed to the possibilities of utilising synthetic products and locally grown fibres in substitution of jute. While the replacement of jute by processes of bulk handling of grain represents a permanent loss, the success of competing substitutes would depend ultimately on the price factor. As against these tendencies towards restriction of demand for jute should be mentioned the new uses that are being discovered for it. To mention only a few, paper-lined sacks are now used for packing a large proportion of the products of the chemical industry in Great Britain. There are possibilities of the extended use of jute cloth in road construction. Jute cloth is also being used for linoleum backing, roofings, and for insulating purposes. Proofed cloth is used as covering for travelling trunks. The prospects of the jute industry depend to a greater extent than before on the maintenance of prices at an attractive

level and sustained investigation as regards new markets and new uses, and the improvement of quality.

Tea (R20,13 lakhs).—During the year 1934-35, which was the second year of the working of the international scheme for the control of tea exports, the results were less satisfactory than in the first control year. In common with other commodities tea seems to have suffered from the diminished purchasing power of consumers and the restrictions on international trade. A feature of the year was the shifting of demand from the higher to the lower and medium grades of tea. The curtailment of demand was accompanied by an increase in the quantity exported from producing countries. The export quota for the first year was fixed at 85 per cent of the standard exports of 807·7 million lbs. and the marked improvement in conditions witnessed during that year led to the raising of the quota for 1934-35 to 87½ per cent, involving the release of an additional quantity of approximately 20 million lbs. There was also an unexpectedly large carry-over in quota from the season 1933 to the succeeding season, specially in Ceylon and Java, and an appreciable increase in the exports from countries not participating in the regulation scheme, especially from China. The additional quantity thus thrown on the market would not, of itself, have effected such a serious deterioration in the stock position as actually occurred, had the rate of clearance maintained itself on the same scale as in the preceding year. But there was a heavy reduction in the shipments to the consuming countries in 1934-35. By September 1934 stocks in London warehouses stood at 259 million lbs. as compared with 250 million lbs. in September 1933 and this disparity was enhanced in succeeding months. At the end of March, 1935, the stock figure stood at 267,160,000 lbs. as compared to 251,475,000 lbs. on the corresponding date of 1934. At one time hopes were entertained that a solution of the problem might be found in an increase in the sales to Russia and a scheme was formulated under which twelve months' credit would be given for purchases made by that country over and above her current rate of annual absorption. The scheme, however, fell through. In order to restore the equilibrium between demand and supply, the export quota for 1935-36 has, on the recommendation of the International Tea Committee, been reduced to 82½ per cent of the standard exports. This would mean a curtailment in exports of approximately 40 million lbs. as compared with the permissible exports in 1934-35. The experience of the year has, however, shown that while regulation has undoubtedly prevented a reversion to the extremely depressing conditions which prevailed before its introduction, any permanent improvement must be sought in stimulation of consumption. The industry has therefore turned its attention to an intensification of propaganda in favour of tea-drinking, especially in the two great markets where the potentialities are great, *viz.*, India and America. A joint committee, representing India, Ceylon and Java, was at work during the year in connection with the propaganda measures carried on in the United States of America. At the request of the Indian industry the rate of cess on Indian tea exported from India has been increased from 8 as. per 100 lbs. to 12 as. per 100 lbs. with effect from the 13th April, 1935, in order to make available larger funds for purposes of propaganda.

Under the restriction scheme the quota for overseas shipments of tea from India for the financial year 1933-34 was fixed at 321 million lbs. The export

allotment for 1934-35 was fixed at nearly 330 million lbs. as against an actual export of 325 million lbs. during the same year.

The total production of tea in India in 1934-35 has been estimated at 399 million lbs. or an increase of 16 million lbs. over the preceding year. A part of this increase was no doubt due to the raising of the export quota for the year. Up to the end of May, seasonal conditions were not favourable for plucking, heavy rain being experienced in almost all the producing centres in Northern India. Production in this area was about 3 million lbs. in arrears at the end of May as compared with the corresponding period of the preceding year. This deficit was, however, more than made up in the succeeding months and at the end of September production was about 11 million lbs. over the same date in the preceding year. October showed some decrease, but in November and December the outturn was not below that of the corresponding months in 1933. There was very little outstandingly good quality tea produced during the season, though the standard, on the whole, was good, except towards the end of the season. The heavy floods in the earlier part of the season and the late rain in November proved detrimental to the production of good quality second flush and autumnal teas.

Of the total quantity of tea produced in 1934 the larger share, as usual, was contributed by Assam which produced 233 million lbs. or 58 per cent. Production in the rest of Northern India amounted to 106 million lbs. or 27 per cent and in Southern India to 60 million lbs. or 15 per cent. The acreage and production for a number of years are shown in the following tables :—

Acreage.

—	1906	1915	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934*
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Assam . . .	339,200	382,800	429,500	432,900	430,900	428,400	430,400	431,800
Rest of Northern India .	153,900	181,300	222,800	227,200	226,600	227,200	229,400	229,700
Southern India . .	37,600	68,000	135,700	143,400	149,300	153,800	156,900	157,500
TOTAL .	530,700	632,100	788,000	803,500	806,800	809,400	816,700	819,000

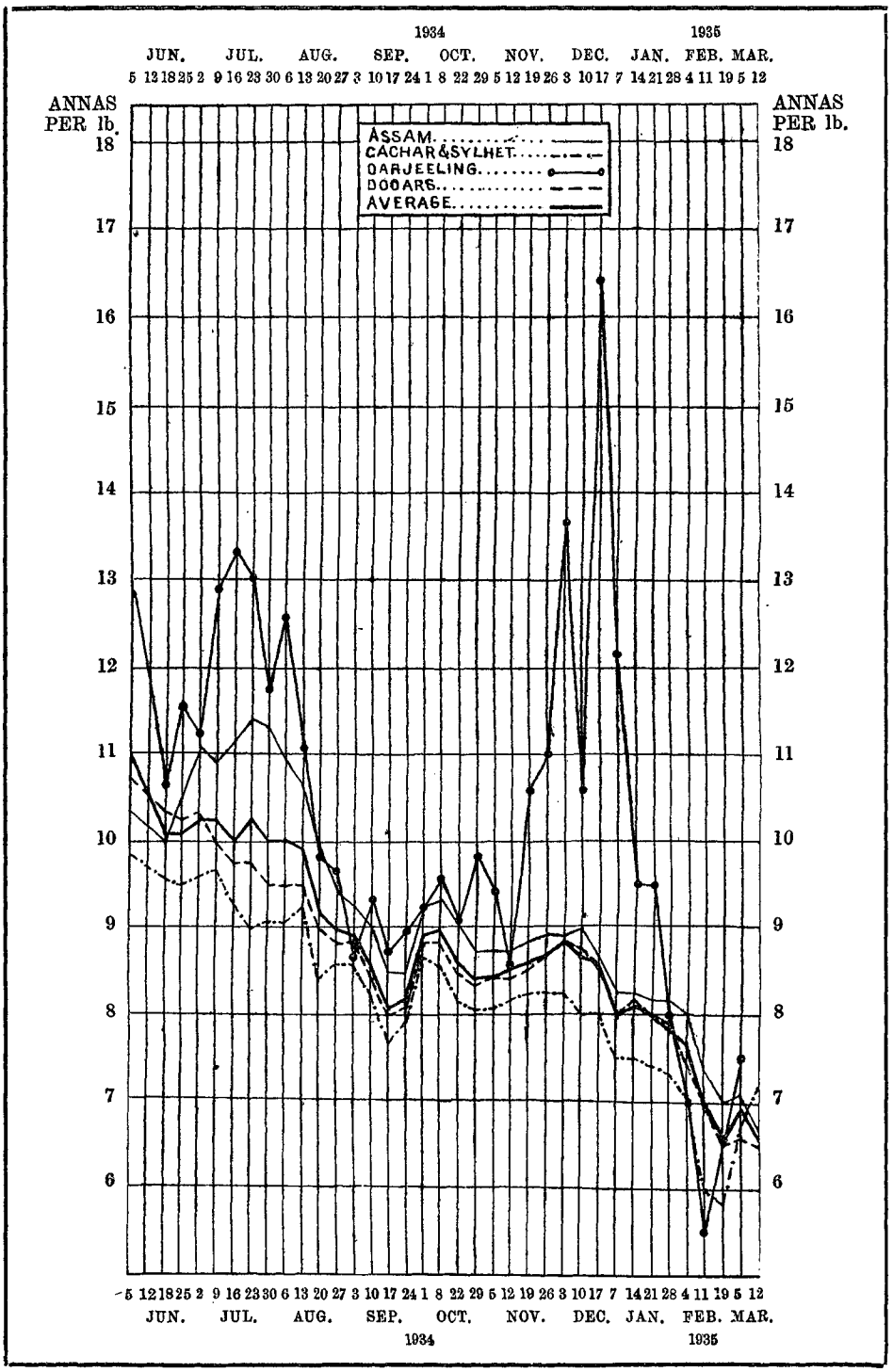
* Subject to revision.

Production.

—	1906	1915	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934*
	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)
Assam	162,468	245,752	258,941	239,416	243,229	257,058	219,341	232,835
Rest of Northern India .	64,216	94,695	115,628	102,769	94,252	113,847	103,380	105,861
Southern India . .	14,281	31,610	58,273	54,896	56,603	62,764	60,543	60,163
TOTAL .	240,965	372,057	432,842	391,081	394,084	433,669	383,234	398,859

* Subject to revision.

Chart showing the weekly district average prices of tea realised at the auction sales in Calcutta.



Tea.

The variations in the exports for the corresponding official years are indicated by the following figures :—

Exports of tea by sea to foreign countries.

—	1906-07	1915-16	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35
	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)
From Northern India (Calcutta and Chittagong).	217,931	301,403	326,263	307,147	295,294	323,825	270,822	276,455
From Southern India (Madras ports).	13,980	25,840	49,671	48,575	45,901	54,837	46,799	48,139
From Bombay, Sind and Burma.	1,743	11,227	600	517	323	175	195	241
TOTAL .	233,654	338,470	376,634	356,239	341,518	378,837	317,816	324,835

In 1934-35, 81 per cent of the total quantity of tea produced was exported overseas, the balance amounting to 74 million lbs. being left for the home market. As a complement to the scheme of control of exports a voluntary scheme of restriction of outturn within India itself was in operation which is reported to have met with a very considerable measure of support.

The auction sales of the 1934 season opened at Calcutta on the 5th June and there were altogether 36 sales each for invoices with export rights and packages for internal consumption. The total number of packages sold for internal consumption (excluding second-hand, damaged tea, and dust) was 282,991, while the number of packages with export rights sold was 566,834, making a total of 849,825 packages, as against 843,344 in the preceding season. The average price fetched for tea for internal consumption was 5 as. 2 p. per lb. as compared with 4 as. 10 p. per lb. in the preceding season. The average price realised for tea sold with export rights was 8 as. 9 p. against 9 as. 7 p. per lb. realised in 1933-34. The number of packages of dust sold during the season for internal consumption was 237,590 and for export 1,124. The average price of dust for internal consumption was 5 as. 2 p. per lb. as against 5 as. 7 p. in the preceding season, while dust sold for export fetched an average price of 7 as. per lb.

The average weekly prices per lb. realised at the auction sales during 1934-35 are graphed in chart No. 9 appended to this Review, and also in the chart on the opposite page where the district weekly averages are also exhibited. At the last auction sale of the 1933 season the average price of tea realised was 10 as. 4 p. per lb. The first sale of the new season in June 1934 fetched an average of 11 as. per lb., but at the succeeding two sales the average rate dropped to 10 as. 1 p. per lb. The first two sales in July, however, brought in a gain of 2 pies per lb., but at the end of the month the average rate dropped to 10 as. per lb. At the first sale held in August the same rate was maintained, but at the succeeding sales during the month there was a rapid decline in values. On the 13th August only 9 as. 11 p. per lb. was realised, while in the last sale held in the month the rate dropped to 9 as. per lb. With a poor

offtake by consuming markets, and accumulation of stocks in London, there was a further drop in September, the average at the first sale held in the month being 8 as. 11 p. per lb., while the last sale of the month fetched only 8 as. 2 p. per lb. It became apparent at this stage that a substantial reduction in the export quota for the coming season was inevitable and this anticipation, combined with hopes of larger sales to Russia, helped to steady prices. The average price realised went up to 9 as. per lb. at the second sale held in October, but speedily dropped to 8 as. 7 p. in the succeeding week's sale and to 8 as. 5 p. at the last sale held in the month. Towards the end of November, the International Committee announced a reduction in the export quota for the 1935 season and there was a temporary steadying of the market, 8 as. 10 p. per lb. being realised at the sale held on the 3rd December. No improvement was, however, visible in the clearances from stocks held in London, while the negotiations with Russia proved infructuous. Prices therefore dropped further and at the first sale in January the average price realised was only 8 as. per lb. The quality of the tea offered at this time was also poor, and the last sale held in January fetched only an average value of 7 as. 10 p. per lb. The market weakened further as the season progressed, and at the sale held on the 12th March the average price realised was only 6 as. 7 p. per lb. As regards tea sold for internal consumption, the outlook was brighter and the market very steady. At the first sale on June 5, 5 as. 2 p. per lb. was realised, and rates were generally maintained at or above this level, except in the sales held in September and towards the close of October as well as at the beginning of November and March. The highest average at any sale realised during the season for tea for internal consumption was 5 as. 8 p. per lb.

The total exports of tea in the year under review amounted to 325 million lbs. valued at R20,13 lakhs as compared with 318 million lbs. valued at R19,84 lakhs in the preceding year. There was thus an increase of 2·2 per cent in the quantity exported and of 1·5 per cent in the value realised as compared with 1933-34. The average declared value per lb. of the exports in 1934-35 was 9 as. 11 p. as compared with 10 as. in 1933-34 and 7 as. 3 p. in 1932-33. There were no exports of green tea during the year under review. Exports to the United Kingdom during the year amounted to 288·5 million lbs. (89 per cent of the total exports) as compared with 276·3 million lbs. (87 per cent) in the preceding year. Demand from consuming centres being poor, a larger quantity was shipped to the United Kingdom than would otherwise have been the case and these shipments swelled the stock of tea held in that country. The total value of the consignments to the United Kingdom was R18 crores as compared with R17½ crores in 1933-34. Direct shipments to other countries generally declined, the important exceptions being an increase from 556,000 lbs. to 1,148,000 lbs., in the case of Arabia, and an unusually large shipment of 1·5 million lbs. to Chile. Shipments to Canada declined from 15·1 million lbs. to 12·8 million lbs., and those to the United States of America from 8·3 to 8 million lbs. Exports to Australia and New Zealand declined from 2 and 2·5 million lbs. to 1·6 and 1·1 million lbs., respectively. Ceylon took 3 million lbs. as compared with 3·2 million lbs. in the preceding year. Egypt's requirements fell from 1·3 million lbs. to about 0·7 million lbs. while exports to Iran dropped from 1·1 million lbs. to 0·3 million lbs. The U. S. S. R. took only 40,000 lbs. as against 708,000 lbs. in the pre-

ceding year. Direct exports to the Irish Free State amounted to 1·8 million lbs. as against 2·1 million lbs. in the preceding year. Aden and Dependencies, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan and Italian East Africa took 346,000, 490,000 and 515,000 lbs. as against 321,000, 386,000 and 320,000 lbs. respectively, in 1933-34. Turkey, European and Asiatic, together took 379,000 lbs., or 349,000 lbs. less than in the preceding year. Exports to Germany and France were also considerably reduced. There was a small increase in the shipments to the Bahrein Islands.

Stocks of Indian tea in London warehouses at the end of March, 1935, were 173 million lbs. as against 166 million lbs. on the corresponding date in the preceding year and 187 million lbs. at the end of March, 1933. Re-exports of Indian tea from the United Kingdom to the U. S. S. R. in 1934 were only 0·9 million lbs. as compared with 3·2 million lbs. in 1933 and 5·5 million lbs. in 1932. Re-exports to the United States of America dropped from 5·7 million lbs. in 1933 to 4·7 million lbs. in 1934. Re-exports to Canada declined from 4·1 million lbs. to 3 million lbs. and those to the Irish Free State from 15·4 million lbs. to 13·7 million lbs.

The share of Calcutta in the total exports was 61·4 per cent, of Chittagong 23·7 per cent and of Madras 14·8 per cent. Shipments from Calcutta amounted to 199½ million lbs. and from Chittagong to 77 million lbs. while exports from Madras totalled 48 million lbs. Coastwise exports of tea from Bengal amounted to 23 million lbs. as compared with 14 million lbs. in the preceding year.

The following table shows, in millions of lbs., the exports of tea from the principal tea-growing centres during the past five years :—

(In millions of lbs.)

——	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
Northern India . .	309	296	313	277	273
Southern India . .	48	47	55	47	47
Ceylon . . .	241	247	253	216	218
Java	135	145	141	131	113
Sumatra . . .	23	27	32	27	28
China . . .	91	96	87	92	103
Japan . . .	20	25	30	30	32
Formosa . . .	19	18	15	18	24
TOTAL .	886	901	926	838	838

An increase of 11 million lbs. in the exports from China and of 8 million lbs. from Japan and Formosa, countries not parties to the restriction scheme, may be noticed.

Imports of tea into the principal consuming countries from India, Ceylon, China, Japan, and Java, as far as information is available, are shown in table No. 63 appended to this Review. It will be seen from this table that exports from India were 54·1 per cent of the total quantity of tea imported into the United Kingdom in the calendar year 1934 as compared with 55·4 per cent in 1933 and 55·1 per cent in 1932. The actual quantity of Indian tea imported decreased from 280 million lbs. in 1933 to 275 million lbs. in 1934. Imports of Ceylon tea into the United Kingdom increased from 148 million lbs. to 156 million lbs, while those of Java tea declined from 63 million lbs. to 44 million

lbs. There was also a large improvement in the imports of China tea which advanced from 8 million lbs. to 21 million lbs. The quantity of Indian tea entered for home consumption in the United Kingdom in 1934 was 254 million lbs., and of Ceylon tea 126 million lbs. as compared with 228 million lbs. and 123 million lbs. respectively in 1933.

Food grains and flour (R11,84 lakhs).—The year saw a further contraction in the demand for Indian rice in foreign markets and the total exports of food grains therefore fell from 1,870,000 tons in 1933-34 to 1,765,000 tons in 1934-35. There was an appreciable increase in the exports of Indian wheat, and exports of barley were also resumed in the year under review, but exports of these grains form only a small proportion of the total exports of food grains from India. The statement below shows the exports of food grains during the past five years compared with the average exports under each head in the pre-war quinquennium.

——	Pre-war average	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35
	Tons (000)	Tons (000)	Tons (000)	Tons (000)	Tons (000)	Tons (000)
Rice not in the husk	2,398	2,254	2,301	1,828	1,733	1,593
„ in the husk	42	25	70	59	11	14
Wheat	1,308	197	20	2	2	11
„ flour	55	47	43	21	13	12
Pulse	291	82	93	111	104	112
Barley	227	1	27	17	..	14
Jowar and bajra	41	7	59	16	5	4
Maize	49	..	..	..	..	3
Other sorts		1	1	2	2	2
TOTAL . Tons (000)	4,411	2,614	2,614	2,056	1,870	1,765
VALUE R(lakhs)	45,81	29,88	20,37	16,08	11,75	11,84

Rice (R10,37 lakhs).

Rice accounted for 91 per cent of the total quantity of food grains and flour exported as compared with 93·3 per cent in the preceding year. The statement below shows the production and exports of rice from India proper and Burma during the past five years together with the corresponding figures for 1913-14.

Total outturn of rice in India and Burma and total exports by sea to foreign countries.

[In thousand tons.]

——	PRODUCTION		EXPORTS			
	Cleaned rice		Rice		Paddy	
	India proper	Burma	India proper	Burma	India proper	Burma
1913-14	24,782	4,037	585	1,835	10	20
1930-31	27,055	5,143	279	1,975	4	21
1931-32	28,799	4,202	235	2,066	2	68
1932-33	26,201	4,913	226	1,602	4	55
1933-34	25,689	5,174	216	1,517	1	10
1934-35	25,297*	4,533*	204	1,389	4	10

* Subject to revision.

Rice.

For three years in succession the rice crop of India was rather below the average while production in Burma in the year under review was only 641,000 tons short as compared with the bumper crop of 1933-34. It was therefore to be expected that the strong export movement from Burma to India which was in evidence in the preceding year should continue unabated. Foreign exports of rice and paddy from British India, including Burma, on the other hand, shrank to 1,607,000 tons from 1,744,000 tons in the preceding year. Burma was responsible for 87 per cent of the total shipments to foreign countries in 1934-35 while Bengal and Madras contributed 6 and 5 per cent respectively. Exports from Burma of rice and paddy together amounted to 1,399,000 tons as compared with 1,527,000 tons in 1933-34. Burma's coastwise trade to India, however, showed a very appreciable advance. Even the record of 1933-34, in which year 1,789,000 tons (or 71 per cent more than in 1932-33) of rice and paddy were exported to India, was surpassed in the year under review in which shipments to India totalled 2,200,000 tons. Of this amount 1,978,000 tons consisted of husked rice.

When the year under review opened, the prices of rice in the Rangoon market were at a very low level. Stocks were high and foreign demand extremely dull. India was the only buyer and till the end of October the mainstay of the market was the Indian demand, which continued to improve with very beneficial effects on prices. The quotation for rice, Big Mills Specials, per hundred baskets of 75 lbs. each, was quoted at R133-8 on the 4th April. On the 2nd May R138-8 was touched and towards the middle of the month there was an appreciation to R152. A temporary slackness was in evidence in the succeeding fortnight but June saw a rapid marking up of prices. On the 6th June the price stood at R150, but on the 27th of the month R176 was quoted. Apart from the steady demand from India, there was a drastic reduction in the freight rate to Calcutta, and though this reduction was of a temporary character, it had a buoyant effect on prices. In addition, there were reports of a disastrous flood in Eastern Bengal and with a revival of interest by foreign shippers, prices moved up till R190 was quoted on the 18th July. On the 8th August R200 was quoted and the end of the month saw prices at R225. These rates were well above Indian markets, but the offtake remained steady. September saw a weaker tendency with a fall in Indian demand and absence of enquiries from other countries. In October, however, rates appreciated owing to good enquiries for both paddy and boiled rice from the Malabar Coast, but foreign shippers showed little interest and prices again fell on Indian demand slowing down, R187-8 being touched on the 31st of the month. November saw a rise in coastal freights and this, combined with quietness of Indian market, led to a fall in values, R182-8 being quoted on the 28th of the month. On the 19th December prices fell to R165, but from the second week of January there was an improvement in the situation as the Indian market was slightly better and arrivals of paddy were small. On the 30th of January R192-8 was quoted. The reported damage by frost to Indian crops, specially wheat, as well as a renewal of interest by European shippers were also factors which assisted in the revival of prices. There was a setback in the first week of February as the Indian demand was poor. But buying by European and Far Eastern shippers again forced the rates up, and R205 was touched on the 27th of the month. During

Exports.

March the market remained steady, with a small turnover of business for the time of the year, and Indian markets well below Rangoon parity. Prices tended to slip back, but at the end of the month a more optimistic view was held of the Indian demand and R207-8 was quoted on the 27th. On the whole, better prices were realised in 1934-35 than in the preceding year, but the chief factor contributing to the strength of the market was the Indian and not overseas demand. European demand was very poor, and the principal Eastern markets also evinced less interest. The following table shows the shipments to various foreign countries from Burma and India during the last three years :—

Exports of rice, not in the husk, to foreign countries.

(In thousands of tons.)

	From Burma			From India proper		
	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35*	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35*
United Kingdom	70	64	77	5	7	6
Poland	30	38	49	..	..	..
Netherlands	92	73	57	4	8	5
Germany	224	239	156	4	7	1
Belgium	29	41	20	..	..	..
Italy and Fiume	28	26	25	..	..	..
Rest of Europe	14	19	39	3	1	1
Arabia	5	15	17	39	29	31
Ceylon	306	322	317	88	81	75
Straits Settlements	152	149	121	4	5	5
Sumatra	62	70	70	..	..	..
Java	18	4	26	..	..	..
Federated Malay States	56	58	51	1	2	2
Japan	74	..	4	..	..	..
Formosa	9	..	..	..	..	..
China (including Hongkong)	262	222	176	..	..	..
Rest of Asia	6	13	13	23	17	13
Egypt	35	24	30	1	..	..
Mauritius and Dependencies	33	30	33	19	22	29
Union of South Africa	10	8	8	15	17	18
Rest of Africa	33	26	20	10	8	9
Cuba	36	41	13	3	5	1
West Indies (excluding Cuba and Bahamas).	16	21	34	1	1	2
United States of America	..	..	1	1	1	2
Australia	5	5	4	..	..	..
New Zealand	1	2	3	..	..	..

* Excluding "for orders" cargoes.

Shipments to Europe declined from 523,000 tons to 436,000 tons, the drop being particularly marked in the case of Germany which took only 157,000 tons as compared with 246,000 tons in the preceding year. The Netherlands and Belgium also bought much less during the year under review. Shipments to Italy, however, showed only a comparatively small recession of 1,000 tons and amounted to 25,000 tons. Poland increased its purchases from 38,000 tons to 49,000 tons. Thanks to the preference enjoyed by Indian rice in the United Kingdom, exports to that country increased by 11,100

tons to 83,000 tons in the year under review. Shipments to various other European countries together amounted to 40,000 tons. As regards the principal markets in Asia, shipments to Ceylon dropped by 11,800 tons to 392,000 tons and to China and Hongkong together from 222,000 tons to 176,000 tons. The Straits Settlements restricted its requirements to 126,000 tons as compared with 154,000 tons in the preceding year. The shipments to Sumatra showed a small increase and amounted to 70,000 tons. Java proved a better customer in the year under review than in the preceding two years and took 26,000 tons as compared with 4,000 tons in 1933-34 and 18,000 tons in 1932-33. Exports to the Federated Malay States declined by 7,000 tons to 53,000 tons. Shipments to Arabia increased by 4,000 tons to 48,000 tons. The total exports during the year to the markets in Asia amounted to 921,000 tons as against 987,000 tons in the preceding year. As will be seen from the figures above given, the principal declines occurred in the exports to China (including Hongkong), the Straits Settlements, Ceylon and the Federated Malay States. In China, Siam and the French Indo-China were more important sources of supply than India. The greater sales from Saigon were facilitated by cheaper rates and, latterly, by better transportation facilities, as French steamers run regularly between Shanghai and Saigon. It is also stated that the better appearance of rice from the French Indo-China and Siam has led to its preference in China and some other countries over Indian and Burmese rice.

The African market, though comparatively less important, proved a more favourable outlet to Indian rice in 1934-35. Mauritius and Dependencies improved their purchases to 62,000 tons as compared with 52,000 tons in the preceding year. The Union of South Africa took about 26,000 tons, or about a thousand tons more than in 1933-34. Egypt's requirements advanced from 24,000 tons to nearly 30,000 tons. Exports to rest of Africa, however, fell from 34,000 tons to 29,000 tons, Kenya Colony and Zanzibar and Pemba together curtailing their purchases by more than 4,000 tons to 11,300 tons. The total exports to the African market amounted to 147,000 tons as compared with 135,000 tons in 1933-34.

Cuba was a most disappointing market in the year under review, shipments to the island falling from 46,000 tons to 14,000 tons. Here again, Siam and the French Indo-China rice are finding preference over Indian rice. The West-Indies, other than Cuba and Bahamas, however, improved their purchases by 14,000 tons and took 36,000 tons in the year under review.

The imports of rice into India showed a phenomenal increase during the year under review and amounted in all to 394,051 tons of which 282,918 tons were comprised of rice not in the husk. During the preceding year the total imports were only 88,405 tons of which 84,024 tons consisted of rice not in the husk. Siam and the French Indo-China were responsible for nearly the whole of the imports. Out of 111,133 tons of rice in the husk imported during the year, 71,575 tons came from the French Indo-China and 39,549 tons from Siam. As regards rice not in the husk, Siam sent 246,936 tons and the French Indo-China 33,842 tons. There were also shipments from Japan amounting to about 2,100 tons. These imports, which were received mostly in Madras, consisted chiefly of broken rice, the by-product of the milling industry, and the rates at which they were sold exercised a very depressing effect on local prices,

particularly of certain classes of high grade rice. As a measure of protection, an import duty of 12 as. per maund has therefore been imposed on broken rice.

For some years India has been able to put only insignificant quantities of wheat on the world market. In 1931-32 she exported 20,200 tons but in the succeeding two years there was a drop to about 2,000 tons each as against the pre-war average of 1,308,000 tons and an average of 237,000 tons for the first post-war quinquennium. In the year under review the exports amounted to about 11,000 tons valued at R10½ lakhs. The enormous increase in production in exporting countries since the war, as well as the extension of cultivation in importing countries under the shelter of subsidies and import barriers has created disequilibrium between demand and supply and resulted in heavy stocks and low values. Owing to two successive crop failures in North America, there is a prospect of the accumulated stocks of past years being liquidated to a great extent in the current season; but this improvement is largely fortuitous and does not solve what is the crux of the international wheat problem, the uneconomic expansion of cultivation since the war. In the face of keen competition and lowered values, India has in recent years not only been forced to hold aloof from the international market, but in the interests of her growers, to impose a duty on imports of wheat at cheap rates from other countries. This duty which stood at R2 per cwt. since 20th March 1931 was, in April 1935, reduced to R1-8, as the margin between prices of Indian wheat and of Australian wheat imported into India had narrowed down.

Wheat (R10½ lakhs).

The production of wheat in India in 1933-34 was estimated at 9·4 million tons, while production in 1934-35 has been put at 9·7 million tons. World production in 1934, on the other hand, showed a considerable decline, and according to the latest available estimates of the International Institute of Agriculture, the outturn, excluding the U. S. S. R. and some minor producing areas, has been put at 3,338 million bushels or 307 million bushels less than in the preceding year. The exportable surplus in the season 1934-35 has been estimated at 880 million bushels, including the stock of about 600 million bushels carried over from 1933-34, as compared with 1,144 million bushels available for the 1933-34 season. In other words, only about 280 million bushels are likely to be drawn from the 1934 crop for the export requirements of the 1934-35 season, leaving the balance to be covered from the stock left over from the preceding season. World requirements in 1934-35 have been put at 546 million bushels so that, according to the estimates, about 266 million bushels will be drawn from the old crop. This improvement in the statistical position had naturally had some effect on world wheat prices, though the advantage has to a great extent been discounted by the restrictions on free imports in consuming countries. The price of wheat No. 3 Manitoba, per 480 lbs. (c.i.f. Liverpool and London), stood at 23*s.* 1½*d.* on the 6th April. It fell to 22*s.* 3*d.* on the 27th April owing to the heavy selling pressure of Argentine wheat. In the succeeding two months the market was influenced by the alarming weather reports from North America and European countries and the quotation on the 25th May stood at 24*s.* 6*d.* and on the 1st June at 27*s.* 3*d.* July saw higher values realised, 30*s.* 4½*d.* being reached on the 20th of the month, while 31*s.* 3*d.* was recorded on the 17th August. But

this level could not be sustained owing to lack of buying interest, and heavy accumulation of stocks in the United Kingdom. On the 28th September, 29*s.* 3*d.* was quoted and by the end of October 26*s.* 1½*d.* was recorded. Harvesting conditions in Argentina and Australia were, however, far from favourable and in spite of the disappointing demand from the Continent, 27*s.* 9*d.* was registered at the end of November. During December to February, prices did not fluctuate very largely, but in March some improvement was recorded, the opening quotation being 28*s.* 2¼*d.* while 29*s.* 3*d.* was registered on the 29th of the month.

With the entry of foreign wheat restricted by the import duty the course of prices for Indian wheat has been influenced more largely by internal demand than by the external factors affecting the situation. In the Karachi market the price of wheat, white, 2 per cent barley, 1½ per cent dirt, per candy of 656 lbs., was quoted at R19-4 on the 6th April. With comparatively limited stocks at ports and expectations of a poorer crop in the Punjab and the United Provinces, rates rose to R21-2 on the 27th of the month. This steady tone was, on the whole, continued in the succeeding months supported by reports of a poor American crop. On the 6th July, R21-14 was recorded but the end of the month brought in lower values, R21 being registered on the 27th of the month. August saw a higher scale of values, helped by some export enquiries and R23-4 was quoted on the 10th of the month. Stocks at Karachi were now accumulating and weather conditions in Northern India were reported to be generally favourable. Prices gradually declined and in September dropped to as low as R20. Till the end of November prices ruled low but dry weather conditions in the Punjab and the activity in other produce markets now reacted favourably on wheat prices, with the result that on the 7th December prices recovered to R23-6. With further fluctuations up and down rates reached R25 and above towards the close of January. More favourable seasonal conditions and absence of demand from consuming centres were now responsible for a gradual lowering of values and at the end of March R22 was quoted.

The following table shows the production and exports of wheat during the past five years and in the pre-war year 1913-14 :—

Total production of wheat and total exports by sea to foreign countries.

——	Production	Exports
	Tons (000)	Tons (000)
1913-14	8,367	1,202
1930-31	9,306	197
1931-32	9,024	20
1932-33	9,455	2
1933-34	9,414	2
1934-35	9,724‡	11

‡ Subject to revision.

Exports in 1934-35 amounted to 11,000 tons of which nearly 9,000 tons were sent to the United Kingdom. The imports of wheat into India during the year amounted to 7,400 tons valued at R5 lakhs as compared with 18,300

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tons in the preceding year. Out of the total quantity received in India during the year 2,900 tons were received into Bengal and 4,500 tons into Bombay, and the bulk of these imports were made for milling for re-export out of India under claims of drawback.

The following table shows the balance of wheat available for consumption in India for a number of years. In calculating the net imports and the exports the equivalent in wheat of flour imported or exported has been taken into account.

Years	Production of previous crop year	Net imports (+) or net exports (—) during the year	Balance available for consumption during the year
	Tons	Tons	Tons
Pre-war average (1909-10 to 1913-14)	9,424,000*	—1,381,000	8,043,000
War average (1914-15 to 1918-19)	9,455,000†	—877,000	8,578,000
1920-21	10,122,000	—324,000	9,798,000
1921-22	6,706,000	+269,000	6,975,000
1922-23	9,830,000	—269,000	9,561,000
1923-24	9,974,000	—707,000	9,267,000
1924-25	9,660,000	—1,219,000	8,441,000
1925-26	8,867,000	—272,000	8,595,000
1926-27	8,696,000	—220,000	8,476,000
1927-28	8,973,000	—317,000	8,656,000
1928-29	7,791,000	+370,000	8,161,000
1929-30	8,592,000	+268,000	8,860,000
1930-31	10,469,000	—31,000	10,438,000
1931-32	9,306,000	+28,000	9,334,000
1932-33	9,024,000	+2,000	9,026,000
1933-34	9,455,000	—2,000	9,453,000
1934-35	9,414,000	—20,000	9,394,000

* Production for 1908-09 to 1912-13.

† „ „ 1913-14 to 1917-18.

The estimates of consumption have shown no significant changes in recent years.

Wheat flour (R14⅔ lakhs).

Shipments of wheat flour further contracted from 12,500 tons valued at R16⅓ lakhs to 11,800 tons valued at R14⅔ lakhs. Arabia, which was the largest single market for wheat flour from India, took 3,400 tons as against 4,200 tons in the preceding year. 1,700 tons were shipped to Aden and Dependencies to which nearly 3,000 tons were exported in the preceding year, while the Straits Settlements took 2,400 tons. Shipments to Kenya Colony amounted to 1,500 tons.

Other food grains (R1,22 lakhs.)

The quantity of barley exported increased from only 142 tons to 14,100 tons in the year under review, the bulk of the consignments being sent to the United Kingdom. Shipments of jowar and bajra declined from 5,100 to 4,400 tons, but exports of maize advanced from 125 tons to 2,600 tons. There was some improvement in the exports of pulses which rose from 104,000 tons valued at R91 lakhs to 112,000 tons valued at R1,05 lakhs. Under this head, 22,500 tons consisted of beans and 24,700 tons of gram. Japan was the most

important purchaser of beans and took 15,200 tons, while exports to the United Kingdom amounted to 5,000 tons. Exports of beans are, however, showing a gradual decline. Shipments of gram also are showing contraction, exports falling from 28,900 tons in 1933-34 to 24,700 tons in the year under review. Of the shipments during the year, 11,500 tons were sent to the United Kingdom, 4,100 tons to the Netherlands, 900 tons to Italy, 400 tons each to Belgium and Spain and 600 tons to Germany. France, which in preceding years was the most important customer, bought nothing in the year under review. Shipments of lentils advanced from 11,500 tons to 17,500 tons. There was an increase under other sorts of pulses from 38,000 tons to 47,000 tons, of which Ceylon took 16,400 tons, and the United Kingdom 11,800 tons. Shipments to Mauritius were 5,200 tons and to the Straits Settlements 5,400 tons.

Oilseeds (R10,54 lakhs).—The total quantity of oilseeds exported in 1933-34 had shown a large improvement over the preceding year's record owing to increased shipments of linseed and groundnuts. In the case of groundnuts, the improvement in the quantity exported was accompanied by a decline in value. In the year under review the demand for linseed was more restricted, and other oilseeds also had a poorer record than in 1933-34. The decline in the case of groundnuts was, however, much less than in the case of other oilseeds, and the prices realised also improved from August onwards. The exports of the various kinds of oilseeds during the last three years, compared with the pre-war figures of export, are shown in the marginal table. The total exports of oilseeds of all kinds declined from 1,124,000 tons in 1933-34 to 875,000 tons in the year under review. The regulation or restriction of imports into European countries, especially Germany, France and Italy, have curtailed the demand for Indian oilseeds.

	Pre-war average	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35
	(Thousands of tons)			
Linseed	379	72	379	238
Rapeseed	273	115	73	37
Groundnuts	212	433	547	511
Castor	114	86	82	69
Cotton	240	2	6	1
Sesamum	119	10	15	4
Copra	31	..	..	..
Others	85	15	22	15
TOTAL	1,453	733	1,124	875

Linseed (R3,00 lakhs).

Exports of Indian linseed, which amounted to 238,000 tons valued at R3,00 lakhs in 1934-35, showed a decline of 141,000 tons in quantity and about R1,58 lakhs in value as compared with 1933-34. The exports were, however, still far above the level of 1932-33 when only 72,000 tons were shipped. Indian linseed enjoyed a particularly favourable position in 1933-34 owing to the shortage of the Argentine crop and the 10 per cent preference obtaining in the United Kingdom market. The Argentine, however, produced a liberal crop in 1934-35, the outturn for the season being estimated at 1,927,000 tons as compared with 1,565,000 tons in the preceding year. The Indian crop of 1933-34, which was marketed mostly in the trade year 1934-35, fell to 376,000 tons as compared with 406,000 tons in the preceding season. Demand from the United Kingdom was also on a smaller scale in the year under review than in the preceding season. The total imports of linseed into the United Kingdom from all sources in 1934-35 (April to March) was 187,000 tons as compared with 243,000 tons in 1933-34, of which supplies from India accounted for 109,000 tons, as compared with 174,000 tons in the preceding year. Concurrently with a decline

in the imports of linseed, there were large imports of linseed oil from the Continent into the United Kingdom in the year under review, the total imports in 1934-35 rising, in spite of the duty, to 43,000 tons from 6,000 tons in the preceding year. Exports of linseed to the United Kingdom, as recorded in the Indian trade returns, during 1934-35 amounted to 103,800 tons as compared with 176,400 tons in 1933-34. As in the preceding year, the United States of America proved a good customer, though exports to that country declined from 84,600 tons to 64,800 tons. Exports to European countries declined considerably, those to Germany falling from 10,300 to 5,400 tons and to Belgium from 10,200 to only 800 tons. Italy and France, which had taken 21,700 and 42,600 tons respectively in the preceding year, reduced their purchases to 10,100 and 13,700 tons. Demand from Greece fell from 6,200 to 4,600 tons. Exports to Spain declined from 9,100 to 3,600 tons. The Netherlands took only 700 tons as compared with about 4,000 tons in the preceding year. Australian demand, however, increased from 12,000 tons to 21,400 tons. Japan, which had bought 1,400 tons in the preceding year, did not show any interest in the year under review. Canada took 7,100 tons. 44 per cent of the total shipments in 1934-35 was consigned to the United Kingdom as against 47 per cent in 1933-34 and 20 per cent in 1932-33. The trade in linseed was divided between the ports of Bengal and Bombay in the proportion of 40 and 55 per cent as compared with 50 and 49 per cent respectively in 1933-34. The share of Madras in the trade was 5 per cent.

The price of linseed, bold, at Bombay, per cwt, was quoted at R6-2 on the 6th April. It rose to R7-2 towards the end of May as the result of a good demand both in America and Europe, and firmed up to R7-4-6 on the 8th of June. The succeeding weeks saw some recession but prices again firmed up in August in sympathy with the Argentine market, the advance being due to the reported reduction in the American linseed crop, and R7-4 was recorded on the 10th August. In September, prices in European markets fell as a result of selling pressure on the part of shippers and falling off in demand, especially from Germany. There was also a weaker tendency for linseed oil. Prices in India dropped to about R6-5 at the end of the month, and further to R6-1 at the end of October. Reports of a larger Plate crop for the 1934-35 season now exercised a further depressing effect, but towards the end of November prices firmed up again in sympathy with oil prices, and R6-8-6 was touched on the 7th December. Till nearly the close of January the market was very firm, quotation rising above R7, but shippers showed little interest at the prevailing high rates. February and March saw an easier tendency and prices gradually declined to R6-4 at the end of March.

Exports of groundnuts in 1934-35 showed a small decline in volume from 546,500 tons to 511,200 tons, with a corresponding decrease in value from R6,63 lakhs to R5,93 lakhs. There was a sharp decline in the exports to France, hitherto the main market for Indian groundnuts, from 188,100 tons to 99,300 tons. Imports of groundnuts into France are regulated on a quota system under which a definite percentage is reserved for imports from the French colonies. In February, 1934, the ratio was fixed at 55 per cent for foreign decorticated groundnuts against 45 per cent for the product of French colonies and in July, 1934, this proportion was changed so as to reduce the quota for foreign to 50 per

Groundnuts (R5,93 lakhs).

cent. Exports to the United Kingdom during the year recorded a notable expansion from 52,800 tons to 134,200 tons. Shipments to the Netherlands also advanced from 101,000 tons to 115,000 tons, but supplies to Germany fell from 97,200 to 65,100 tons. Belgium took about 14,000 tons, about 500 tons more than in the preceding year. Italian demand declined from 72,400 tons to 54,400 tons. Exports to Denmark fell from 6,800 to 5,900 tons. Norway took 6,200 tons as against 2,300 tons in the preceding year. Portugal, which had no share in the trade in 1933-34, took 3,700 tons. Shipments to Egypt amounted to 3,300 tons, to Palestine 2,000 tons and to Poland 1,500 tons. Eighty-five per cent of the exports were from Madras, as compared with 83 per cent in the preceding year. The remainder was despatched almost entirely from Bombay.

The opening months of the year under review saw a continuation of the low level of prices ruling at the end of the preceding year. On the 6th April, the price of decorticated groundnuts per candy of 500 lbs. at Madras stood at R17-11. It improved to over R20 in May, but fell below that amount by the middle of June, with a temporary cessation of demand from Germany. During July, prices showed a tendency to advance as a result of the anticipated shortage of edible oils and fats in the United States of America. Although the French Government during this month reduced the quota for foreign groundnuts imported into France, prices were not affected, and from R21-8 at the close of July the price rose to R25-8 at the end of August. There was a temporary resumption of buying by Germany in September, and prices further improved, till, on the 28th of that month R28-4 was reached. This improvement continued well on to October. Thereafter prices showed a declining trend, but rallied again towards the close of November. On the 7th December, R28-7-10 was quoted, but during the rest of the month prices moved erratically, and generally in a downward direction. January witnessed a brisker overseas demand and a firming up of values, the quotation on the 25th of the month being R39-5 per candy. Rates were fairly well-maintained in February but in March a decline again set in and the close of the month saw the quotation at R35-7 per candy.

The production of groundnuts in the season 1933-34 was estimated at 3,330,000 tons while the production in 1934-35 is estimated at only 1,869,000 tons.

Rapeseed (R42⅓ lakhs).

Exports of rapeseed again declined, and totalled only 36,900 tons valued at R42⅓ lakhs as compared with 73,500 tons valued at about R81½ lakhs in the preceding year, and 114,500 tons valued at R1,53¾ lakhs in 1932-33. The production of rape and mustard in India in 1933-34 was estimated at 943,000 tons while that in 1934-35 is expected to show a reduction to 895,000 tons. Demand from all principal consuming markets was on a very restricted scale, shipments, to the United Kingdom falling from 19,700 tons to 12,200 tons, and to the Netherlands from 14,500 tons to about 7,000 tons. German requirements fell from 9,800 tons to 4,200 tons. Exports to Italy and France declined from 9,700 and 11,100 tons to 3,400 and 5,200 tons respectively. Shipments to Belgium also fell from 4,300 tons to 2,600 tons. Out of the total quantity exported from India in the year under review, 36,100 tons, or 98 per cent, was shipped from Karachi.

Exports.

The production of castor seed declined to 143,000 tons in 1933-34 as compared with 151,000 tons in 1932-33. Exports declined from 81,600 tons in 1933-34 to 68,700 tons in the year under review. Exports to the United Kingdom declined from 27,100 tons to 26,400 tons and those to the United States of America from 23,500 tons to 13,900 tons. France took 9,200 tons, and Italy 5,100 tons, as against 13,000 and 7,900 tons respectively in the preceding year. Shipments to the Netherlands amounted to 3,200 tons, to Germany 3,300 tons, and to Spain 2,800 tons. Egypt took 2,200 tons, and Australia 1,800 tons.

Castor seed (R81 lakhs).

The production of sesamum in 1933-34 was estimated at 541,000 tons as compared with 551,000 tons in 1932-33. Exports, which had shown some improvement in 1933-34, showed a sharp decline, and amounted only to 4,200 tons valued at R7½ lakhs as against 15,300 tons valued at over R22 lakhs in the preceding year. Italian purchases which had improved to 8,500 tons in the preceding year fell away to 800 tons. Aden and Dependencies took 500 tons, Arabia 1,000 tons, Ceylon 700 tons, Egypt 600 tons and France 62 tons.

Sesamum (R7½ lakhs).

In spite of an increased demand for cotton seed oil in the United States of America, shipments of Indian cotton seed recorded a drastic reduction from 5,600 to 600 tons. The shipments during the year were consigned mainly to Ceylon (588 tons).

Cottonseed (R39,000).

Hides and skins (R8,35 lakhs).—The export trade in hides and skins in 1934-35 showed some recession as compared with 1933-34, but not to the extent that might have been expected from the conditions prevailing in overseas markets. Exports of raw hides actually improved from 20,300 tons to 22,600 tons in quantity, due to larger shipments of cow hides, with a corresponding increase in value from R1,01 to R1,09 lakhs. The average declared value per lb. of raw cow hides, however, fell from 3 as. 8 p. in 1933-34 to 3 as. 7 p. in 1934-35, while that of buffalo hides dropped from 3 as. to 2 as. 11 p. Exports of raw skins, however, registered a marked fall from 19,900 tons to 15,200 tons due mainly to the decline in the demand for goat skins; the decline in value was from R3,23 lakhs to R2,02 lakhs. From 10 as. 10 p. per lb. in 1933-34, the average declared value of raw goat skins fell to 9 as. 4 p. in 1934-35, while that of raw sheep skins improved from 6 as. 6 p. to 9 as. 7 p. per lb. Exports of tanned hides declined from 13,200 tons valued at R2,41 lakhs to 11,400 tons valued at R1,98 lakhs, the average declared value per lb. falling at the same time from 13 as. 1 p. to 12 as. 5 p. per lb., due to the lower level of prices ruling for cow hides. Exports of tanned skins of all kinds together did not show any appreciable decline in quantity, while the total value realised improved slightly.

At the London sales of East India tanned hides and skins held in 1934 demand for tanned skins was fairly well-sustained till July, but from that month German purchases were curtailed owing to difficulties of finance. There was, however, a larger demand in the United Kingdom itself. As regards tanned hides, imports of Bombay tannages into the United Kingdom in 1934 were on a very reduced scale, and the values showed a steady decline practically throughout the year. Madras tanneries were represented at the auctions mostly by the lower grades of cow and buffalo calf. A fairly large business

was done in full chrome leather of Indian manufacture, particularly in finished box sides. The tanning and finish of these are reported to have greatly improved. There was very little demand for reptile skins. Crocodile skins, however, were in good demand, though prices showed a declining tendency. Due to the long spell of fine weather in the United Kingdom which favoured the sale of cheap low-grade shoes and sandals against the more substantial types of foot-wear, there was a restricted demand for heavy leather in that country.

The quantities and values of raw hides and skins of different descriptions exported in 1913-14 and each of the past three years are set forth in the following table :—

	Quantity				Value			
	1913-14	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1913-14	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)
Raw cow hides	37,200	11,400	16,900	19,300	5,91	54	87	95
„ buffalo hides	17,300	1,600	2,900	2,800	2,20	6	12	12
„ other hides	1,300	300	500	500	19	2	3	2
„ goat skins	22,700	12,200	18,200	13,900	3,13	1,79	2,77	1,81
„ sheep skins	1,600	600	1,200	1,200	26	5	11	16
„ other skins	..	500	500	100	..	30	35	6
TOTAL HIDES AND SKINS, RAW (excluding cuttings)	0,100	26,600	40,200	37, 800	11,69	2,76	4,25	3,12

The total shipments of raw hides in 1934-35 amounted to 22,600 tons, or an increase of 2,300 tons over the preceding year. Exports of cow hides, which is the most important item, amounted in the year under review to 19,300 tons valued at R95½ lakhs as compared with 16,900 tons valued at R86½ lakhs in 1933-34. Germany, which is the largest consumer, took during the year under review 4,800 tons as against 5,100 tons in the preceding year. There was an appreciable advance in the exports to Italy which aggregated 4,600 tons or about 1,000 tons more than in 1933-34. Shipments to the United Kingdom fell from 2,800 to 2,700 tons. There was also an improvement in the shipments to the Netherlands which amounted to 1,700 tons, or 600 tons more than in the preceding year. Among other markets of relatively smaller importance, exports to Norway increased from 450 to 640 tons and those to Sweden from 460 to 570 tons. Exports to Finland increased by about 600 tons to 1,200 tons. Greece took about 800 tons and Spain nearly 500 tons. Shipments of cow hides were, as usual, made chiefly from Bengal, the share of the province in the export trade being 67 per cent against 64 per cent in the preceding year. Exports from Burma, Sind and Bombay were 18, 7 and 8 per cent, respectively, of the total shipments during the year as compared with 23, 8 and 5 per cent, respectively, in 1933-34. Exports of buffalo hides declined from 2,900 tons in 1933-34 to 2,800 tons in the year under review. The largest consumers were, as in the preceding year, Germany and Greece, but shipments to Germany declined from 470 to 360 tons and to Greece from 800 to 600 tons. The United States of America took 170 tons and the United Kingdom 340 tons. Shipments to Bulgaria amounted to 220 tons and to Italy 125 tons. The total shipments of calf skins in the year under review amounted to 480 tons, of which Italy took 162 tons, Spain 56 tons, and the United Kingdom 18 tons.

Exports.

Exports of raw skins declined by 4,750 tons to 15,160 tons. The demand for goat skins fell from 18,200 to 13,900 tons. The United States of America, which is the principal consumer, took only 9,600 tons during the year as compared with 11,600 tons in 1933-34. Shipments to the United Kingdom totalled 2,500 tons as against 4,200 tons in the preceding year. The Netherlands, which had taken nearly 1,000 tons in 1933-34, reduced its requirements to 450 tons in the year under review. In the case of Germany, France and Belgium, there was a falling off in demand, while shipments to Australia increased from 300 to 430 tons. Of the total exports during the year 54 per cent was shipped from Bengal, 21 per cent from Bombay, 22 per cent from Sind, and 3 per cent from Madras. The respective shares of these provinces in the preceding year were 52, 17, 26 and 5 per cent.

Exports of hides and skins, tanned or dressed, amounted to 17,900 tons valued at R5,22 lakhs as compared with 19,700 tons valued at R5,65 lakhs in the preceding year. The table below shows in detail the exports of the different kinds of tanned hides and skins :—

	Quantity				Value			
	1913-14	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1913-14	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)
Tanned cow hides . . .	7,900	7,900	11,400	9,600	1,47	1,40	2,08	1,62
,, buffalo hides . . .	800	400	800	700	11	6	12	13
,, other hides . . .	..	700	1,000	1,100	..	16	21	22
,, goat skins . . .	3,700	2,900	3,500	3,600	1,61	1,69	1,78	1,83
,, sheep skins . . .	2,500	2,500	2,900	2,800	98	1,20	1,36	1,34
,, other skins . . .	300	100	100	100	7	15	15	7
Total Hides and Skins, tanned	15,200	14,500	19,700	17,900	4,22	4,66	5,65	5,22

It will be seen from the above table that shipments of tanned cow hides dropped from 11,400 tons to 9,600 tons. As usual, nearly the whole of the shipments were consigned to the United Kingdom. The total quantity exported to that country was 9,500 tons with a value of R1,62 lakhs as compared with 11,300 tons valued at R2,06 lakhs in the preceding year. Exports of buffalo hides remained at very nearly the same level as in the preceding year and amounted to about 750 tons, but the value realised advanced by about R$\frac{3}{4}$ lakh to R12$\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs. Consignments to the United Kingdom amounted to 638 tons as compared with nearly 700 tons in the preceding year. Exports of calf skins improved by 50 tons and the value realised by over a lakh to R22$\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs. The shipments went entirely to the United Kingdom.

Of the total quantity of tanned skins exported, the United Kingdom took 87 per cent, and Japan 9 per cent, as against 88 and 8 per cent respectively in the preceding year. Exports of tanned goat skins improved from 3,550 to 3,600 tons, and the value from R1,73 to R1,83 lakhs. The bulk of the shipments went to the United Kingdom, and exports to that country amounted to 3,500 tons valued at R1,78 lakhs as compared with 3,400 tons valued at R1,65 lakhs in the preceding year. There was a small demand from the United States of America which took 58 tons, or 32 tons less than in 1933-34. The exports of sheep skins showed a small recession, and amounted to 2,800 tons, of which 2,100 tons went to the United Kingdom, and about 600 tons to Japan. The total value of the shipments declined from R1,36 lakhs to R1,34 lakhs. Exports of other kinds of skins dropped from 128 tons to 96 tons, the value

receding from nearly R15½ lakhs to R7⅓ lakhs. The average declared value per lb. of tanned goat and sheep skins improved from R2-2-9 and R2-1-7 in 1933-34 to R2-4-1 and R2-1-10 respectively in 1934-35.

Conditions in the Madras tanned hides market were unstable when the year under review opened. The minimum selling price agreement, which had existed amongst shippers of tanned hides in Madras since June 1932, terminated early in February 1934. This was followed by a period of declining prices and when the year under review opened there was a heavy accumulation of stocks. The London market continued to hold off in anticipation of prices reaching still lower levels. In order to remedy the situation, the Dealers and Tanners' Association decided to close the local market from the 19th June till 20th July. By the time the market reopened on the 21st July considerable quantities had been transferred from stock to shippers' godowns, though, in the majority of cases, the prices remained to be fixed. By the middle of September the heavy stocks with dealers had mostly been cleared, though there was little or no advance in prices. There was very little change in the tone of the market in the succeeding weeks, the selling rates for tanned hides remaining low. Towards the end of November minimum selling prices were again fixed by shippers, and though the consequent feeling of optimism raised prices immediately by 3 to 4 pies per lb. in the local market, the advance was not readily followed in London. There were fairly heavy shipments in December owing to holders of stock clearing their godowns at the end of the year and also, to a less extent, to the improvement in values resulting from the fixing of minimum prices. Fairly steady conditions prevailed in January and February with prices at about the minimum prices, but March saw an easier tendency with buyers operating less freely, though, due to smaller arrivals, the spot stock position did not become unwieldy.

Lac (R3,30 lakhs).—Shellac, along with pepper, came into special prominence towards the close of the year under review in connection with the failure of the London interests which were operating a corner in these commodities. Speculative purchases of shellac had begun on a large scale in 1933, and were responsible for raising prices to a level which had no relation to the actual situation, and to the transference of large stocks from Calcutta to London. Stocks in London at the end of 1932, which were about 31,000 cases, stood at the end of 1933 at 90,000. By May 1934, the figure had risen to 235,000 while by August there was a further accumulation, swelling the total to 308,000 cases. In February, 1935, when the collapse occurred, 315,000 cases were lying in London, about ten times the stock at the end of 1932. From 56*s.* per cwt. at the beginning of 1933, prices of shellac rose to 100*s.* in a little more than an year. In May 1934, the rate had risen to 120*s.* per cwt., but the effect of this prohibitive price was to check demand on the part of manufacturers. July saw a scaling down of values, and by September prices dropped to below 100*s.* At the beginning of February, the price per cwt. was only 72*s.* 6*d.*, and even at this reduced level there was very little demand. With the default of the firms concerned, which occurred in that month, there was the danger of a sudden collapse in prices owing to the unloading of heavy stocks. A large part of the accumulation was, however, taken over by strong hands, and negotiations were started for pooling the stocks held outside. These

negotiations, however, bore no fruit, with the result that holders of stock outside the big pool disposed of them at any price. Towards the end of March, 1935, prices stood at 55*s.* per cwt.

In the Calcutta market, the price of shellac T. N., per B. maund, was quoted at R34-8 on the 6th April. By the beginning of May rates had risen to R43 per maund, and later in the month R55 per maund was quoted. Towards the close of the month there was a recession from this level and at the beginning of June the rate was R53 per maund. On the 22nd June R54 per maund was reached, to be followed by a decline to R49 per maund at the end of the month. From July onwards there was a more or less steady decline in values. At the end of August the price fell to R41 per maund, and though September and October witnessed some spasmodic improvement, November saw a weaker tone. The quotation at the end of November was R41-8 per maund, and on the 21st December, R42 per maund. There was a further decline in January and at the beginning of February R35 was quoted. The market was now influenced by the situation in London and little business was transacted. An attempt was made by some shippers to fix a minimum selling price of R35 per maund, but this rate was only nominal and shipments were actually made at much lower rates. There was a progressive decline in values, and at the end of March rates stood at R23 per maund.

The following table shows the details of the exports of lac during the past two years as compared with the pre-war, war and post-war averages :—

Exports of lac.

—	Pre-war average		War average		Post-war average		1933-34		1934-35	
	Cwts.	Per cent	Cwts.	Per cent	Cwts.	Per cent	Cwts.	Per cent	Cwts.	Per cent
Shellac and button lac.	391,100	90	310,200	90	370,000	88	548,200	75	447,700	76
Stick lac and seed lac .	15,100	4	18,400	5	7,300	2	159,100	22	93,700	16
Others . . .	28,100	6	16,800	5	38,900	10	23,700	3	44,600	8
TOTAL . .	434,300	100	345,400	100	416,200	100	731,000	100	586,000	100

While the quantities exported in 1934-35 under each description showed decreases, higher values were realised than in the preceding year, as the bulk of the shipments were made when rates were high. Exports of *shellac* declined from 529,000 cwts. to 432,000 cwts. while the value of the shipments rose from R1,94 lakhs to R2,67 lakhs. Exports to the United Kingdom fell from 309,000 to 215,000 cwts. and to the United States of America from 94,000 to 82,000 cwts. Shipments to Japan, however, increased from 31,000 to nearly 48,000 cwts. The exports to Germany, France and Italy were 20,000, 8,000 and 6,000 cwts. as against 40,000, 12,000 and 6,300 cwts., respectively, in the preceding year. Shipments to Australia increased from 3,000 to 4,400 cwts. Exports of *seed lac* declined from 152,200 to 88,600 cwts ; the value of the shipments improved by R5 lakhs to nearly R47 lakhs. Exports to the

United Kingdom dropped from 11,600 to 8,300 cwts. and those to Belgium from 12,600 to 2,500 cwts. The United States of America, which took 118,000 cwts. in the preceding year, restricted its requirements to 67,000 cwts. in the year under review. There was a decrease of 3,400 cwts. in the export of *button lac* which totalled 15,700 cwts., but the value realised increased from R7 lakhs to nearly R11 lakhs. Exports to the United Kingdom fell from 13,000 to 10,500 cwts., but those to the United States of America showed a slight improvement from 1,400 to 1,600 cwts. Shipments to Germany totalled 1,100 cwts., or 100 cwts. less than in the preceding year. Exports to France dropped from 900 to 550 cwts.

In value, the exports of *stick lac* rose from R1,54 lakhs to R1,70 lakhs; but the quantity exported fell from 6,900 to 5,100 cwts. Germany took only 950 cwts. as compared with nearly 1,800 cwts. in the preceding year. There was a sharp decline in the exports to Belgium which fell from 4,300 to 1,100 cwts. Shipments to the United Kingdom amounted to 555 cwts., this quantity being very nearly the same as was exported to that country in the preceding year.

The following table shows the exports of *stick lac* from Bangkok and Singapore during the past four years :—

Exports, in cwts., of stick lac from Bangkok and Singapore.

——	1931	1932	1933	1934
To United States of America . .	1,852	..	5	..
„ Germany	1,750	992	201	5,548
„ United Kingdom . . .	128	40	120	112
„ India	11,277	4,711	9,965	176,628
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES) .	15,591	5,863	11,524	183,826

It will be seen that there was a very remarkable increase in the exports from these sources in 1934, as compared with the preceding year. Singapore is, however, only an entrepot depot, as far as this trade is concerned, the country of origin being Siam. The increase in the imports into India was accompanied by an increase on a much smaller scale in the Indian production of *stick lac* which in 1934 amounted to 1 million maunds as against 958,000 maunds in 1933 and 852,500 maunds in 1932.

Exports of other kinds of lac amounted in quantity to 44,600 cwts. as against 23,700 cwts. in the preceding year. There was a corresponding increase in value from R2 lakhs to R4 lakhs. The principal destinations of the exports were Germany (18,900 cwts.), the Netherlands (12,300 cwts.) and Belgium (9,800 cwts.).

Exports.

The monthly exports of shellac, seed lac, button lac and stick lac from India during the year are shown in the following table :—

(In Cwts.)

——	Shellac.	Seed lac.	Button lac.	Stick lac.
April 1934 . . .	60,854	5,365	738	..
May „ . . .	52,841	9,220	1,284	75
June „ . . .	33,142	9,967	2,143	213
July „ . . .	72,559	5,944	839	983
August „ . . .	13,394	8,267	1,353	38
September „ . . .	17,917	6,117	644	74
October „ . . .	30,630	5,889	1,237	..
November „ . . .	44,086	5,651	1,769	1,008
December „ . . .	30,774	8,130	1,569	469
January 1935 . . .	27,948	10,260	1,906	880
February „ . . .	25,630	7,480	1,203	205
March „ . . .	22,162	6,345	1,037	1,156
TOTAL .	431,937	88,635	15,722	5,081

Raw wool (R1,27 lakhs).—The year under review witnessed a continuation of the reaction from the active conditions which prevailed in the world wool markets in 1933. Stocks in consuming countries were low at the beginning of 1933 and purchases were therefore made on a large scale, but the re-stocking process, stimulated by rising prices, was carried too far and resulted in an inevitable collapse. The rise which commenced by about April 1933 reached its zenith in January 1934. A spectacular collapse then ensued and prices declined rapidly, though the pace of the decline was arrested by about September. The index of new wool prices compiled by the *Weekly Wool Chart* declined from 102 (July 1914=100) in January 1934 to 63 in December 1934, and till the close of the year under review, there was no marked improvement in prices. The situation above described was reflected in the figures of exports of wool from India which dropped from 55·4 million lbs. in 1933-34 to 34·1 million lbs. in the year under review. The shipments in 1934-35 were valued at R1,27 lakhs as compared with R1,98 lakhs in 1933-34. Exports to the United Kingdom fell sharply from 43·4 million lbs. to about 25·7 million lbs. Shipments to the United States of America declined from 7·6 million lbs. to 5·6 million lbs. and to Belgium from 2·7 million lbs. to 1·3 million lbs. France also curtailed her requirements and took 582,000 lbs. or 366,000 lbs. less than in the preceding year. Exports to the Netherlands and Canada, however, increased from 328,000 and 127,000 lbs. to 332,000 and 238,000 lbs. respectively in 1934-35.

Wool.

In addition to the exports of wool of Indian origin, fairly large quantities of wool, mostly of Tibetan and Central Asian origin, imported across the frontier are ordinarily re-exported from the Indian ports. The following table shows the exports of raw wool of Indian origin, together with the imports of foreign wool by land into India, and the corresponding re-exports by sea :—

——	Imports by land	Re-exports by sea	Exports by sea (Indian merchandise)
	(In thousand cwts.)	(In thousand cwts.)	(In thousand cwts.)
1913-14	221	91	437
1923-24	179	98	327
1924-25	181	121	471
1925-26	181 (*a*)	103	387
1926-27	214 (*a*)	113	400
1927-28	234 (*a*)	113	448
1928-29	230 (*a*)	107	504
1929-30	157 (*a*)	73	450
1930-31	76 (*a*)	45	272
1931-32	95 (*a*)	81	368
1932-33	52 (*a*)	34	288
1933-34	128 (*a*)	95	499
1934-35	111 (*a*)	56	304

(*a*) Rail-borne trade at stations adjacent to land frontier routes.

Re-exports of raw wool fell from 10·6 to 6·3 million lbs. in quantity and from R31 lakhs to R16 lakhs in value. The United States of America was the principal consumer and took a little over 5 million lbs. as compared with 7·6 million lbs. in the preceding year. Shipments to the United Kingdom dropped from 2·5 million lbs. to nearly 900,000 lbs. and to Belgium from 259,000 lbs. to 113,000 lbs. Germany took 7,000 lbs. more than in the preceding year, exports to that country in the year under review being 75,000 lbs. France took 57,000 lbs. or 36,000 lbs. less than in the preceding year. There were no exports to Canada in 1933-34, but in the year under review she took 63,000 lbs. Greece and Japan took 54,000 and 46,000 lbs., respectively, in 1934-35.

Retained imports of raw wool into the United Kingdom in 1934, amounted to 522·4 million lbs. as against 591·9 million lbs. in the preceding year. Similar figures for Germany, France and Japan were 306·4 million lbs., 335·1 million lbs. and 181·5 million lbs., respectively, in 1934, as compared with 335·1 million lbs., 547 million lbs., and 238·8 million lbs., respectively, in 1933. Net imports into Italy in 1934 declined to 142·2 million lbs. as compared with 183·9 million lbs. in the preceding year. Imports into the United States of America in 1934 totalled 108·3 million lbs. as compared with 150·9 million lbs. in 1933-34. Retained imports into ten principal consuming countries during the period from January to April, 1935,as estimated by the Imperial Economic Committee, amounted to 850 million lbs., or 15 per cent less than imports in the corresponding period of 1934. The following table shows, for purposes of com-

parison, the quantity of raw wool imported into the United Kingdom from India and other countries during the last nine years compared with 1913 :—

Imports of sheep's and lamb's wool into the United Kingdom (excluding goat hair).

(In million lbs.)

—	1913	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
Australia . . .	265	304	238	223	270	257	290	302	309	255
New Zealand . .	181	184	192	182	194	175	188	201	244	216
South Africa . .	133	148	159	162	167	158	131	211	174	106
Argentina . . .	55	54	72	49	51	60	94	90	81	84
India . . .	55	41	55	55	54	34	36	34	40	37
TOTAL, INCLUDING OTHER COUNTRIES.	801	811	832	779	814	782	848	918	952	791
PERCENTAGE OF INDIA'S SHARE.	7	5	7	7	7	4	4	4	4	5

The export trade in raw wool was confined almost entirely to Sind and Bombay, the percentage shares of these provinces in 1934-35 being 67 and 28 as compared with 62 and 36 in the preceding year. In the case of re-exports, Sind had 34 per cent and Bengal about 66 per cent of the trade against 49 and 50 per cent, respectively, in the preceding year.

The improvement in demand for carpets and rugs noticed in the preceding year was maintained in the year under review owing to the continued interest taken by the United Kingdom. Shipments in 1934-35 were valued at R90 lakhs as against R73 lakhs in the preceding year. In quantity, the exports rose from 8·5 million lbs. to 10·1 million lbs. Consignments to the United Kingdom rose in quantity from 6·7 million lbs. to 8·2 million lbs., and in value from R56½ lakhs to R74 lakhs. Exports to the United States of America, which had shown some recession in the preceding year, again showed some improvement in quantity, but the value of the shipments declined from R8½ lakhs to R8 lakhs. There was some improvement in Australian demand which accounted for about R1 lakh, but shipments to Ceylon declined from R2 lakhs to R1½ lakhs. Exports to Canada rose further, the value recorded increasing from about R3 lakhs to R4 lakhs in the year under review. Exports to Java in 1934-35 amounted in value to about R½ lakh.

Oils (R55 lakhs).—The total value of the exports of oils of all kinds declined from R57 lakhs to R55 lakhs in the year under review. Vegetable non-essential oils accounted for R30 lakhs and essential oils for R25 lakhs. The total shipments of non-essential oils amounted to 2,173,000 gallons as compared with 2,915,000 gallons in the preceding year. The details showing the exports of vegetable non-essential oils are given in the marginal table. Exports of castor oil, which is the most important item under this head, declined from

Exports of vegetable non-essential oils.

(In thousand gallons).

	1913-14 pre-war	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35
Castor oil .	1,007	1,125	1,335	1,213
Groundnut oil .	288	917	716	275
Coconut oil .	1,091	29	52	39
Mustard oil .	407	226	263	295
Other sorts .	449	147	569	351
TOTAL	3,242	2,444	2,915	2,173

1,335,000 gallons valued at R18·2 lakhs to 1,213,000 gallons with a total value of R17⅔ lakhs. More than 50 per cent of the total quantity shipped was consigned to the United Kingdom which took 612,000 gallons valued at R9⅓ lakhs as against 753,000 gallons valued at R10 lakhs in the preceding year. Germany, which proved a good customer in the preceding year, again increased its requirements and took 261,000 gallons or 20,000 gallons more than in the preceding year. Sweden and Italy increased their purchases to 27,000 gallons each as compared with 12,000 and 20,000 gallons, respectively, in the preceding year. Shipments to the Netherlands dropped from 53,000 to 51,000 gallons while Belgian requirements increased from 23,000 to 38,000 gallons. New Zealand took 31,000 gallons and Denmark 22,000 gallons as compared with 30,000 and 17,000 gallons, respectively, in the preceding year. Exports to Australia were 14,000 gallons and to Canada 20,000 gallons as compared with 11,000 and 53,000 gallons, respectively, in 1933-34. Shipments to the Union of South Africa fell from 43,000 to 37,000 gallons. Exports to Mauritius and the Straits totalled 22,000 and 9,000 gallons, respectively, while Finland took 8,000 gallons. Shipments to these countries in 1933-34 were 27,000, 10,000 and 3,700 gallons, respectively. There was a further and very marked drop in the exports of groundnut oil which totalled only 275,000 gallons valued at R3⅓ lakhs in the year under review as compared with 917,000 gallons in 1932-33 and 716,000 gallons in 1933-34. There was a drastic reduction in the shipments to the United Kingdom which fell from 507,000 to 89,000 gallons. The Federated Malay States took 13,500 gallons as against 32,500 gallons shipped to that country in the preceding year. There was also a drop from 43,000 to 6,000 gallons in the shipments to the Straits Settlements, while exports to Ceylon increased from 16,500 to 18,700 gallons. Consignments to Egypt totalled 21,000 gallons as against 37,000 gallons in 1933-34. There were no exports to Italy in the preceding year, but in the year under review she took 14,000 gallons. Mauritius took 78,000 gallons and Aden and Dependencies 11,000 gallons as against 34,000 and 7,000 gallons, respectively, in the preceding year. Exports of coconut oil were returned at 39,000 gallons which meant an advance of 7,500 gallons over the preceding year, but the shipments fetched only R40,000 as against R43,000 in the preceding year. The United Kingdom took 15,700 gallons, the Netherlands 8,400 gallons, Belgium 3,200 gallons, Arabia 8,500 gallons and Iran 2,600 gallons. Exports of linseed oil declined from 67,000 gallons valued at R1·1 lakh to 64,000 gallons valued at R1 lakh. Exports to Ceylon increased from 5,600 to 10,200 gallons and to the Straits Settlements from 19,400 to 28,400 gallons. Hongkong's requirements fell by 1,000 gallons to 8,000 gallons and that of the Federated Malay States from 3,000 gallons to 2,300 gallons. New Zealand took 1,000 gallons. Shipments to Mauritius amounted to 5,000 gallons, to Siam 4,000 gallons, and to the Philippines 3,000 gallons. Exports of mustard or rape seed oil advanced from 263,000 to 295,000 gallons, the total value of the consignments being nearly R3½ lakhs as against R3 lakhs in the preceding year. Mauritius and Dependencies took 190,000 gallons or 28,000 gallons more than in the preceding year, while shipments to the United Kingdom advanced slightly to 17,000 gallons. The Union of South Africa took 11,000 gallons or 3,000 gallons more than in the preceding year. Shipments to the Fiji Islands dropped from 51,000 to 44,000 gallons. The Straits Settlements

took 6,300 gallons as against 9,400 gallons in the preceding year. Exports of sesamum oil improved from 104,000 to 126,000 gallons, the increase in value being from R1·7 lakhs to R1·9 lakhs. Shipments to Arabia fell from 53,000 to 40,000 gallons and those to Ceylon from 10,000 to 5,000 gallons. The Straits Settlements took 1,200 gallons or about 300 gallons more than in 1933-34. The exports during the year included shipments of 46,000 gallons to Aden and 17,000 gallons to Mauritius.

Exports of essential oils improved from 64,000 to 99,000 gallons, the value rising from about R18½ lakhs to R24⅔ lakhs. Exports of sandalwood oil increased from 73,800 lbs. to nearly 84,700 lbs., and the value of the shipments amounted to R9¾ lakhs. The United Kingdom's requirements were maintained at 47,000 lbs. as in the preceding year, but shipments to Japan increased by 3,000 lbs. to 24,000 lbs. Sudan took 4,500 lbs., China 2,700 lbs., and the Straits Settlements 2,900 lbs. Shipments to the United States of America totalled nearly 1,300 lbs. There was a revival in the demand for lemon grass oil and shipments amounted to 78,000 gallons as against 45,000 gallons in the preceding year. There was also an improvement in value of over R5 lakhs. The countries of destination were, the United States of America (34,000 gallons), the United Kingdom (15,000 gallons), France (11,000 gallons), Germany (5,000 gallons), Canada, Italy and the Netherlands (3,000 gallons each) and Japan 2,000 gallons. 1,000 gallons were exported to Ceylon. Palmarosa oil also showed some improvement, shipments increasing by about 2,000 to 10,000 gallons, the value registered being about R2¾ lakhs.

Other articles.—The following is a summary of the course of trade in the more important of the remaining articles of export :—

——	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1929-30	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Metals and ores—						
Pig lead . . .	9	2,45	1,73	1,48	1,52	1,36
Pig iron . . .	42	2,59	1,23	74	85	93
Manganese ore .	1,21	2,29	57	48	51	80
Others . . .	47	3,01	1,94	1,98	2,61	2,82
Oilcakes . . .	1,38	3,12	2,01	1,96	1,65	1,97
Paraffin wax . .	67	3,18	2,32	2,02	2,29	1,92
Teakwood . . .	79	1,48	57	40	61	90
Coir manufactures .	89	1,04	76	60	77	80
Tobacco . . .	48	1,06	85	77	94	82
Spices . . .	91	1,96	87	72	72	77
Fodder, bran and pollards.	77	1,19	75	70	47	77
Coffee . . .	1,54	1,45	95	1,10	1,02	73
Dye stuffs . . .	1,04	1,12	87	75	79	72
Mica	45	1,03	39	32	45	69
Rubber . . .	79	1,79	45	9	31	66
Hemp, raw . .	1,02	68	27	32	36	39
Manures . . .	(a) 94	50	38	20	25	32
Coal and coke . .	69	72	55	44	37	29
Saltpetre . . .	31	9	11	12	15	14
Opium . . .	3,42	1,42	87	11	73	7

(a) Includes " crushed bones " which are chiefly required for industrial purposes.

Metals and Ores.

Metals and ores (R5,91 lakhs).—The total exports of ores, which amounted in 1934-35 to 515,000 tons valued at R2,72 lakhs, showed an improvement of 210,000 tons in quantity and R88 lakhs in value as compared with 1933-34. Exports of manganese ore, which represented about 89 per cent of the total quantity of ores exported, totalled 460,000 tons as compared with 266,000 tons in 1933-34 and 198,000 tons in 1932-33. There was a general improvement in demand, reflecting the increased activity in the iron and steel and armament industries. France increased her requirements to 113,000 tons as against 61,000 tons in the preceding year, and the United Kingdom from 117,000 tons to 159,000 tons. Japan and Belgium took 99,000 tons and 37,000 tons respectively as against 62,000 tons and 19,000 tons in 1933-34. The shipments to Germany, however, amounted to only 1,300 tons showing a decline of 1,600 tons. Exports to the Netherlands dwindled to nothing against a figure of 3,000 tons in the preceding year. Exports to the United States of America advanced to 45,000 tons from only 11 tons in 1933-34. The total value of the exports of manganese ore was recorded at R80½ lakhs as compared with R51⅓ lakhs in the preceding year. The export trade was confined to Bengal, Bombay and Madras, which accounted for 45 per cent, 12 per cent and 43 per cent of the trade in 1934-35 as compared with 50 per cent, 23 per cent and 27 per cent respectively in the preceding year, the marked increase in the share of Madras being due to the development of the Vizagapatam harbour. There were no exports of ferro-manganese during 1934-35, as in the preceding four years but 2,000 tons of ferruginous manganese ore were exported in the year under report. There were no exports of this commodity during the two preceding years.

Manganese Ore (R80½ lakhs).

Exports of pig iron advanced further in quantity from 377,000 tons in 1933-34 to 417,000 tons in 1934-35 and in value from R85 lakhs to R93 lakhs. Compared with the figures for 1933-34 there was an increase of 11 per cent in quantity and 9 per cent in value. Exports to Japan in 1934-35 advanced to 246,000 tons as against 184,000 tons in 1933-34 and 71,000 tons in 1932-33. Exports to the United States of America, however, declined from 61,000 tons in 1933-34 to 30,000 tons in 1934-35. Shipments to the United Kingdom amounted to 98,000 tons as against 93,000 tons in the preceding year. Exports to China decreased by 2,000 tons to 17,000 tons, while those to Germany declined further from 7,000 tons to 3,000 tons. The production of pig iron and steel in India during the past two years have been shown in the table given on page 39 in Chapter II of this Review.

Pig iron (R93 lakhs).

A further improvement was noticed in the exports of wolfram ore which amounted in 1934-35 to 5,600 tons valued at R1,07 lakhs as compared with 4,200 tons valued at R64 lakhs in 1933-34. As in the case of manganese ore, this improvement should be attributed to the increased activity in the iron and steel trades, which consume from 95 to 98 per cent of the total world production of wolfram. As usual, the shipments were almost entirely from Burma, and were chiefly consigned to the United Kingdom. A small quantity was also exported to Germany. Both countries increased their purchases and

Wolfram ore (R1,07 lakhs).

took 5,000 and 261 tons in 1934-35 as compared with 3,800 and 238 tons respectively in 1933-34.

Pig lead (R1,36 lakhs).

Shipments of pig lead, which had advanced to 1,302,000 cwts. valued at R1,52 lakhs in 1933-34, declined to 1,229,000 cwts. valued at R1,36 lakhs in the year under review. Exports to the United Kingdom decreased from 1,090,000 cwts. to 746,000 cwts., a fall of 32 per cent as compared with the preceding year. On the other hand, Japan advanced her requirements from 151,000 to 375,000 cwts., while exports to Ceylon and Hongkong fell from 31,000 and 13,000 cwts. to 30,000 and 2,000 cwts. respectively. China took only 4,000 cwts. as against 8,000 cwts. in 1933-34. Italy, which purchased 12,000 cwts. of pig lead in 1932-33, took no interest in the succeeding two years. The world production of lead in 1934 was larger than in the preceding two years, and prices declined in the latter half of the year in spite of an improved record of consumption.

Chromite (R7 lakhs).

Exports of chromite or chrome iron ore recorded a further improvement in 1934-35, the total shipments having advanced from 18,000 tons in 1932-33 to 20,000 tons in 1933-34 and 24,000 tons in the year under review. The United Kingdom and Norway increased their demand from 7,300 and 7,500 tons in 1933-34 to 9,900 and 8,700 tons respectively, in the year under review. France took 1,900 tons as compared with 1,100 tons in 1933-34. The United States of America and Germany curtailed their requirements from 500 and 1,200 tons to 400 and 900 tons respectively.

Oilcakes (R1,97 lakhs).

Exports of oilcakes increased from 287,000 tons to 348,000 tons in quantity and from R1,65 lakhs to R1,97 lakhs in value, owing to heavier shipments of groundnut cake. The improvement in the demand for groundnut cake was already in evidence in 1933-34, when shipments totalled 190,000 tons. In 1934-35 exports improved further to 262,000 tons, the total declared value increasing from R1,08 lakhs to R1,44 lakhs. Groundnut cake represented 75 per cent of the total quantity of oilcakes exported in 1934-35. The United Kingdom, Germany and Belgium increased their purchases from 110,000, 25,000 and 11,000 tons to 171,000, 32,000 and 21,000 tons respectively, while shipments to the Netherlands and Ceylon declined from 27,000 and 10,000 tons to 11,000 and 9,000 tons respectively in 1934-35. There was a noticeable decrease under linseed cake, the exports of which amounted to 41,000 tons valued at R28 lakhs as compared with 51,000 tons valued at R34 lakhs in 1933-34 and 82,000 tons valued at R59 lakhs in 1932-33. Of the total exports in 1934-35 the United Kingdom took 34,000 tons as against 39,000 tons in the preceding year. The Netherlands absorbed 2,000 tons or 4,000 tons less than in the preceding year. Belgium also curtailed her demand by 500 tons to 3,600 tons in 1934-35. Shipments of rape and sesamum cakes declined further to 32,000 tons from 33,000 tons in 1933-34 and 35,000 tons in 1932-33. Japan and Ceylon, usually the two best customers, received 17,000 and 13,000 tons as compared with 21,000 and 11,000 tons respectively in the preceding year. Among other descriptions of oilcakes, cotton cake accounted for 5,600 tons as against 6,400 tons in 1933-34, the consignments being despatched almost entirely to the United Kingdom. Exports of coconut cake amounted to nearly 3,500 tons as against about 3,000 tons in the preceding year, almost the entire quantity

being taken by Belgium. Despatches of castor cake, which were entirely to Ceylon, amounted to 3,000 tons as against 2,400 tons in 1933-34.

Paraffin wax (R1,92 lakhs).

Exports of paraffin wax declined from 54,000 tons valued at R2,29 lakhs in 1933-34 to 46,000 tons valued at R1,92 lakhs in 1934-35. Shipments to the United Kingdom and the United States of America amounted to 11,000 tons and 3,000 tons as against 13,000 and 6,000 tons respectively in 1933-34. The continental markets generally showed less interest, the Netherlands' share decreasing from 6,900 tons to 3,900 tons, that of Belgium from 4,300 tons to 3,200 tons, and of Germany from 5,000 tons to only 400 tons; Italy, however, raised her demand to 5,000 tons from 4,700 tons in the previous year. Exports to China also rose from 1,100 tons to 2,200 tons, while Japan, which had taken 1,400 tons in 1932-33, held aloof as in the previous year. Mexico, which had taken 650 tons only in 1933-34 improved her demand to 4,600 tons in 1934-35. On the other hand, Canada's demands decreased by 100 tons to 2,000 tons in 1934-35. Portuguese East Africa and the Union of South Africa purchased 4,800 and 2,300 tons respectively in the year under review as against 4,300 and 2,500 tons in the previous year.

Teak-wood (R90 lakhs).

The demand for Indian teak-wood further advanced from 27,000 cubic tons valued at R61 lakhs in 1933-34 to 43,000 cubic tons valued at R90 lakhs. About 29,000 cubic tons valued at R62 lakhs were consigned to the United Kingdom as against 17,000 cubic tons valued at R39 lakhs in 1933-34. Exports to Germany also improved from 1,200 cubic tons to 2,300 cubic tons while those to the Union of South Africa remained at 3,600 cubic tons, as in the preceding year. The United States of America and Ceylon took about 1,000 cubic tons each in 1934-35 as against 500 and 600 cubic tons respectively in the preceding year.

Coir manufactures (R80 lakhs).

Exports of coir manufactures, other than rope, from the British ports in India showed an increase from 622,000 cwts. to 626,000 cwts. in quantity and from R77 lakhs to R80 lakhs in value. Of the total shipments in 1934-35, the United Kingdom took 135,000 cwts. as compared with 124,000 cwts. in 1933-34. Germany and Belgium reduced their respective demands from 131,000 and 73,000 cwts. to 105,000 and 56,000 cwts. in 1934-35. Exports to the Netherlands and Italy, however, advanced from 104,000 and 40,000 cwts. to 107,000 and 48,000 cwts. respectively. Shipments to France, on the other hand, showed a decline of 3,000 cwts. and amounted to 50,000 cwts. in 1934-35. The United States of America is as yet a relatively less important market but exports are showing a tendency to improve, the shipments in 1934-35 amounting to 22,000 cwts. as compared with 5,000 cwts. in 1932-33 and 18,000 cwts. in 1933-34. The total trade returned under this head in 1934-35 consisted of 553,000 cwts. of coir yarn, 63,000 cwts. of coir mats and mattings and 10,000 cwts. of other descriptions of coir manufactures.

Tobacco, unmanufactured (R78 lakhs).

The shipments of unmanufactured tobacco fell from 29 million lbs. to 26 million lbs. in quantity and from R90 lakhs to about R78 lakhs in value, the percentage decreases being 10 in respect of quantity and 13 in respect of value. The most important outlet for Indian tobacco was, as usual, the United

Kingdom, which, however, took only 9 million lbs. as compared with 13 million lbs. in 1933-34. Clearances of Indian tobacco from bond in the United Kingdom in 1934 were, however, normal. Among the other important markets Aden and Dependencies took 6 million lbs. as against 5·4 million lbs., Japan 5·9 million lbs. as against 3·3 million lbs., and the Netherlands 1·4 million lbs. as against 3·5 million lbs. in 1933-34. Shipments to the Straits Settlements remained at 1·2 million lbs. as in the preceding year. There were increases in the shipments to the Federated Malay States and Hongkong. China improved her demand to 9,000 lbs. as against 2,000 lbs. in 1933-34.

Spices (R77 lakhs).

The total exports of spices amounted to 286,000 cwts. valued at R77 lakhs as against 270,000 cwts. valued at R72 lakhs in 1933-34. Chillies and pepper represented 55 and 26 per cent, respectively, of the total shipments in 1934-35 and the balance was made up chiefly of ginger, betelnuts and cardamoms. Exports of chillies rose from 148,000 cwts. to 158,000 cwts. due to the increased demand from Ceylon to which 148,000 cwts. were shipped as against 135,000 cwts. in the preceding year. The Straits Settlements curtailed her requirements by 2,000 cwts. to a little over 5,000 cwts. in the year under review. Exports of pepper from British Indian ports improved by 15,000 cwts. to 74,000 cwts. in quantity and by R6 lakhs to R24½ lakhs in value. This improvement should be attributed to the pool operations in pepper to which a reference was made in connection with shellac. Italy took 30,000 cwts. of pepper or 4,000 cwts. more than in the preceding year, and, as usual, she remained the most important customer. The United States of America, the next best customer, took 19,000 cwts. or 9,000 cwts. more than in the preceding year. The United Kingdom's share fell by 1,600 cwts. to 5,000 cwts. The exports of cardamoms dropped to 9,000 cwts. in 1934-35 as against 12,000 cwts. in the preceding year. Despatches of betelnuts recorded a slight increase from 3,400 cwts. to 3,500 cwts. The export trade in ginger suffered a further setback, the shipments having fallen off from 57,000 cwts. in 1932-33 to 47,000 cwts. in 1933-34 and again to 39,000 cwts. in the year under review.

Fodder, bran and pollards (R77 lakhs).

The exports of fodder, bran and pollards advanced in quantity from 254,000 tons in 1933-34 to 281,000 tons in 1934-35 with a corresponding increase in value from R47 to R77 lakhs. Rice bran constituted about 96 per cent of the trade in 1934-35. The exports under this sub-head showed a further increase from 247,000 tons to 270,000 tons in quantity, and from R42 lakhs to R70 lakhs in value. Other sorts of fodder, bran and pollards also recorded an increase from 7,400 tons to 11,500 tons in quantity and from R4 lakhs to R7 lakhs in value. The United Kingdom, the prinicipal customer for rice bran, took 229,000 tons as against 219,000 tons in the year preceding. Germany, which had been an important purchaser with 21,000 tons to her credit in 1932-33 and 44,000 tons in 1931-32 had taken only 1,000 tons in 1933-34 but she improved her demand in the year under review to 3,000 tons. Exports to the Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay States decreased from 15,400 and 5,800 tons to 11,500 and 2,800 tons respectively. Ceylon took 2,900 tons as against 2,400 tons in the preceding year.

Dyeing and tanning substances.

The total reported production of cured coffee in India during the season 1933-34 amounted to 34·6 million lbs. as compared with 32·5 million lbs. in the previous season. The total quantity exported decreased from 186,000 cwts. valued at R1,02 lakhs in 1933-34 to 141,000 cwts. valued at R73 lakhs in the year under review. The principal markets for Indian coffee, as usual, were the United Kingdom and France. The share of the United Kingdom in the trade dropped from 50,000 to 36,000 cwts., and that of France from 60,000 to 53,000 cwts. Germany and Italy received 7,000 and 6,000 cwts. as against 17,000 and 9,000 cwts. respectively in the preceding year. There was an increase in the Australian demand which rose from 5,000 to 6,000 cwts., while shipments to Norway remained almost stationary at 15,000 cwts. The exports to Iraq and Belgium fell from 4,600 and 12,300 cwts. in 1933-34 to 2,000 and 8,100 cwts. respectively in the year under review. The Netherlands cut down her requirements from 8,300 cwts. in 1933-34 to 1,400 cwts. in 1934-35. Prices of East Indian superior coffee in London which stood at 140*s.* per cwt. at the beginning of April 1934 dropped to 120*s.* at the close of October and to 105*s.* in November, but later in the month rallied to 120*s.* at which rate it remained till the close of the year. The Indian coffee industry, which has been hit hard in recent years, has had its attention turned to the necessity for propaganda, improvement of marketing, and agricultural and technological research, and, in furtherance of these objects, planting interests in South India have suggested that a Coffee Cess Act should be passed on the lines of the Indian Cotton Cess Act.

Coffee (R73 lakhs).

The exports of dyeing and tanning substances advanced in quantity from 1,421,000 cwts. in 1933-34 to 1,545,000 cwts. but the value decreased from R79 lakhs to R72 lakhs. Exports of myrobalans, which formed 88 per cent of the total quantity of dyeing and tanning substances exported in 1934-35, improved in quantity, but a smaller value was realised on the shipments. Most of the other important descriptions under this head showed increases both in quantity and in value. The quantity of myrobalans exported in 1934-35 was 1,356,000 cwts. as compared with 1,237,000 cwts. in the preceding year, but the value fell from R56 lakhs to R48 lakhs. Both the United Kingdom and the United States of America improved their respective accounts from 598,000 and 238,000 cwts. to 670,000 and 248,000 cwts., while France reduced her demand from 89,300 to 44,600 cwts. Shipments to Germany and the Netherlands increased from 122,000 and 57,000 cwts. to 174,000 and 92,000 cwts. respectively, and those to Belgium from 40,000 cwts. to 45,000 cwts. There was also an increase in the exports of myrobalan extracts, the total quantity shipped amounting to 36,000 cwts. valued at R3·6 lakhs as against 33,000 cwts. valued at R3·3 lakhs in 1933-34. The exports were consigned chiefly to the United Kingdom. Shipments of cutch and gambier increased from 31,000 cwts. to 35,000 cwts. in quantity and from R4 lakhs to R5 lakhs in value. This improvement was due mainly to an expansion of demand in the United Kingdom and Japan, these countries taking 16,500 and 2,300 cwts. respectively as against 14,900 and 600 cwts. in 1933-34. Purchases

Dyeing and tanning substances (R72 lakhs).

Cutch and gambier (R5 lakhs).

by France fell off from 4,400 cwts. to 3,000 cwts. Exports of turmeric declined in quantity from 85,000 cwts. to 80,000 cwts. and in value from R11 lakhs to R10 lakhs. Ceylon remained the most important single market and her purchases remained stationary at 12,000 cwts. The United Kingdom and the Straits Settlements took 5,000 and 9,000 cwts. as compared with 7,000 and 11,000 cwts. respectively in 1933-34. Germany and France reduced their requirements taking 1,000 and 6,800 cwts. in 1934-35 as compared with 1,400 and 8,300 cwts. in the preceding year, while Iran's share stood stationary at 9,000 cwts. Exports of natural indigo remained almost at the same level as in 1933-34 at 500 cwts. Of the total exports in 1934-35, Greece took a little over 300 cwts. The remainder went chiefly to the United Kingdom, France, Tunis and Egypt. The trade is insignificant.

Turmeric (R10 lakhs).

Indigo (R1 lakh).

The export trade in mica experienced a further improvement and the shipments, consisting largely of splittings, advanced to 105,000 cwts. valued at R69 lakhs from 66,000 cwts. valued at R45 lakhs in 1933-34. The United Kingdom and the United States of America, the two principal customers for Indian mica, increased their purchases from 24,000 and 27,000 cwts. to 32,000 and 46,000 cwts. respectively. France and Germany also improved on their previous year's record and their purchases aggregated 2,200 and 10,200 cwts. as compared with 1,100 and 6,200 cwts. respectively in 1933-34.

Mica (R69 lakhs).

The international scheme for the regulation of production and exports of rubber came into operation from the 1st June 1934. The export allotment fixed under the scheme for the first control period June to December 1934, for India proper (including, Indian States) was 3,484 tons, and for Burma 2,616 tons. For the period from January to March 1935, the allotment for India (excluding Burma) was 1,546 tons, and for Burma 1,264 tons. Exports during the fiscal year 1934-35 from British India, including Burma, amounted to 23·6 million lbs. as compared with 16·2 million lbs. in 1933-34 and 6·9 million lbs. in 1932-33. The exports from Travancore during 1932-33, 1933-34 and 1934-35 were 403,000 lbs., 996,000 lbs. and 2,155,000 lbs. respectively. The average declared value per lb. of the exports, including exports from Travancore, was 2 as. 2 p. in 1932-33. Towards the end of 1933-34, prospects of the restriction scheme coming into operation exerted a favourable effect on the volume of exports as well as on prices. The average declared value per lb. for the year rose to 3 as. 1 p. and in 1934-35, there was a further rise to 4 as. 5 p. The effect of the restriction has thus been to lift the market from the extremely depressed state which prevailed before its introduction. Exports to the United Kingdom from British India during the year amounted to 11·4 million lbs. as against 3·3 million lbs. in 1933-34. Exports to the Straits Settlements and Ceylon declined from 7·5 and 2·9 million lbs. in 1933-34 to 7 and 2·6 million lbs. respectively in the year under review. Shipments to the United States of America also fell from 1·3 million lbs. to 1·2 million lbs. The share of Madras in the exports was 48 per cent and of Burma 52 per cent as compared with 36 and 64 per cent respectively in 1933-34.

Raw Rubber (R65 lakhs).

Indian hemp made a further advance in the world markets in the year under review. The exports in 1934-35 amounted to 437,000 cwts. valued at ₹39 lakhs as compared with 388,000 cwts. valued at ₹36 lakhs in 1933-34, thus showing an increase of 13 per cent in quantity and of 8 per cent in value. There was a larger demand from the United Kingdom, Belgium and Italy, exports to these countries advancing from 85,000, 111,000 and 30,000 cwts. to 113,000, 118,000 and 54,000 cwts. respectively. Exports to Germany and France however decreased to 49,000 and 12,000 cwts. as against 67,000 and 20,000 cwts. respectively in 1933-34. Shipments to the United States of America also contracted from 12,300 cwts. to 10,700 cwts. while those to Greece stood almost at 36,000 cwts. as in 1933-34.

Hemp, raw (₹39 lakhs).

Exports of manures amounted to 51,000 tons valued at ₹32 lakhs as compared with 41,000 tons valued at ₹25 lakhs in 1933-34. The figures, however, are exclusive of oilcakes and saltpetre, which have been dealt with separately. Shipments of bones for manure including bonemeal, representing about 71 per cent of the total quantity of manures exported in 1934-35, amounted to 36,000 tons valued at ₹20 lakhs as compared with 25,000 tons valued at ₹14 lakhs in the preceding year. The United States of America cut down her requirements from 1,400 tons to 800 tons, while the United Kingdom's absorption increased from 10,500 tons to 17,500 tons. There were larger shipments to Ceylon and Belgium amounting to 10,200 and 4,400 tons as against 8,500 and 2,900 tons respectively in 1933-34. The value of fish manures and guano exported amounted in all to ₹4$\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs, almost the same as in the preceding year. The bulk of the shipments were to Ceylon (₹3$\frac{1}{3}$ lakhs). Exports of hornmeal improved from 700 tons to 2,000 tons. Shipments of sulphate of ammonia advanced by 1,000 tons to 3,100 tons in the year under review.

Manures (₹32 lakhs).

The overseas demand for Indian coal underwent a further contraction, the total exports declining from 373,000 tons valued at ₹37 lakhs in 1933-34 to 309,000 tons valued at ₹29 lakhs, a decrease of 17 per cent in quantity and of 22 per cent in value. Natal and Japanese coal is displacing Indian coal in its principal markets. Exports to Ceylon decreased to 216,000 tons as compared with 223,000 tons in the preceding year. Exports to Hongkong also declined and totalled 55,000 tons as against 99,000 tons in 1933-34. The United Kingdom and the Philippines, exports to which countries had amounted to 30,000 and 6,000 tons respectively in 1933-34, showed no interest in the year under review. The total exports of 1934-35 also included 30,000 tons to the Straits Settlements. China (exclusive of Hongkong and Macao) and Siam took 2,000 tons each in the year under report. The figures given above exclude Indian coal shipped for the use of steamers engaged in the foreign trade. The shipments under this head amounted to 502,000 tons as compared with 495,600 tons in the preceding year and were distributed as follows :—

Coal (₹29 lakhs).

	1933-34. Tons.	1934-35. Tons.
Bengal	359,100	371,500
Bombay	123,400	113,300
Sind	5,500	4,600
Madras	1,300	4,300
Burma	6,300	8,300

Exports.

The production of coal in India during 1934 was 22 million tons as compared with 19·8 million tons in the preceding year. While the prices of slack coal during the year showed some improvement, those of steam coal remained depressed. The price of *Desherghur* coal per ton into wagon was between R3-12-0 and R4-0-0 to the end of July. The rate then fell by 4 as. per ton and remained steady at that level till October. A further reduction by 4 as. was made in November. The decline in January by another 4 as. was followed by a slight improvement in the rates, the range of prices at the end of March being R3-0-0 to R3-6-0. The proposal of the coal industry that the outturn of coal should be restricted by legislation has not been accepted by Government. But in order to stimulate the demand for coal and to assist the recovery of the industry generally, the surcharge on railway freights for coal has been reduced from the 1st April, 1935.

Saltpetre (R14 lakhs).

The export trade in saltpetre showed a decline and amounted to 173,000 cwts. valued at R14 lakhs as compared with 188,000 cwts. valued at R15 lakhs in the preceding year. The shipments of Mauritius and Dependencies totalled 68,000 cwts. as against 88,000 cwts. in 1933-34. The Straits Settlements absorbed 4,600 cwts. in 1934-35 as compared with 4,300 cwts. in 1933-34. The United Kingdom took considerably less than in 1933-34, her demand falling from 57,000 cwts. to 39,000 cwts., while that from Ceylon advanced from 21,000 to 40,000 cwts.

Opium (R7 lakhs).

Only 664 chests or 825 cwts. of opium were exported in 1934-35 as compared with 2,823 chests or 3,524 cwts. in the preceding year, and 1,161 chests or 1,451 cwts. in 1932-33. Of these only 170 chests (212 cwts.) valued at R7 lakhs were recorded under private merchandise as compared with 1,816 chests (2,270 cwts.) valued at R73 lakhs in 1933-34. Siam, which purchased 1,216 chests in 1933-34, took no interest in the year under report and the entire consignments on private account were shipped to the French Indo-China by the local agents of the Government of that country. Exports on Government account to Hongkong, the Straits Settlements and other East Indian Governments together also showed a decrease from 1,007 chests to 494 chests. There were no exports through Government agency to any other country.

Postal Articles.

Imports and Exports.

The value of the imports of " Postal articles not specified " advanced from R2,41 lakhs to R2,54 lakhs. Imports by post of (*a*) jewellery, (*b*) precious stones, (*c*) gold and silver threads, (*d*) cigarettes, and (*e*) cinematograph films are not included in the above figures, these being recorded under the relevant heads in the import returns. The share of the United Kingdom in the imports of postal articles fell from 57 per cent to 56 per cent. The share of Italy also declined from 12 per cent to 10 per cent and that of Germany from 3 per cent to 2·5 per cent, while that of France remained unchanged at 3 per cent. Switzerland however increased her share by 5 per cent to 22 per cent. The

value of articles exported by post fell from R1,35 lakhs to R1,31 lakhs. The principal destinations were the United Kingdom (R48·5 lakhs or 37 per cent), the Straits Settlements (R23 lakhs or 18 per cent), France (16 per cent), Ceylon (10 per cent), the Federated Malay States and Iraq (2 per cent) each.

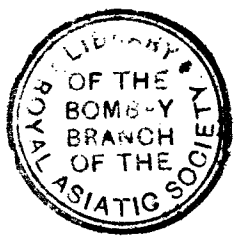
Re-exports.

The year saw a further expansion in the re-export trade in foreign merchandise which rose from R3,42 lakhs to R3,55 lakhs. Re-exports of silk manufactures rose in value from R5 lakhs to R18 lakhs. The principal destinations of the re-exports of silk manufactures were Aden and Dependencies R2½ lakhs (R1⅓ lakhs), Ceylon R6¾ lakhs (R⅔ lakhs), Kenya Colony R3 lakhs (R1¼ lakhs) and Anglo-Egyptian Sudan R1 lakh (R½ lakh). The figures in brackets relate to 1933-34. Re-exports of raw skins, mainly to the United Kingdom, were valued at R56 lakhs as against R22 lakhs in the preceding year, though the quantity decreased from 262 to 193 tons. Noticeable increases were also recorded in the re-exports of vehicles and metals other than iron and steel and manufactures thereof, the value under each head being returned at R26 lakhs and R18 lakhs as compared with R15 lakhs and R10 lakhs, respectively, in 1933-34. Re-exports of raw wool, however, contracted from 10·6 million lbs. valued at R31 lakhs to 6·3 million lbs. valued at R16 lakhs. Woollen manufactures also fell from R13½ lakhs to R10½ lakhs. Cotton piecegoods recorded a heavy decline from 25 million yards valued at R53¼ lakhs to 11 million yards valued at about R25½ lakhs. Stated in percentages there was a decrease of 56 per cent in quantity and 53 per cent in value. The decrease was mainly due to the smaller shipments to Iran and Iraq, which in the year under review totalled 1 million yards and 2 million yards, valued at R3 lakhs and R4 lakhs, as compared with 9 million yards and 5 million yards, valued at R18 lakhs and R11 lakhs, respectively, in the preceding year. Re-exports to Aden, Arabia, the Bahrein Islands, the Straits Settlements and the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan also declined while Ceylon and Portuguese East Africa took more than in 1933-34. Shipments of foreign cotton decreased from 891 tons to 758 tons. Re-exports of sugar contracted from 12,000 tons (R7 lakhs) to 3,000 tons (R6 lakhs). Gums and resins fell from 40,000 cwts. to 37,000 cwts. in quantity and in value from R6 lakhs to R5½ lakhs. Decreases were also noticeable under animals, living, apparel, building and engineering materials, fish, furniture and cabinet ware, hardware, oils, spices and cotton, twist and yarn, while there were increases under drugs and medicines, instruments, apparatus, etc., machinery and millwork and tobacco manufactured. The shares of the principal countries in the total re-export trade were the United Kingdom 30 per cent, Ceylon 13 per cent, the United States of America 7 per cent, Japan and Iraq 6 per cent each, Arabia 5 per cent, Iran, Kenya Colony, Aden and Dependencies, the Bahrein Isiands, and the Straits Settlements, 3 per cent each, and France and Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, 2 per cent each. As usual, the bulk of the trade passed through Bombay, which accounted for 67 per cent, Karachi had 16 per cent and Bengal 10 per cent of the re-export trade.

Exports.

Government Stores.

Under this head, imports showed an advance of R35 lakhs over the preceding year's figure and amounted to R2,30 lakhs in 1934-35. The noticeable increases were under arms, ammunition and military stores (+R24 lakhs), metals and ores (+R5 lakhs), instruments, apparatus and appliances (+R3 lakhs), and wool manufactures, vehicles, and chemicals (+R2 lakhs each). A decrease was, however, recorded under machinery and millwork (—R19 lakhs). Exports of Indian produce on Government account fell off from R45¼ lakhs to R24¾ lakhs owing exactly to a fall of R20½ lakhs in the exports of opium. Re-exports on Government account amounted to R3⅓ lakhs in 1934-35 as against R5 lakhs in 1933-34.



CHAPTER IV.

The Direction of Overseas Trade.

In this chapter an analysis of Indian trade statistics is made with a view to setting out the relative importance of various countries in India's export and import trade in recent years. In the tables A, B, and C given below the share of the principal countries in exports and imports is specified, while tables D and E illustrate the trend in the case of the principal articles and commodities. The utility of these statistics for the purpose of determining the course of India's trade with particular countries is, however, subject to the following limitation. Under the system of registration of trade in force in India, imports are credited to the country of consignment from which they have been received without interruption of transit whether by land and sea or by sea only, save in the course of transhipment; while similarly exports are credited to the country to which they are intended to pass whether by sea and land or by sea only without interruption of transit, save in the course of transhipment. The actual source or ultimate destination of goods may thus in some cases be different from the country of consignment or the country of final destination as recorded in the trade returns. Imports into India from any particular country may, therefore, include a certain amount of entrepot trade; similarly the exports credited to a country may exclude Indian produce not directly shipped to that country. Subject to this limitation, the figures shown in the following tables are of interest as showing the variations from year to year in the direction of India's trade with other countries. Although in respect of some countries the statistics may not accurately represent the volume of trade with those countries, it must be remembered that the bulk of the trade consists of direct trade, especially in the case of imports, and, therefore, in spite of the limitation referred to, the trade tendencies indicated by the following statements may be regarded, in most cases, as substantially correct. It will be noticed that except in table A actual figures of trade have not been given and only the percentage shares have been specified. Changes in the price level do not, therefore, vitiate the validity of these statements.

TABLE A.

—	1913-14			1931-32		
	Exports	Imports	Net Imports (—) or Exports (+)	Exports	Imports	Net Imports (—) or Exports (+)
	R(Crores)	R(Crores)	R(Crores)	R(Crores)	R(Crores)	R (Crores)
United Kingdom	58	117	—59	45	45	..
Other British Possessions	36	11	+25	26	12	+14
TOTAL BRITISH EMPIRE	94	128	—34	71	57	+14
Europe	85	30	+55	37	28	+9
United States of America	22	5	+17	14	13	+1
Japan	23	5	+18	14	13	+1
Other Foreign Countries	25	15	+10	25	15	+10
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES	155	55	+100	90	69	+21
GRAND TOTAL	249	183	+66	161	126	+35

Direction of Trade.

—	1932-33			1933-34			1934-35		
	Exports	Imports	Net Imports (—) or Exports (+)	Exports	Imports	Net Imports (—) or Exports (+)	Exports	Imports	Net Imports (—) or Exports (+
	₹ Crores	₹ Crores	₹ (Crores)	₹ Crores	₹ Crores	₹ (Crores)	₹ Crores	₹ Crores	₹ (Crores)
United Kingdom . .	38	49	—11	48	48	..	49	54	—5
Other British Possessions.	24	10	+14	22	9	+13	22	11	+11
TOTAL BRITISH EMPIRE.	62	59	+3	70	57	+13	71	65	+6
Europe	32	29	+3	35	25	+10	30	25	+5
United States of America	10	11	—1	14	7	+7	13	8	+5
Japan	14	20	—6	13	16	—3	24	21	+3
Other Foreign Countries .	18	13	+5	18	10	+8	17	13	+4
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES	74	73	+1	80	58	+22	84	67	+17
GRAND TOTAL .	136	132	+4	150	115	+35	155	132	+23

TABLE B.

Imports.

—	1913-14	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom . . .	64·1	35·5	36·8	41·7	40·6
Germany	6·9	8·1	7·8	7·7	7·6
Java	5·8	3·8	2·8	2·1	1·4
Japan	2·6	10·6	15·4	14·2	15·7
United States of America . .	2·6	10·2	8·5	6·2	6·4
Belgium	2·3	2·4	2·6	2·3	1·6
Austria and Hungary . . .	2·3	·6	·5	·5	·5
Straits Settlements . . .	1·8	2·3	2·1	2·6	2·3
Iran, Arabia, Iraq, Asiatic Turkey, and Sumatra.	1·5	3·0	2·0	1·9	2·5
France	1·5	1·7	1·5	1·3	1·2
Mauritius	1·3	..	..	..	..
Italy	1·2	2·8	3·0	2·5	2·3
China	·9	2·2	2·2	1·9	1·6
Netherlands	·8	1·6	1·3	1·6	1·0
Australia	·5	1·2	·8	·9	·7
Hongkong	·5	·4	·4	·4	·3
Dutch Borneo	·4	·5	·3	·3	·2
Ceylon	·4	1·1	1·3	1·1	1·0
Switzerland	·3	1·0	1·0	·8	1·0
Kenya and Zanzibar . . .	·3	2·9	1·7	2·1	2·4

Direction of Trade.

TABLE C.

Exports.

—	1913-14	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	23·4	27·9	28·0	32·2	31·6
Germany	10·6	6·3	6·5	6·5	4·6
Japan	9·1	8·7	10·3	8·5	15·7
United States of America	8·7	8·9	7·4	9·6	8·5
France	7·1	4·8	6·0	4·9	3·5
Belgium	4·8	2·8	3·0	3·0	2·8
Austria and Hungary	4·0	..	..	..	..
Ceylon	3·6	5·0	5·0	4·2	4·2
Iran, Arabia, Iraq, Asiatic Turkey, and Sumatra.	3·2	2·1	2·2	1·8	1·7
Italy	3·1	3·4	3·5	3·8	3·9
Hongkong	3·1	1·2	1·1	·8	·4
Straits Settlements	2·7	3·0	2·7	2·3	2·1
China	2·3	4·9	2·6	3·0	1·7
Central and South America	2·2	1·5	2·8	2·2	2·5
Netherlands	1·7	3·0	3·0	2·7	2·2
Australia	1·6	1·8	2·9	2·0	1·8
Kenya and Zanzibar	1·0	·5	·5	·5	·4
Union of Socialist Soviet Republics	·9	·3	·3	·1	·1
Spain	·8	·8	1·0	·9	·9
Java	·8	1·1	·5	·3	·3
"For orders" Cargoes Total*	—	—	—	—	·2

* Separately recorded from 1934-35.

TABLE D.

Imports.

N. B.—In Tables D and E dots (..) indicate that the trade is either *nil* or insignificant.

—	IRON AND STEEL			MACHINERY			HARDWARE		
	1913-14	1933-34	1934-35	1913-14	1933-34	1934-35	1913-14	1933-34	1934-35
	per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	69·9	57·5	57·4	89·8	68·4	72·4	57·2	34·0	32·1
United States of America	2·6	1·1	1·3	3·3	6·3	9·1	9·7	8·0	9·8
Germany	14·5	7·6	8·5	5·6	10·3	10·0	13·2	29·9	31·1
Belgium	11·5	15·2	13·7	..	3·4	1·3	..	1·0	1·0
Japan	..	5·0	5·3	..	·7	·9	1·5	12 1	10·5
France and Luxemburg	..	5·0	4·4	..	·4	1·5	..	·7	1·0
Percentage of total trade represented by countries shown	98·5	91·4	90·6	98·7	89·5	95·0	86·6	85·7	85·5
TOTAL VALUE OF TRADE R (LAKHS)	16,01	5,53	6,38	7,76	12,77	12,64	3,90	2,48	3,05

Direction of Trade.

	Motor cars, motor cycles, etc.			Instruments		
	1913-14	1933-34	1934-35	1913-14	1933-34	1934-35
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	71·3	48·3	40·5	75·3	51·2	52·2
United States of America	15·1	30·4	41·3	8·0	14·1	15·4
Germany	..	1·6	1·5	8·2	13·9	14·4
Netherlands	..	..	..	..	3·2	3·2
Belgium	4·5	..	..	..	1·7	1·1
Japan	..	·9	·4	·6	7·5	6·6
France	4·5	·6	·2	..	1·0	·4
Italy	..	2·5	1·5	2·2	1·7	1·9
Canada	..	14·7	14·1	..	..	..
Percentage of total trade represented by countries shown	95·4	99·0	99·5	94·3	94·3	95·2
TOTAL VALUE OF TRADE R (LAKHS)	1,53	3,19	4,67	1,82	4,02	4,73

	Cotton Manufactures			Silk Manufactures			Sugar		
	1913-14	1933-34	1934-35	1913-14	1933-34	1934-35	1913-14	1933-34	1934-35
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	90·1	58·8	59·7	9·0	2·8	5·0	1·8	14·0	7·6
United States of America	·4	1·0	·1	..	·3	·2	..	..	..
Germany	2·1	·2	·2	7·2	1·0	1·4	·1	..	..
Belgium	..	..	·1	..	·4	..	..	1·1	·9
Japan	1·8	35·0	32·4	46·8	73·2	74·6	..	1·9	1·4
France	..	·2	·2	7·8	·7	·7	..	..	·4
Switzerland	..	·2	1·3	·4	·4	·3	..	..	..
Italy	1·5	·1	·4	6·1	2·1	3·2	..	..	..
Netherlands	1·6	·5	·6	..	..	..	..	·4	·9
China*	·1	3·8	4·4	20·6	18·8	13·9	..	1·9	2·4
Java and the Straits Settlements	..	·1	..	..	..	·2	71·8	73·0	77·7
Mauritius	..	..	..	..	..	..	16·9	..	..
Percentage of total trade represented by countries shown	97·6	99·9	99·4	97·9	99·7	99·5	90·6	92·3	91·3
TOTAL VALUE OF TRADE R (LAKHS)	66,30	17,74	21,76	3,10	2,87	2,80	14,96	2,71	2,11

* Includes Hongkong and Macâo.

Direction of Trade.

	Liquors			Mineral oils			Paper and pasteboard.		
	1913-14	1933-34	1934-35	1913-14	1933-34	1934-35	1913-14	1933-34	1934-35
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	62·9	62·6	61·4	5·7	5·1	5·7	56·0	33·9	34·8
United States of America	2·7	6·2	5·5	56·1	20·4	17·1	..	2·3	2·2
Germany	10·7	6·6	5·9	7·3	·7	·8	17·0	7·6	9·5
France	18·8	12·7	13·6	..	..	..	..	·4	·2
Netherlands	..	3·5	4·2	..	..	..	2·5	4·2	4·4
Iran	..	..	..	3·7	20·9	30·5	..	..	..
Borneo, Sumatra, etc.*	..	..	..	25·1	12·5	18·6	..	..	..
Norway	..	..	..	..	..	..	5·0	15·2	11·7
Sweden	..	..	..	..	..	..	3·1	12·9	13·2
Union of Socialist Soviet Republics	..	..	..	·9	27·3	24·9	..	..	..
Austria	..	..	..	..	..	..	8·3	9·5	7·7
Percentage of total trade represented by countries shown	95·1	91·6	90·6	98·8	86·9	97·6	91·9	86·0	83·7
TOTAL VALUE OF TRADE R (LAKHS)	2,24	2,27	2,36	4,12	5,83	6,07	1,59	2,63	2,78

* Includes the Straits Settlements and Celebes and other Inlands.

	Provisions and Oilman's stores, etc.			Chemicals, etc.			Artificial silk*		
	1913-14	1933-34	1934-35	1913-14	1933-34	1934-35	1913-14	1933-34	1934-35
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	64·6	55·5	55·7	74·7	55·2	55·9	—	11·3	6·2
United States of America	2·0	5·0	5·2	0·3	5·7	5·7	—	0·3	..
Netherlands	5·6	8·8	8·8	0·3	1·1	1·3	—	0·7	..
Straits Settlements	11·6	7·4	8·7	0·1	0·1	..	—	..	..
Hongkong	2·5	2·9	3·5	0·1	0·3	0·2	—	..	..
Commonwealth of Australia	1·6	5·9	4·1	..	0·1	..	—	..	..
Germany	3·1	0·7	0·5	12·4	12·6	13·3	—	2·6	0·7
Belgium	1·2	1·1	0·8	2·8	1·5	1·1	—	0·4	0·2
France	1·2	1·0	1·0	0·6	1·3	1·3	—	2·2	0·3
Italy	0·5	1·7	1·4	5·2	5·5	4·7	—	19·8	15·6
Japan	0·8	2·1	2·8	1·5	8·5	10·2	—	57·1	75·5
Percentage of total trade represented by countries shown.	94·7	92·1	92·5	98·0	91·9	93·7	—	94·4	95·5
TOTAL VALUE OF TRADE R (LAKHS)	2,47	2,72	2,89	1,01	2,70	2,92	—	2,74	3,59

*Figures for 1913-14 not available.

Direction of Trade.

TABLE E.

Exports.

—	TEA			JUTE (RAW)			JUTE MANUFACTURES		
	1913-14	1933-34	1934-35	1913-14	1933-34	1934-35	1913-14	1933-34	1934-35
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	72·4	88·5	90·2	38·0	23·3	21·5	6·3	7·5	7·5
Canada	4·8	3·9	3·2	..	..	..	..	4·2	3 4
Australia	3·1	·6	·4	..	·1	·2	10·6	11·4	9·3
Union of Socialist Soviet Republics	11·1	·2	..	..	..	·5	..	·1	·1
Iran, Arabia, Asiatic Turkey and Iraq	1·2	·7	·6	..	..	..	..	·9	·7
United States of America	·7	2·3	2·1	11·9	7·0	7·0	41·5	31·7	28·5
Ceylon	1·6	1·0	1·0	..	..	..	..	·3	·3
Union of South Africa	..	0·2	..	..	..	..	1·7	2·6	3·5
Siam	..	..	..	..	..	..	1·6	1·4	4·6
Egypt	0·5	0·4	0·2	..	1·1	1·2	2·1	3·0	3·1
Spain	..	..	..	2·8	4·7	5·6	..	..	..
Germany	..	0·1	..	21·8	22·1	17·9	..	·2	·1
France	..	0·1	..	9·9	11·4	11 2	..	·1	·1
Italy	..	..	..	5·5	8·8	11·7	..	..	..
Argentina	..	..	..	..	1·0	1·1	10·4	9·9	12·0
Java	..	..	..	..	..	..	2·5	1·7	1·3
Japan	..	..	..	..	2·2	2·9	·5	·7	2·0
Belgium	..	..	..	·5	7·6	7·8	..	·9	·7
Percentage of total trade represented by countries shown	94·9	98·0	97·7	90·4	89·3	88·6	77·2	76·6	77·2
TOTAL VALUE OF TRADE R (LAKHS)	14,98	19,85	20,13	30,83	10,93	10,87	28,27	21,37	21,47

—	COTTON (RAW)			OILSEEDS			FOOD GRAINS			HIDES AND SKINS (RAW AND TANNED)		
	1913-14	1933-34	1934-35	1913-14	1933-34	1934-35	1913-14	1933-34	1934-35	1913-14	1933-34	1934-35
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	3·5	12·7	9·9	22·2	23·8	32·9	26·7	5·1	8·3	25·9	63·2	65·0
Iran, Arabia, Asiatic Turkey and Iraq	..	..	..	..	0·1	·3	5·6	3·8	4·2	..	..	..
United States of America	..	0·9	0·8	1·2	10·7	10·1	..	0·1	0·2	24·3	16·7	13·8
Ceylon	..	0·1	..	..	0·7	0·9	11·5	25·3	26·4	..	..	..
Germany	14·6	7·9	4·0	16·0	11·1	8·4	7·8	12·2	7·5	20·3	4·9	4·1
France	..	5·8	3·9	31·4	23·3	14·7	..	1·4	0·1	.	2·1	1·2
Italy	7·7	9·0	7·4	5·0	10·8	7·9	..	1·3	1·5	5·3	3·0	4·3
Japan	47·2	39·6	61·1	..	·1	..	3·8	0·6	1·1	..	2·3	3·1
Belgium	10·3	5·4	4·3	16·0	2·5	1·9	..	1·4	0·7	..	0·5	0·4
China*	1·7	12·1	3·7	..	..	..	..	10·3	8·4	..	..	..
Netherlands	..	2·0	1·1	1·0	11·1	13·3	6·8	3·7	3·5	3·3	2·7	2·2
Straits Settlements	..	..	..	..	0·5	0·7	6·7	7·5	7·4	..	0·3	0·2
Spain	..	2·4	1·6	..	1·0	0·8	..	..	..	2·8	0·4	0·5
Sumatra and Java	..	..	..	..	..	..	1·0	3·7	4·6	..	..	..
Percentage of total trade represented by countries shown.	85·0	97·9	97·8	92·8	95·7	91·9	69·6	76·4	73·9	81·9	96·1	94·8
TOTAL VALUE OF TRADE R (LAKHS).	41,04	26,59	34,50	25,65	13,66	10,54	45,14	11,75	11,84	15,95	9,89	8,34

* Includes Hongkong and Macao.

	Metals and Ores		
	1913-14	1933-34	1934-35
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	24·1	48·1	41·5
Japan	16·9	17·3	21·3
United States of America	8·1	2·7	2·7
Germany	9·8	7·6	6·8
France	9·5	2·0	3·4
Belgium	15·9	6·5	6·4
Italy	0·7	0·2	0·3
Straits Settlements	2·5	10·2	12·2
Ceylon	1·8	1·8	1·5
China *	0·4	1·3	0·8
Percentage of total trade represented by countries shown	89·7	97·7	96·9
Total value of trade ₹ (lakhs)	2,19	5,49	5,91

* Includes Hongkong and Macâo.

In table A the balance of trade as between India, on the one hand, and the United Kingdom, other British Possessions, Europe, the United States of America, Japan and other foreign countries, on the other, is shown. In 1913-14 the trade balance with the United Kingdom was against India to the extent of R59 crores, that is, India imported in that year much more from the United Kingdom than the latter bought from India. This wide difference has in recent years narrowed down considerably; in 1931-32 and 1933-34 exports to and imports from the United Kingdom exactly balanced each other. In 1932-33, there was an adverse balance against India of R11 crores while in the year under review the excess of imports over exports amounted to R5 crores. The adverse balance with the United Kingdom in 1932-33 was due to a reduction in exports by R7 crores as compared with the preceding year and an increase in imports by R4 crores. In 1933-34 exports advanced by R10 crores as compared with 1932-33, while imports fell by R1 crore. In the year under review, exports further improved by R1 crore while imports advanced by R6 crores. As regards other British Possessions, the trade balance has been uniformly in favour of India, though this favourable balance is showing a declining trend. In 1913-14, the excess of exports over imports was R25 crores, and in 1931-32, R14 crores. In the succeeding year both imports and exports declined by R2 crores each, leaving the balance unaffected. In 1933-34, exports further fell by R2 crores and imports by R1 crore with the result that the balance in favour of India dropped to R13 crores. In 1934-35, exports remained at the same figure while imports advanced by R2 crores, thus reducing the plus balance to R11 crores. Taking the British Empire as a whole, the balance which was R14 crores in favour of India in 1931-32 fell to R3 crores in 1932-33, but rose to R13 crores in the succeeding year. In the year under review the balance declined to R6 crores. In the case of Japan, there was an excess of exports to that country over the imports from that source amounting to R18 crores in the pre-war

year 1913-14. In 1931-32 there was a plus balance of only R1 crore and in the succeeding two years there was actually a minus balance of R6 crores and R3 crores respectively. As compared with 1931-32 there was no change in the value of exports to Japan in the year 1932-33, but imports from Japan rose by R7 crores; in 1933-34 exports dropped by R1 crore and imports by R4 crores as compared with the preceding year. In the year under review there was a striking advance in exports from R13 crores to R24 crores, an increase of R11 crores; concurrently, imports from Japan increased by R5 crores to R21 crores, thus leaving a balance of R3 crores in favour of India. In the case of the trade with the United States of America, India had a favourable balance of R17 crores in 1913-14. In 1931-32 this balance stood at R1 crore while in 1932-33 exports dropped by R4 crores and imports by R2 crores with the result that there was a minus balance of R1 crore. In 1933-34 there was an increase in exports by R4 crores while imports declined by an equal amount. The minus balance was thus turned into a plus balance amounting to R7 crores in favour of India. The year under review saw a drop in exports of R1 crore with a corresponding increase in imports and the balance was reduced to R5 crores. Taking European countries together, the balance in favour of India in 1913-14 was R55 crores, while in 1931-32 the figures stood at R9 crores. A drop in exports by R5 crores with a concurrent increase in imports by R1 crore left a balance of R3 crores in favour of India in 1932-33. In the succeeding year exports advanced by R3 crores while imports fell by R4 crores and the favourable balance stood at R10 crores. In 1934-35 imports maintained the same level as in the preceding year but exports dropped by R5 crores, leaving a favourable balance of R5 crores. Taking countries outside the British Empire together, the balance in favour of India shrank from R22 crores in 1933-34 to R17 crores in the year under review, the year's transactions with Europe and America being responsible for a decline in the favourable balance by R7 crores.

In table B have been listed the principal countries supplying India's import requirements arranged in order of their importance in 1913-14 with their respective percentage shares in the total import trade, while table C shows the corresponding details in regard to exports. Taking the United Kingdom first, it will be seen that the steady improvement in her position in the import trade since 1931-32 suffered a slight recession in 1934-35, the percentage figure for that year being 40·6 or 1·1 less than in 1933-34. Her share in the export trade, which had also improved side by side with her share in imports, fell slightly from 32·2 per cent in 1933-34 to 31·6 per cent in 1934-35. Japan, which, as compared with the preceding year, suffered a slight setback in the import trade in 1933-34, more than made up the ground lost in the year under review, her share increasing from 14·2 to 15·7 per cent. Concurrently, there was a striking improvement in her relative position in the export trade, her percentage share advancing by 7·2 to 15·7. No appreciable advance was in evidence in the position of the United States of America in the import trade, her share in the year under review being 6·4 per cent as against 6·2 per cent in the year preceding. Her share in exports, which had shown some improvement in 1933-34, again receded and was 8·5 per cent as compared with 9·6 per cent in the preceding year. Germany's share in the import trade fell only by 0·1 per cent but her share in

the export trade showed a proportionately larger decline of 1·9 per cent. There was also a noticeable variation in the case of Belgium's share in imports which fell from 2·3 per cent to 1·6 per cent, while on the export side there was a decline by 0·2 per cent. Italy's share in the imports fell from 2·5 per cent to 2·3 per cent, while her share in the exports showed a slight appreciation from 3·8 to 3·9 per cent. The decline in the share of the Netherlands in the import trade from 1·6 to 1 per cent, accompanied by a similar decline on the export side from 2·7 to 2·2 per cent, may also be noticed. China's share in the import trade fell from 1·9 to 1·6 per cent, while on the export side there was a much larger decline, the percentage figures for 1933-34 and 1934-35 being 3 and 1·7 respectively. Ceylon's share in the export trade remained at the same level as in the preceding year, but her share in imports fell slightly. Kenya and Zanzibar together improved slightly their position in the import trade but there was a small reduction on the export side. It was only in the case of Japan that any substantial increase on the export side took place, and this was principally due to the larger shipments to that country of raw cotton, metals and ores (principally pig lead, pig iron and manganese ore), gunny bags, and shellac.

Tables D and E show the direction of trade in a few of the more important commodities on both the import and export side. Taking imports first, it will be observed that in iron and steel, Germany and Japan improved their position in the year under review, the former from 7·6 to 8·5 per cent and the latter from 5 to 5·3 per cent. The bulk of the trade is done by the United Kingdom and her relative share in the imports of the year was practically the same as in the preceding year, while the percentage share of Belgium fell from 15·2 to 13·7. There was also some improvement in the share of the United States of America.

In machinery, the United Kingdom made some recovery, the percentage share in the trade rising from 68·4 to 72·4. America also slightly increased her share from 6·3 to 9·1 per cent and France and Luxemburg together from 0·4 to 1·3 per cent, while Belgium's share fell from 3·4 to 1·3 per cent. In the case of hardware both the United Kingdom and Japan lost ground compared to their competitors, the former by 1·9 per cent to 32·1 per cent and the latter by 1·6 per cent to 10·5 per cent, while the United States of America and Germany improved their position, the former by 1·8 to 9·8 per cent and the latter by 1·2 to 31·1 per cent. In motor cars, motor cycles, etc., the United States of America increased her share by 10·9 per cent to 41·3 per cent while the share of the United Kingdom declined from 48·3 per cent to 40·5 per cent. Canada's share declined by 0·6 per cent to 14·1 per cent and that of Italy by 1 per cent to 1·5 per cent. In " instruments " the position of the United Kingdom, the United States of America and Germany slightly improved, advancing from 51·2, 14·1 and 13·9 per cent to 52·2, 15·4 and 14·4 per cent respectively. The share of Japan, however, decreased from 7·5 to 6·6 per cent. In cotton manufactures the share of the United Kingdom increased from 58·8 to 59·7 per cent while that of Japan decreased from 35 to 32·4 per cent. China improved her position from 3·8 to 4·4 per cent. In silk manufactures, the share of Japan rose from 73·2 to 74·6 per cent, that of the United Kingdom from 2·8 to 5 per cent and of Italy from 2·1 to 3·2 per cent while that of China fell from 18·8 to 13·9 per cent. Java's share in the imports

of sugar increased from 73 to 77·7 per cent while the share of the United Kingdom declined from 14 to 7·6 per cent. In liquors, the shares of the United Kingdom, Germany and the United States of America decreased slightly, while France and the Netherlands slightly improved their position. The shares of the United States of America and the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics in mineral oils declined from 20·4 to 17·1 per cent and from 27·3 to 24·9 per cent respectively; the shares of Iran as well as of Borneo, Sumatra, etc., on the other hand increased, in the case of the former from 20·9 to 30·5 per cent and in that of the latter from 12·5 to 18·6 per cent. The United Kingdom and Germany improved their position in the paper trade at the expense of Norway and Austria. In the case of chemicals, there was a small improvement in the shares of the United Kingdom and Germany, and a relatively greater increase in the share of Japan. In the import trade in provisions, the United Kingdom maintained her position. A remarkable advance was made by Japan in the imports of artificial silk, her percentage share in the year being 75·5 as compared with 57·1 in the preceding year. The percentage share of the United Kingdom fell from 11·3 to 6·9 and of Italy from 19·8 to 15·6.

Turning now to exports (Table E), the relative position of the United Kingdom in the export trade in Indian tea improved from 88·5 to 90·2 per cent while that of Canada fell from 3·9 to 3·2 per cent. In raw jute the share of Italy improved from 8·8 to 11·7 per cent, but the shares of most of the other principal consuming countries showed a fall. The percentage share of the United Kingdom fell from 23·3 to 21·5 and that of Germany from 22·1 to 17·9. In the case of jute manufactures, America, as usual, was the principal outlet, but her relative share fell from 31·7 to 28·5 per cent, while that of Argentina increased from 9·9 to 12 per cent, of Siam from 1·4 to 4·6 per cent, of the Union of South Africa from 2·6 to 3·5 per cent and of Japan from 0·7 to 2 per cent. The shares of Australia and Canada declined from 11·4 and 4·2 to 9·3 and 3·4 per cent respectively. There was no change in the percentage share of the United Kingdom. The percentage share of Japan in the exports of raw cotton showed a remarkable increase from 39·6 to 61·1, while that of China and Germany decreased, the former by 8·4 to 3·7 per cent and the latter by 3·9 to 4 per cent. The relative shares of the United Kingdom, France and Italy also declined. Under the composite head "oil-seeds" there was a considerable improvement in the share of the United Kingdom which rose from 23·8 to 32·9 per cent. The Netherlands took 13·3 per cent of the exports during the year, as compared with 11·1 per cent in the preceding year, while France decreased her share from 23·3 to 14·7 per cent. Germany's share fell from 11·1 to 8·4 per cent and that of Italy from 10·8 to 7·9 per cent. Under food grains, the United Kingdom and Ceylon slightly improved their position while Germany and China decreased their shares. The fall in the case of Germany was from 12·2 to 7·5 per cent and in the case of China from 10·3 to 8·4 per cent. In hides and skins, the percentage share of the United Kingdom rose by about 2 to 65 and of Italy from 3 to 4·3. There was a small improvement in the position of Japan, while the share of the United States of America declined from 16·7 to 13·8 per cent. As regards exports of metals and ores, the share of the United Kingdom declined by 6·6 to

41·5 per cent, but there was a noticeable improvement in the position of Japan, which took 21·3 per cent of the exports during the year as compared with 17·3 per cent in the preceding year. Other important changes were an improvement of 2 per cent in the share of the Straits Settlements, and of 1·4 per cent in the case of France. Exports to Germany of metals and ores during the year were 6·8 per cent of the total exports from India.

In the following paragraphs, a more detailed review of the trade with each of the principal countries sharing in the foreign trade of British India is given.

The British Empire and Mandated Territories.

The imports from, and exports to, the United Kingdom and other British Possessions are shown in the following tables :—

Imports.

Countries	1913-14	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35
	₹ (lakhs)	₹ (lakhs)	₹ (lakhs)	₹(lakhs)	₹ (lakhs)
United Kingdom	1,17,58	44,81	48,80	47,59	53,73
Ceylon	81	1,37	1,76	1,29	1,29
Straits Settlements	3,42	2,37	2,79	2,68	3,11
Hongkong	98	53	52	45	39
South Africa	23	22	19	26	25
Mauritius	2,53	..	..	..	..
Kenya Colony, Zanzibar and Pemba	39	3,68	2,22	2,48	3,20
Canada	1	42	34	69	92
Australia	92	1,58	1,07	1,02	97
New Zealand	..	4	3	2	3
Other countries	1,20	1,15	1,66	1,23	1,46
Total British Empire	1,28,07	56,67	59,38	57,71	65,35

Exports.

Countries	1913-14	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35
	₹ (lakhs)	₹ (lakhs)	₹ (lakhs)	₹ (lakhs)	₹ (lakhs)
United Kingdom	58,35	44,80	37,94	48,05	48,87
Ceylon	9,04	7,96	6,82	6,24	6,84
Straits Settlements	6,79	4,74	3,64	3,34	3,25
Hongkong	7,82	1,88	1,46	1,12	60
South Africa	1,20	1,46	1,26	1,22	1,44
Mauritius	1,26	90	76	68	88
Kenya Colony, Zanzibar and Pemba	1,02	87	73	69	66
Canada	1,43	1,48	1,63	1,88	1,72
Australia	4,10	2,97	3,90	2,98	2,72
New Zealand	56	35	39	53	50
Other Countries	2,82	3,57	3,03	3,13	3,37
"For Orders" Cargoes	—	—	—	—	18
Total British Empire	94,39	70,98	61,56	69,86	71,03

United Kingdom (Imports ₹53,73 lakhs, Exports ₹48,87 lakhs).—The value of the total trade of India with the United Kingdom in 1934-35

amounted to R1,02,60 lakhs, an increase of R6,96 lakhs in comparison with 1933-34. This improvement was due mainly to the expansion of imports though the export trade also recorded some development. The increase on the import side amounted to R6,14 lakhs (from R47,59 lakhs to R53,73 lakhs), while in the case of exports to the United Kingdom there was an increase of R82 lakhs (from R48,05 lakhs to R48,87 lakhs). Among the imported articles, cotton manufactures, forming 24 per cent (as against 22 per cent in 1933-34) of the total imports from the United Kingdom, showed the largest increase, the recorded value for 1934-35 being R12,99 lakhs, as compared with R10,43 lakhs in the preceding year. The receipts of piecegoods amounted to 552 million yards valued at R11,14 lakhs as against 415 million yards valued at R8,58 lakhs in 1933-34. Cotton twist and yarn showed a relatively small increase in value from R96 lakhs to R1,00 lakhs, but in quantity there was a decrease from 10 million lbs. to 9·8 million lbs. The increase under piecegoods was shared by all the main descriptions, *viz.*, grey, white and coloured, imports under each category rising respectively from 88 to 103 million yards, from 184 to 237 million yards and from 142 to 213 million yards. The main features of India's trade in cotton manufactures have been discussed in detail in Chapter II. Under the textile group, increases were also noticeable under woollen manufactures (+R21 lakhs), raw cotton (+R12 lakhs), silk yarn (+R5 lakhs), raw wool (+R4 lakhs) and goods of silk mixed with other materials (+R66,000), while there was a decrease in the imports of artificial silk yarn (—R6 lakhs). Imports of iron and steel from the United Kingdom rose from R3,18 lakhs to R3,66 lakhs. Imports of machinery and millwork advanced from R8,73 lakhs to R9,15 lakhs; this was due to larger imports of electrical, cotton spinning and jute machinery, and of sewing and knitting machines and other unspecified descriptions of machinery. There was, however, a decline in the imports of sugar machinery. Imports of hardware in 1934-35 stood at R98 lakhs as in the preceding year. There was an increase of R35 lakhs (from R1,54 lakhs to R1,89 lakhs) under motor vehicles, the number of motor cars imported during the year being 6,311 as against 5,348 in 1933-34; the number of omnibuses imported also rose from 528 to 1,171. Under the head "instruments and apparatus" (R2,47 lakhs), an increase of R41 lakhs was recorded as compared with the preceding year, and this is mainly attributable to electrical instruments, the imports of which rose from R1,31 lakhs to R1,62 lakhs. Imports of paper and pasteboard advanced from 1,011,000 cwts. valued at R89 lakhs to 1,226,000 cwts. valued at R95 lakhs, while the head "provisions and oilman's stores" contributed an increase of R10 lakhs. Imports of sugar decreased by 20,000 tons to 17,000 tons in quantity and in value by R22 lakhs to R16 lakhs. Imports of tobacco declined from 2·6 million lbs. valued at R41 lakhs to 1·8 million lbs. valued at R33 lakhs.

The principal articles exported to the United Kingdom were, as usual, tea (R18,15 lakhs), hides and skins (R5,42 lakhs), jute, raw and manufactured (R3,94 lakhs), seeds (R3,47 lakhs), raw cotton (R3,42 lakhs), food grains (R99 lakhs) and raw wool (R92 lakhs). These articles, taken together, represented about 74 per cent of the total exports to the United Kingdom during 1934-35 as compared with about 78 per cent in 1933-34. Exports of tea increased from 276 million lbs. to 289 million lbs. in quantity and in

value from R17,56 lakhs to R18,15 lakhs. The total weight of raw and manufactured jute exported decreased by 12,000 tons in quantity and by R21 lakhs in value. Despatches of raw jute decreased from 177,000 tons valued at R2,55 lakhs to 166,000 tons valued at R2,34 lakhs but those of jute bags increased from 45 millions to 48 millions in number and in value from R98 lakhs to R1,03 lakhs. Exports of gunny cloth declined from 52 million yards to 49 million yards, the value realised being R53 lakhs as compared with R57 lakhs in the preceding year. Under " hides and skins ", the year saw a decrease in the exports of both the tanned or dressed varieties (from 18,800 tons valued at R5,30 lakhs to 16,900 tons valued at R4,86 lakhs) as well as of the raw descriptions (from 7,400 tons to 5,600 tons in quantity and in value from R95 lakhs to R56 lakhs). Exports of raw skins of non-Indian origin decreased in quantity from 257 tons to 186 tons, but the value recorded rose from R22 lakhs to R56 lakhs. The shipments of raw cotton further improved from 61,000 tons (341,600 bales) valued at R3,37 lakhs to 62,000 tons (347,200 bales) valued at R3,42 lakhs. There was a shrinkage in the exports of raw wool from 43·4 million lbs. valued at R1,46 lakhs to 25·7 million lbs. valued at R92 lakhs. Exports of oilseeds decreased in quantity from 281,000 tons to 279,000 tons but the value realised increased from R3,25 lakhs to R3,47 lakhs. Linseed, rapeseed and castorseed showed a poorer record, and there was no demand for cotton seed, but shipments of groundnuts showed a striking improvement. Shipments of linseed fell from 176,400 tons valued at R2,01 lakhs to 103,800 tons valued at R1,28 lakhs. There was a noticeable decrease under rapeseed, of which the quantity shipped amounted only to 12,200 tons as against 19,700 tons in 1933-34. While 3,300 tons of cotton seed were exported to the United Kingdom in 1933-34, there were no exports during the year under review. The exports of castorseed registered a small fall of 700 tons and amounted to 26,400 tons but those of groundnuts were more than doubled and reached a total of 134,000 tons as compared with 53,000 tons in the preceding year. The total exports of food grains increased by 52,000 tons in quantity and by R39 lakhs in value. There was an increase under rice from 71,400 tons (R43 lakhs) to 82,500 tons (R51 lakhs), while the exports of wheat amounted to 8,600 tons valued at R7 lakhs. Under the head " metals and ores " there was a decrease of 10,000 tons in quantity and R20 lakhs in value, due mainly to a sharp fall in the exports of pig lead from 55,600 tons valued at R1,30 lakhs to 37,700 tons valued at R85 lakhs. Chromite (chrome iron ore), however, showed a further increase from 7,300 tons (R2⅓ lakhs) to 9,900 tons (R3 lakhs) and pig iron from 93,000 tons (R21½ lakhs) to 98,000 tons (R21⅓ lakhs). Manganese ore also showed improvement and the exports advanced from 117,000 tons to 159,000 tons in quantity and from R25 lakhs to R33 lakhs in value. There was an increase under wolfram ore from 3,800 tons (R61 lakhs) to 5,000 tons (R97 lakhs). Shipments of paraffin wax amounted to 11,000 tons valued at R47 lakhs as against 13,000 tons valued at R55 lakhs in 1933-34. Exports of lac declined in quantity from 336,000 cwts. to 236,000 cwts. but rose in value from R1,32 lakhs to R1,46 lakhs. This increase in value was mainly due to a rise in the price of shellac, the shipments of which amounted to 215,000 cwts. valued at R1,34 lakhs as against 309,000 cwts. valued at R1,23 lakhs in 1933-34. Among other articles, spices and raw tobacco showed

decreases both in quantity and value, while raw rubber, mica, teak wood, woollen carpets and raw hemp showed increases.

Ceylon (Imports R1,29 lakhs, Exports R6,84 lakhs).—The value of the total trade with Ceylon improved by R60 lakhs from R7,53 lakhs to R8,13 lakhs, and this was due to the total value of the exports rising from R6,24 lakhs to R6,84 lakhs, imports remaining stationary at R1,29 lakhs. The imports of coconut oil advanced in quantity from 4,528,000 gallons to 5,379,000 gallons but fell in value from R43 lakhs to R39 lakhs. Imports of copra, however, advanced from 21,800 tons (R30 lakhs) to 32,400 tons (R40 lakhs). Imports of tea recorded a further decrease of 366,000 lbs., *i.e.*, from 878,000 lbs. valued at R5 lakhs to 512,000 lbs. valued at R3½ lakhs. Decreases were also noticeable in the imports of spices, jute gunny bags, hardware and hides and skins, raw, but fresh fruits showed an increase. On the export side, the main item was rice not in the husk, but the shipments under this head declined from 403,000 tons to 392,000 tons in quantity; the value realised, however, improved from R2,70 lakhs to R2,78 lakhs. Exports of raw rubber declined from 2·9 million lbs. valued at R10 lakhs to 2·6 million lbs. valued at R8 lakhs. Exports of fish (excluding canned fish) increased in quantity from 221,000 cwts. to 236,000 cwts. and in value from R36 lakhs to R37 lakhs. There was also an increase in the exports of manures, shipments of which amounted to 19,000 tons valued at R13 lakhs, an increase of 2,000 tons in quantity and of R2 lakhs in value. Despatches of oilcakes advanced by 3,000 tons in quantity and by R4 lakhs in value and amounted to 26,000 tons valued at R19 lakhs. Exports of chillies amounted to 148,000 cwts. valued at R26 lakhs as against 135,000 cwts. valued at R20 lakhs in the preceding year. Shipments of coal declined from 223,000 tons (R26 lakhs) to 216,000 tons (R23 lakhs). Exports of tea fell from 3·2 million lbs. to 3 million lbs., the value remaining stationary at R20 lakhs. There were decreases under provisions and oilman's stores, fruits and vegetables, and jute manufactures, and increases under fodder, bran and pollards, cotton manufactures, and oilseeds.

The Straits Settlements (Imports R3,11 lakhs, Exports R3,25 lakhs).—Imports from the Straits Settlements advanced by R43 lakhs to R3,11 lakhs but the exports thereto decreased by R9 lakhs to R3,25 lakhs. On the import side, spices accounted for a rise of R7 lakhs. Imports of betel-nuts recorded an improvement in quantity from 1,071,000 cwts. to 1,131,000 cwts. and in value from R87 lakhs to R90 lakhs. Imports of other kinds of spices amounted to 108,000 cwts. valued at R11 lakhs as against 19,000 cwts. valued at R7 lakhs in the preceding year. Receipts of tin, unwrought, rose from 37,000 cwts. (R53 lakhs) to 44,000 cwts. (R67 lakhs). Imports of mineral oils improved from 174,000 gallons (R54,000) to 904,000 gallons (R5,51,000), this abrupt rise being due to imports of kerosene oil which were almost *nil* in the preceding year. The imports of kerosene oil in the year under review amounted to 684,000 gallons valued at R5 lakhs. Consignments of fuel oils further advanced from 171,000 gallons (R48,000) to 211,000 gallons (R62,000). There were smaller receipts of fruits and vegetables, gums and resins, and sago flour, while lac, drugs and medicines, fish (chiefly salted) and provisions recorded increases. On the export side, there was a decrease in the shipments of rice, not in the husk, from 154,000 tons to 126,000

tons in quantity and from R88 lakhs to R77 lakhs in value. Exports of cotton piecegoods (principally coloured) advanced from 5 million yards to 6 million yards in quantity and from R26 lakhs to R28 lakhs in value. Shipments of gunny bags totalled 4·6 millions valued at R12 lakhs as compared with 14·1 millions valued at R35 lakhs in 1933-34. Despatches of rubber, raw, dropped in quantity from 7·5 million lbs. to 7·0 million lbs. but the value rose considerably from R9 lakhs to R17 lakhs. There were smaller shipments of fodder bran and pollards, while there were increases under coal and provisions. Exports of tin ore also increased from R55 lakhs to R70 lakhs.

Australia (Imports R97 lakhs, Exports R2,72 lakhs).—The total trade with Australia showed a fall of R31 lakhs as compared with the value recorded in 1933-34. Imports from Australia showed a decline of R5 lakhs, mainly due to smaller receipts of wheat, and exports thereto, a further decrease of R26 lakhs, due principally to a shrinkage in the demand for gunny bags. Imports of wheat were reduced from 18,000 tons valued at R12½ lakhs to 7,000 tons valued at R5⅓ lakhs. There was also a more restricted demand for Australian horses, imports declining in value from R19 lakhs to R15 lakhs. An unusual feature of the imports from Australia in the year under review was the receipt of iron and steel materials (mainly ingots, blooms, and billets and slabs of steel) amounting to 10,000 tons valued at R6 lakhs. These consignments were received in Bengal. Imports of tallow and stearine increased from 93,000 cwts. valued at R16 lakhs in 1933-34 to 115,000 cwts. valued at R18 lakhs in 1934-35. Imports of raw wool rose from 2·8 million lbs. to 3 million lbs. in quantity and in value from R18 lakhs to R21 lakhs. Imports of provisions, however, declined from R16 lakhs to R12 lakhs. On the export side, shipments of gunny bags dropped from 79 millions valued at R2,13 lakhs to 57 millions valued at R1,63 lakhs. Shipments of gunny cloth, however, increased from 20 million yards to 24 million yards and in value from R29 lakhs to R34 lakhs. There was a decline in the demand for tea, exports falling from 2 million lbs. valued at R11 lakhs to 1·6 million lbs. valued at R8 lakhs. Exports of linseed improved from 12,000 tons valued at R14 lakhs to 21,000 tons valued at R26 lakhs. There was a slight increase under raw hides and skins (chiefly goat skins). Exports of coffee, cotton, raw, and jute, raw, also recorded some increases.

East Africa (Imports R3,46 lakhs, Exports R83 lakhs).—In this group of territories are included Kenya, Zanzibar and Pemba, Uganda Protectorate, Nyasaland Protectorate, Tanganyika Territory and British Somaliland. The total value of the trade with this group amounted to R4,29 lakhs as compared with R3,59 lakhs in 1933-34. On the import side, there was an improvement to the extent of R73 lakhs (from R2,73 lakhs to R3,46 lakhs) while in the case of exports, the total value fell from R87 lakhs to R83 lakhs. The increased demand for East African Cotton was responsible for the improvement on the import side. Arrivals of raw cotton totalled 35,200 tons valued at R2,99 lakhs in 1934-35 as compared with 26,800 tons valued at R2,25 lakhs in 1933-34. Imports of spices (mainly cloves) declined from R34 lakhs to R30 lakhs. Under exports the shipments of jute gunny bags receded from 5·8 millions (R13·8 lakhs) to 5·5 millions (R13·5 lakhs). Exports of cotton piecegoods fell from 5·7 million yards valued at R13 lakhs to 3·6 million yards valued at R9 lakhs. Shipments of food grains also

declined from 23,100 tons to 18,300 tons in quantity and in value from R25 lakhs to R21 lakhs.

Canada (Imports R92 lakhs, Exports R1,72 lakhs).—Compared with the preceding year, imports from Canada increased by R23 lakhs to R92 lakhs. Exports thereto on the other hand, declined from R1,88 lakhs to R1,72 lakhs. The improvement noticed on the import side was due to a better demand for motor vehicles and aluminium. The total value of motor vehicles imported from Canada during the year amounted to R66 lakhs as compared with R47 lakhs in the preceding year, the number of motor cars imported rising from 1,715 to 2,057 and that of motor omnibuses from 1,243 to 2,058. Imports of aluminium increased from 3,000 cwts. valued at R2 lakhs to 11,000 cwts. valued at R8 lakhs. Imports of carbide of calcium also increased from 8,000 cwts. valued at R1 lakh to 14,000 cwts. valued at R2 lakhs in the year under review. Imports of rubber manufactures decreased from R8 lakhs to R5 lakhs. Coming to exports, the major item, as usual, was gunny cloth, the shipments of which declined in quantity by 12 million yards to 68 million yards and in value by R17 lakhs to R70 lakhs. Exports of gunny bags, however, improved in value from R1½ lakhs to R2¾ lakhs. Despatches of tea direct to Canada amounted to 13 million lbs. valued at R65 lakhs as compared with 15 million lbs. valued at R78 lakhs in 1933-34. The value of linseed exported during the year was R9 lakhs, there being no exports in the preceding year. Exports of woollen carpets and rugs improved by R1 lakh to R4 lakhs.

Hongkong (Imports R39 lakhs, Exports R60 lakhs).—Imports from Hongkong showed a decline of R6 lakhs and amounted to R39 lakhs. This decline was mainly due to a fall in the imports of raw silk which totalled 107,000 lbs. valued at R2 lakhs in 1934-35 as compared with 303,000 lbs. valued at R8 lakhs in 1933-34. In exports there was a more substantial reduction from R1,12 lakhs to R60 lakhs. There was a further decline in the number of gunny bags exported from 19 millions valued at R44 lakhs to 11 millions valued at R27 lakhs. Exports of coal also decreased from 99,000 tons to 55,000 tons, the value figure falling from R6½ lakhs to R3⅓ lakhs. The total value of the exports of drugs and medicines remained stationary at R4 lakhs. There was a sharp recession in the exports of rice, not in the husk, from 52,000 tons (R27 lakhs) to 3,000 tons (R2 lakhs). Exports of jute, raw, showed an increase while those of fishmaws and sharkfins decreased slightly.

The Union of South Africa (Imports R25 lakhs, Exports R1,44 lakhs).—The total trade with the Union of South Africa rose by R21 lakhs to R1,69 lakhs, imports declining from R26 lakhs to R25 lakhs while exports increased from R1,22 lakhs to R1,44 lakhs. On the import side, coal showed a small decline from 36,000 tons valued at R5 lakhs to 32,000 tons valued at R4¾ lakhs. Imports of barks for tanning declined in value from R14 lakhs to R13 lakhs, but in quantity there was an increase from 266,000 cwts. to 280,000 cwts. Under exports, shipments of rice, not in the husk, advanced in quantity from 25,300 tons to 25,900 tons and in value from R21 lakhs to R25 lakhs in 1934-35. Exports of vegetable oils and provisions showed slight decreases. There was a noticeable increase in the exports of jute bags, shipments of which amounted to 24 millions valued at R66 lakhs as against 15 millions valued at R46 lakhs in the preceding year.

Foreign Countries.

Foreign Countries.

The following tables show the imports from and exports to the principal European and other foreign countries :—

Imports.

Countries	1913-14	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35
European Countries—	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Union of Socialist Soviet Republics	6	37	1,64	1,57
Sweden	52	96	1,02	99
Norway	23	66	61	50
Germany	12,67	10,39	8,88	10,11
Netherlands	1,55	1,69	1,82	1,30
Belgium	4,26	3,42	2,66	2,16
France	8,69	2,04	1,51	1,53
Spain	19	25	21	24
Switzerland	69	1,29	1,02	1,34
Italy	2,20	3,95	2,91	3,02
Austria	4,29	65	52	53
Hungary		5	11	8
Turkey, European	1	..	..	1
Turkey, Asiatic	57	..	1	1
Other Countries	15	3,11	2,22	1,94
Total European Countries	30,08	28,83	25,14	25,33
Other Foreign Countries—				
Egypt	30	96	68	1,67
Iraq	—	43	39	52
Iran	71	1,93	1,45	2,09
Java	10,75	3,74	2,39	1,91
China	1,71	2,95	2,23	2,07
Japan	4,78	20,48	16,36	20,80
United States of America	4,79	11,25	7,18	8,42
Other Countries	2,06	2,63	1,83	4,13
Total other Foreign Countries	25,10	44,37	32,51	41,61

Direction of Trade.

Exports.

Countries	1913-14	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35
European Countries—	₹ (lakhs)	₹ (lakhs)	₹ (lakhs)	₹ (lakhs)
Union of Socialist Soviet Republics	2,47	34	8	8
Sweden	42	24	34	38
Norway	5	32	38	36
Germany	26,42	8,66	9,92	7,20
Netherlands	4,42	4,16	4,24	3,35
Belgium	12,10	4,04	4,51	4,32
France	17,72	8,13	7,43	5,36
Spain	2,23	1,37	1,41	1,39
Switzerland	..	1	1	2
Italy	7,89	4,73	5,83	5,87
Austria	10,01	..	..	1
Hungary		..	..	2
Turkey, European	11	18	20	16
Turkey, Asiatic	2,94	19	18	17
Other Countries	73	98	1,29	1,81
"For orders" Cargoes	—	—	—	15
Total European Countries	87,51	33,35	35,82	30,65
Other Foreign Countries—				
Egypt	2,27	1,12	1,21	1,29
Iraq	—	79	66	58
Iran	1,41	83	85	48
Java	1,95	74	47	50
China	5,71	3,58	4,46	2,63
Japan	22,69	14,05	12,78	24,36
United States of America	21,85	9,99	14,41	13,13
Cuba	56	75	67	65
Argentina	3,14	2,83	2,28	2,74
Chile	1,06	17	28	25
Other Countries	6,34	5,87	5,98	6,44
"For orders" Cargoes	—	—	—	3
Total other Foreign Countries	66,98	40,72	44,05	53,08

Foreign Countries.

Japan (Imports R20,80 lakhs, Exports R24,36 lakhs).—The total trade with Japan showed an increase of R16,02 lakhs as compared with the value recorded in 1933-34. The increase in imports was R4,44 lakhs, and in exports R11,58 lakhs. On the import side, the principal items of trade were cotton manufactures (R7,05 lakhs), artificial silk (R2,71 lakhs), silk manufactures (R2,09 lakhs), wool manufactures (R1,36 lakhs), glass and glassware (R64 lakhs), hardware (R32 lakhs), mixed or yellow metal for sheathing (R28 lakhs), earthenware and porcelain (R26 lakhs), raw silk (R21 lakhs), boots and shoes (R20 lakhs), rubber manufactures and copper wrought (R19 lakhs each), electrical instruments and apparatus (R17 lakhs), and machinery and millwork (R11 lakhs). These together represented 75 per cent of the total imports in 1934-35 as compared with 76 per cent in 1933-34. Imports of cotton manufactures increased in value from R6,19 lakhs to R7,05 lakhs. It will be seen from the table on the margin that considerable increases were recorded under grey and coloured goods, while white goods showed a decrease. Imports of cotton twist and yarn while declining from 11·7 million lbs. to 11·3 million lbs., showed an increase in value from R96 lakhs to R1,16 lakhs. There was a decrease of R19 lakhs under cotton hosiery. The value of the imports of silk manufactures declined from R2,11 lakhs to R2,09 lakhs. Imports of artificial silk goods, however, advanced from R1,56 lakhs to R2,71 lakhs, substantial increases being recorded under piecegoods made entirely of artificial silk and artificial silk yarn. There was a very noticeable increase in the value of woollen manufactures imported which advanced from R33 lakhs to R1,36 lakhs. Imports of boots and shoes decreased from 7 million pairs valued at R32 lakhs to 4 million pairs valued at R20 lakhs. Imports of glass and glassware improved from R57 lakhs to R64 lakhs while those of earthenware and porcelain remained constant at R26 lakhs. There was a decrease under hardware from R35 lakhs to R32 lakhs. Imports of mixed or yellow metal for sheathing increased from 95,000 cwts. to 105,000 cwts. in quantity and in value from R26 lakhs to R28 lakhs.

(In thousands of yards)

	1913-14	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35
Grey . .	7,108	185,216	243,949	141,626	193,753
White . .	58	59,820	120,354	75,177	40,262
Coloured, etc.	1,735	94,668	214,226	124,046	139,759

Of the exports to Japan, the most important item is raw cotton, and this was responsible for 87 per cent of the total exports to Japan in 1934-35 as against 83 per cent in 1933-34. The shipments during the year under review amounted to 359,000 tons valued at R21,08 lakhs as compared with 182,600 tons valued at R10,53 lakhs in the preceding year. Despatches of pig iron advanced from 183,800 tons (R40 lakhs) to 245,600 tons (R54 lakhs), and those of pig lead from 150,600 cwts. (R17 lakhs) to 375,100 cwts. (R40½ lakhs). Shipments of raw jute increased from 17,000 tons to 23,000 tons in quantity and in value from R23½ lakhs to R32 lakhs. Oilcakes showed a decline from 21,000 tons to 17,000 tons with a decrease in value by R1 lakh to R6 lakhs. 48,000 cwts. of shellac valued at R29 lakhs were exported in 1934-35 as against 31,000 cwts. valued at R10 lakhs in the preceding year. Shipments of gunny bags advanced from 6·2 millions (R14 lakhs) to 18·2 millions (R41 lakhs). Increases were also noticeable in the exports of rice, tobacco, hides and skins, and manures (chiefly bonemeal). On the other hand, a small decrease was recorded in the exports of sandalwood.

United States of America (Imports R8,42 lakhs, Exports R13,13 lakhs).—Compared with 1933-34, the value of the total trade with this country showed a slight decline of R4 lakhs. There was a fall of R1,28 lakhs in the total value of the exports to the United States of America (from R14,41 lakhs to R13,13 lakhs), while there was an improvement of R1,24 lakhs in the case of imports therefrom (from R7,18 lakhs to R8,42 lakhs). Turning to imports, there was a further decrease in the receipts of American cotton which in the year under review amounted to 2,000 tons valued at R16 lakhs as against 45,800 tons valued at R3,85 lakhs in 1932-33, and 8,000 tons valued at R64 lakhs in the preceding year. There was also a falling off by R16 lakhs in the imports of mineral oils. Imports of kerosene oil decreased from 2·3 million gallons (R13 lakhs) to 0·9 million gallons (R6 lakhs) and those of lubricating oils from 13·8 million gallons (R1,00 lakhs) to 13·1 million gallons (R92 lakhs). There were no imports of petrol in 1933-34 but in the year under review 35,000 gallons valued at R32,000 were received. The value of the imports of motor vehicles rose further from R73 lakhs to R1,61 lakhs. The number of cars imported increased from 2,227 to 5,564 and that of omnibuses from 3,692 to 6,559. Imports of machinery and millwork also rose from R81 lakhs to R1,15 lakhs. Receipts of tobacco leaf decreased from 2·1 million lbs. valued at R26 lakhs to 1·8 million lbs. valued at R25 lakhs. There was a decrease in the imports of cotton piecegoods from 16 million yards valued at R17 lakhs to 1 million yards valued at R2 lakhs. Imports of copper, wrought, advanced from 11,000 cwts. valued at R2 lakhs to 94,000 cwts. valued at R24 lakhs. The value of the imports of rubber manufactures remained constant at R21 lakhs. There were noticeable increases under hardware, aluminium, instruments, chemicals, provisions and toilet requisites.

On the export side the decline occurred mostly under jute manufactures, raw hides and skins, and linseed. The value of jute manufactures exported amounted to R6,11 lakhs as against R6,77 lakhs in the preceding year. Shipments of jute cloth decreased from 647 million yards valued at R6,59 lakhs to 609 million yards valued at R5,93 lakhs, but exports of gunny bags increased from 8·1 millions valued at R12 lakhs to 12 millions valued at R18 lakhs. Despatches of raw jute amounted to 52,000 tons valued at R76 lakhs, these figures being almost the same as for the preceding year. Exports of lac decreased in quantity from 214,000 cwts. to 152,000 cwts. but the value of the shipments increased from R63 lakhs to R85 lakhs. Exports of linseed amounted to 65,000 tons valued at R85 lakhs as compared with 84,000 tons valued at R1,09 lakhs in 1933-34. There was also a noticeable decrease under raw hides and skins. Despatches of goat skins, representing the bulk of the shipments, declined from 11,600 tons (R1,52 lakhs) to 9,600 tons (R1,07 lakhs). The shipments of tanned or dressed hides and skins, however, advanced in quantity from 129 tons (R5 lakhs) to 137 tons (R4 lakhs).

Germany (Imports R10,11 lakhs, Exports R7,06 lakhs).—Imports from Germany increased by R1,23 lakhs to R10,11 lakhs while exports thereto fell by R2,72 lakhs to R7,20 lakhs. The extent of the transactions during the past four years as compared with the pre-war average is shown below :—

——	Pre-War average	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Imports	9,35	10,20	10,39	8,88	10,11
Exports, including re-exports .	22,36	10,35	8,66	9,92	7,20

Foreign Countries.

The trade in the principal articles imported from Germany is shown in the following table :—

—	Units	Pre-War average (1909-10 to 1913-14)	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35
Alizarine and other coaltar dyes	lbs. (000)	11,671	6,787	8,778	13,434
	R (000)	77,20	1,03,28	1,35,20	1,90,63
Iron and steel	Tons	136,000	22,000	23,000	31,000
	R (000)	1,55,02	45,41	41,51	54,46
Brass and copper	Cwts.	188,000	448,800	279,000	365,000
	R (000)	94,97	1,47,26	82,61	94,87
Hardware	R (000)	57,24	1,07,98	86,14	95,39
Machinery and millwork	R (000)	30,27	98,06	1,31,77	1,26,58
Glass and glassware	R (000)	23,69	17,72	13,44	13,92
Liquors— Ale, beer and porter	Gallons (000)	521	508	376	365
	R (000)	13,14	14,33	10,60	9,82
Spirit	Gallons (000)	148	11	12	14
	R (000)	5,43	2,46	3,40	3,95
TOTAL LIQUORS	Gallons (000)	687	523	394	385
	R (000)	19,41	17,24	14,57	14,32
Paper and pasteboard— Printing paper	Cwts.	66,700	60,900	62,000	75,200
	R (000)	7,15	8,68	7,74	8,99
TOTAL PAPER AND PASTEBOARD	Cwts (000)	—	188	124	171
	R (000)	21,82	30,12	20,18	26,09
Woollen manufactures	R (000)	90,62	24,37	15,80	19,15
Salt	Tons	57,800	57,400	56,300	60,200
	R (000)	9,46	9,70	8,43	9,75
Sugar 16 D.S. and above (*including* beet)	Tons	1,700	300	50	151
	R (000)	3,42	33	6	18
Haberdashery and millinery	R (000)	22,10	13,16	9,71	8,02
Cotton manufactures—					
Hosiery	R (000)	15,96	1,48	1,68	1,25
Coloured piecegoods	Yds. (000)	4,016	587	47	185
	R (000)	22,30	4,97	33	1,15
Blankets	lbs. (000)	9,843*	27	..	117
	R (000)	53,28*	9	..	44
TOTAL COTTON MANUFACTURES, *including* twist and yarn.	R (000)	83,71	8,92	2,95	4,39
Artificial silk manufactures, *including* yarn.	R (000)	—	11,79	6,79	2,61
Goods of silk, mixed with other materials.	Yds. (000)	1,514	258	243	397
	R (000)	15,89	3,77	3,06	3,88

* Two years' average only.

Direction of Trade.

The following table shows the principal articles exported to Germany :—

—	Units	Pre-War average (1909-10 to 1913-14)	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35
Jute, raw	Tons	164,400	121,710	165,411	132,663
	R (000)	4,90,40	2,11,71	2,42,05	1,93,51
Grain, pulse and flour—					
Rice	Tons	344,600	228,100	246,100	157,400
	R (000)	3,41,37	1,54,97	1,38,45	88,05
Wheat	Tons	16,300	..	..	..
	R (000)	17,37	..	..	..
Total (*including* other sorts)	Tons	463,800	214,500	252,684	158,800
	R (000)	4,43,30	1,47,17	1,43,37	89,44
Cotton, raw	Tons	62,600	27,300	43,900	27,400
	R (000)	4,45,06	1,34,22	2,09,52	1,36,81
Seeds	Tons	177,500	70,800	125,700	79,300
	R (000)	3,45,50	1,07,16	1,52,46	89,40
Hides and skins, raw	Tons	18,600	4,000	6,000	5,500
	R (000)	2,53,97	28,30	47,23	33,25
Lac	Cwts.	83,200	55,600	58,600	47,400
	R (000)	37,67	14,41	14,53	18,82
Coir manufactures	Tons	10,500	5,100	6,500	5,300
	R (000)	22,55	10,61	12,98	10,60
Bones (for manufacturing purposes)	Tons	10,400*	3,600	3,100	4,900
	R (000)	7,59*	3,07	2,13	3,18
Hemp, raw	Cwts.	56,900	56,500	66,700	48,900
	R (000)	8,48	6,08	6,08	4,09

* Represent figures for bones crushed, uncrushed and bonemeal.

Comparing the figures for 1934-35 with the preceding year, it will be seen that under imports, there were increases of R55 lakhs under dyes, R13 lakhs under iron and steel, R12 lakhs under brass and copper, R9 lakhs under hardware, R6 lakhs under paper and pasteboard, R3 lakhs under woollen manufactures and about R1 lakh under salt, and decreases under machinery and millwork (—R5 lakhs) and artificial silk (—R4 lakhs). There was a general falling off in the case of exports, the principal decreases being raw jute (—R49 lakhs), rice (—R50 lakhs), raw cotton (—R73 lakhs), seeds (—R63 lakhs), and hides and skins, raw (—R14 lakhs).

Belgium (Imports R2,16 lakhs, Exports R4,32 lakhs).—The total value of India's trade with Belgium amounted to R6,48 lakhs as compared with R7,17 lakhs in the preceding year. The decline was due to a falling off in the value of both imports and exports, the former from R2,66 lakhs to R2,16 lakhs and the latter from R4,51 lakhs to R4,32 lakhs. The variations under the principal articles imported from Belgium are shown in the following table :—

	1932-33 R (lakhs)	1933-34 R (lakhs)	1934-35 R (lakhs)
Iron and steel	123	84	88
Cotton manufactures	3	1	2
Precious stones	69	55	34
Machinery and millwork	39	43	17
Glass and glassware	15	11	13
Vehicles	4	3	7

On the export side, raw jute showed an increase from 56,000 tons to 60,000 tons in quantity and the value from R83 lakhs to R85 lakhs. Exports of raw cotton showed a further recovery, the shipments during the year

amounting to 27,300 tons valued at R1,48 lakhs as against 25,800 tons valued at R1,43 lakhs in 1933-34. Shipments of zinc or spelter and raw hemp also advanced from 1,229,000 cwts. and 111,000 cwts. to 1,373,000 cwts. and 118,000 cwts. in quantity but the value fell from R29·7 lakhs and R11·2 lakhs to R24·2 lakhs and R10·9 lakhs respectively. Exports of rice, not in the husk decreased from 41,000 tons to 20,000 tons in quantity and from R15 lakhs to R8 lakhs in value. Increases were noticeable under oilcakes and groundnuts while exports of raw hides and skins, lac, paraffin wax and gunny bags declined in comparison with the previous year.

France (Imports R1,53 lakhs, Exports R5,36 lakhs).—The trade with France fell from R8,94 lakhs to R6,89 lakhs. While exports fell by R2,07 lakhs to R5,36 lakhs, imports improved from R1,51 lakhs to R1,53 lakhs. The principal articles imported from France were liquors, metals, rubber manufactures, woollen manufactures, drugs and medicines, and dyeing and tanning substances. The variations in the trade under these heads are shown in the table below :—

	1932-33 R (lakhs)	1933-34 R (lakhs)	1934-35 R (lakhs)
Liquors	26	29	32
Metals	15	15	15
Rubber manufactures	11	6	1
Woollen manufactures	43	18	5
Drugs and medicines	11	10	10
Dyeing and tanning substances	10	2	4
Postal articles	9	8	8

On the export side, the principal commodities were, as usual, coffee, groundnuts, linseed, raw cotton, raw jute, hides and skins, and manganese ore. Exports of groundnuts declined from 188,000 tons to 99,000 tons and in value from R2,33 lakhs to R1,17 lakhs. Shipments of linseed fell from 43,000 tons valued at R51 lakhs to 14,000 tons valued at R17 lakhs and those of raw cotton from 29,000 tons valued at R1,53 lakhs to 26,000 tons valued at R1,35 lakhs. Shipments of raw jute also decreased from 84,000 tons valued at R1,25 lakhs to 83,000 tons valued at R1,22 lakhs. Exports of raw hides and skins were valued at R9 lakhs as against R19 lakhs in 1933-34. Shipments of coffee declined from 60,000 cwts. to 53,000 cwts. in quantity and from R31 lakhs to R25 lakhs in value. The quantity of manganese ore exported increased from 61,000 tons to 113,000 tons and the value thereof from R11 lakhs to R18 lakhs. Increases were noticed under rice, not in the husk, essential oils and manures, while there were decreases under gram and castor seed.

Italy (Imports R3,02 lakhs, Exports R5,87 lakhs).—The total value of the trade with Italy advanced from R8,74 lakhs to R8,89 lakhs. The improvement was due to increases both on the import and export sides. The value of woollen manufactures imported rose from R61 lakhs to R71 lakhs. Imports of woollen blankets advanced to 6 million lbs. valued at R50 lakhs from 5 million lbs. valued at R38 lakhs in 1933-34, but those of woollen piecegoods fell from 2·1 million yards valued at R23 lakhs to 0·2 million yards valued at R3·5 lakhs. There was an increase of R13 lakhs under unspecified descriptions of woollen manufactures. Cotton manufactures showed an

improvement from R2 lakhs to R9 lakhs. Imports under this head, as usual consisted mainly of coloured, printed or dyed goods, the receipts of which increased from 0·4 million yards valued at R1⅛ lakhs to 1·8 million yards valued at R6 lakhs. Under artificial silk yarn there was an increase of 2·2 million lbs. in quantity and of about R9 lakhs in value. Under piecegoods of artificial silk and mixtures of cotton and artificial silk there was a reduction of 2 million yards in quantity and of R8 lakhs in value. There were slight decreases under fruits and vegetables and chemicals. On the export side, there was an improvement of 3,000 tons (from 47,000 tons to 50,000 tons) under raw cotton, the corresponding increase in value being R16 lakhs (from R2,39 lakhs to R2,55 lakhs). Shipments of oilseeds dropped from 120,000 tons to 71,000 tons in quantity and from R1,47 lakhs to R83 lakhs in value. Consignments of groundnuts totalled 54,000 tons (R59 lakhs) as against 72,000 tons (R84 lakhs) in 1933-34 and those of linseed 10,100 tons (R13 lakhs) as compared with 21,700 tons (R31 lakhs) in the preceding year. Exports of raw jute rose from 65,000 tons to 87,000 tons in quantity and in value from R96 lakhs to R1,27 lakhs. Despatches of raw cow hides also advanced in quantity from 3,600 tons to 4,600 tons and in value from R16 lakhs to R22 lakhs. Shipments of rice, however, declined from 26,000 tons to 25,000 tons in quantity, but the value rose from R15 lakhs to R17 lakhs. There were also smaller shipments of coffee during the year which amounted to 5,900 cwts. (R3 lakhs) as against 8,800 cwts. (R4½ lakhs) in the previous year.

Netherlands (Imports R1,30 lakhs, Exports R3,35 lakhs).—The total value of the trade with the Netherlands amounted to R4,65 lakhs in 1934-35 as compared with R6,06 lakhs in the preceding year. Imports fell by R52 lakhs to R1,30 lakhs and exports by R89 lakhs to R3,35 lakhs. Imports of machinery (mainly sugar machinery) decreased from R68 lakhs to R9 lakhs. Imports of provisions during the year were valued at R25½ lakhs as against R24 lakhs in 1933-34. There was also a slight improvement in the imports of vegetable products, the value of which was returned at R82,000 as against R67,000 in the preceding year. Imports of electrical instruments showed an increase of R2 lakhs. Imports of cotton piecegoods advanced from 1·6 million yards valued at R4½ lakhs to 2·2 million yards valued at R6 lakhs. Imports of precious stones slightly improved from R¾ lakh to R1½ lakhs in 1934-35. Imports of drugs and medicines showed a decrease from R7 lakhs to R6½ lakhs. There was an improvement of R½ lakh under paper and pasteboard. On the export side, shipments of groundnuts advanced from 101,000 tons to 115,000 tons in quantity and from R1,22 lakhs to R1,27 lakhs in value. The quantity of rice exported fell from 80,900 tons to 62,400 tons and the value from R43 lakhs to R39 lakhs. The value of the shipments of oilcakes declined by R15 lakhs to R9 lakhs and those of raw cotton and raw jute by R15 lakhs and R18 lakhs to R39 lakhs and R30 lakhs respectively.

Java (Imports R1,91 lakhs, Exports R50 lakhs).—Compared with 1933-34 there was a decline of R48 lakhs under imports and an increase of R3 lakhs under exports during the year under review. Imports of sugar (which represented 86 per cent of the total imports) receded from 196,800 tons (R1,99 lakhs) to 176,400 tons (R1,64 lakhs) of which 176,000 tons represented sugar 23 D. S.

and above as against 194,400 tons in 1933-34. Imports of molasses declined from 2,400 tons to 400 tons only. There were also smaller receipts of denatured spirit which were valued at R5½ lakhs as against R7 lakhs in 1933-34. On the export side, shipments of jute gunny bags fell off from 13 millions (R34 lakhs) to 10 millions (R26 lakhs). Shipments of rice advanced from 4,000 tons (R2 lakhs) to 26,000 tons (R15 lakhs).

China (Imports R2,07 lakhs, Exports R2,63 lakhs).—Imports from China decreased by R16 lakhs to R2,07 lakhs and exports to that country by R1,83 lakhs to R2,63 lakhs. The recession in the case of imports was due to the fall under raw silk. Imports of raw silk during the year amounted to 1·2 million lbs. valued at R33 lakhs as compared with 1·8 million lbs. valued at R56 lakhs in 1933-34. Imports of silk yarn, noils and warps fell from 615,000 lbs. (R15 lakhs) to 492,000 lbs. (R13 lakhs); there was also a heavy decline under silk piecegoods which fell from 5·7 million yards to 4·5 million yards in quantity and from R29 lakhs to R19 lakhs in value. Imports of cotton twist and yarn advanced in quantity from 10·2 million lbs. to 12·7 million lbs., and in value from R65 lakhs to R92 lakhs. Cotton piecegoods (mainly coloured) showed an increase from 160,000 yards valued at R25,000 to 1·2 million yards valued at R2 lakhs. Imports of tea (principally green) declined from 3·0 million lbs. valued at R16 lakhs to 1·4 million lbs. valued at R9 lakhs. On the export side, there was an improvement in the shipments of rice from 170,600 tons valued at R93 lakhs to 173,000 tons valued at R97 lakhs. Exports of raw cotton declined heavily from 60,100 tons valued at R3,22 lakhs to 25,300 tons valued at R1,29 lakhs. There were increases of R4 lakhs under paraffin wax and of R1⅓ lakhs under raw jute. Shipments of gunny bags advanced from 0·6 millions valued at R1⅓ lakhs to 1·2 millions valued at R2¾ lakhs. Exports of gunny cloth, however, receded in quantity from 1·5 million yards to 1·1 million yards.

Iraq (Imports R52 lakhs, Exports R58 lakhs).—The value of the imports from Iraq advanced from R39 lakhs to R52 lakhs while that of the exports to that country declined from R66 lakhs to R58 lakhs. Imports of dates advanced in value from R20 lakhs in 1933-34 to R36 lakhs in the year under review. This increase was somewhat counterbalanced by a decline in the imports of barley (R1 lakh) and of raw hides and skins (R1 lakh).

The principal commodities exported to Iraq are shown in the table below :—

	1932-33 R(000)	1933-34 R(000)	1934-35 R(000)
Cotton manufactures (mainly piece-goods)	17,87	12,89	9,17
Jute manufactures	3,74	3,80	4,03
Tea	2,49	2,66	2,52
Pepper	64	28	33

South America (Imports R13 lakhs, Exports R3,77 lakhs).—The imports from South America have, in recent years, been of very small magnitude. The imports in 1933-34 were valued at only R67,000. The year under review saw a receipt of 1,300 tons of raw cotton valued at R12 lakhs from Peru. In the preceding year imports of raw cotton from South American countries had amounted only to 45 tons (R37,000). Besides raw cotton the principal items of import were nitrate of soda 695 tons (R64,200) and

canned provisions 430 cwts. (₹10,000). On the export side, the principal commodity shipped was, as usual, jute manufactures. Of the total shipments of gunny bags, Argentina took 2·9 millions (8·8 millions), Chile 4·1 millions (12·3 millions) and Peru 7·5 millions (6·6 millions), the figures in brackets representing the corresponding exports in the preceding year. The total shipments of gunny cloth to Argentina amounted to 229 million yards and those to Peru to 4 million yards as compared with 170 million and 3 million yards respectively in 1933-34. Purchases of gunny cloth by Uruguay declined from 10 million yards to 8 million yards. Exports of raw jute to Brazil decreased from 19,000 tons to 18,000 tons, while those to Argentina increased from 8,500 tons to 9,000 tons. Under paraffin wax, the total shipments to Argentina amounted to 462 tons, and those to Chile 1,327 tons, as compared with 590 and 406 tons respectively in the preceding year. There was a very noticeable improvement in the exports of tea to Chile which went up from 2,000 lbs. to 1,490,000 lbs.

CHAPTER V.

Foreign Sea-borne Trade of the Maritime States in Kathiawar.

The preceding chapters in this Review have dealt with the trade recorded at British Indian ports. A fairly considerable volume of trade, however, passes through the ports in the maritime States in Kathiawar, *viz.*, Bhavnagar, Nawanagar, Morvi, Baroda, Porbandar, Junagad and Jafarabad, and the picture of India's foreign trade would not be complete without taking this trade into account. From the point of view of British India, the foreign trade of Kathiawar is of special interest as the larger portion of the imports of foreign merchandise into these States ultimately finds its way into British India across the Viramgam-Dhandhuka land customs line.

The volume of the trade passing through these ports, however, bears only a small proportion to the volume of trade recorded at British Indian ports. The total imports into the Kathiawar ports in 1934-35 were, on the basis of the recorded values, 4 per cent of the imports in the same year into British Indian ports; while the proportion for exports was only about 1 per cent. Taking imports and exports together, the total value of the trade *viâ* the Kathiawar ports was 2 per cent of the total value of the trade recorded in the British Indian trade returns.

The statistics of the maritime trade of the Kathiawar ports are available only from 1931-32. The following is a summary view of the total trade during the 3 years ending 1934-35 :—

(In thousands of Rupees)

	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35
Total value of imports of foreign merchandise .	4,13,57	4,17,80	5,19,11
Total value of exports of Indian merchandise ..	80,91	2,46,49	1,49,25
Total value of exports of foreign merchandise .	5	1,30	2,36

It will be seen that the imports into these States are much in excess of the exports therefrom. In 1933-34, the imports were valued at ₹4,18 lakhs and the exports at ₹2,46 lakhs but in 1934-35, imports rose by a crore to ₹5,19 lakhs while exports fell almost to the same extent and dropped to ₹1,49 lakhs. Re-exports were insignificant. The following statement shows the extent of the transit trade in imported foreign merchandise :—

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35
(1) Imports into the Kathiawar States by sea from foreign countries	4,14	4,18	5,19
(2) Imports of foreign merchandise from Kathiawar into British India across the land customs line	3,09	2,83	3,55
(3) Percentage of (2) on (1)	74·8	67·8	68·4

Imports.

It will be seen that only from 25 to 32 per cent of the total imports of foreign merchandise was retained in Kathiawar.

Imports.

The following table shows the value of the principal articles of foreign merchandise imported by sea into the Kathiawar States during each of the 3 years ending 1934-35 with the percentage which the value of the imports under each head in 1934-35 bears to the total value of the imports in that year :—

(In thousands of Rupees)

	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	Percentage on total value of imports of merchandise in 1934-35
Cotton, raw	1,43,25	1,14,25	1,14,22	22·0
Cotton manufactures	13,77	19,08	62,70	12·1
Sugar	76,53	75,11	96,58	18·6
Metals and Ores	63,08	78,10	87,04	16·8
Machinery and Millwork	21,12	24,61	16,48	3·2
Chemicals	12,87	15,35	16,03	3·1
Oils	2,67	11,39	13,22	2·5
Paper and Pasteboard	6,87	6,58	10,77	2·1
Vehicles	8,89	7,84	10,71	2·0
Fruits and Vegetables	12,62	5,64	10,25	2·0
Artificial Silk	2,52	7,17	9,27	1·8
Hardware	5,64	6,59	7,53	1·4
Starch, Dextrine and Farina	4,60	5,23	6,72	1·2
Instruments, apparatus and appliances	5,24	6,61	6,04	1·2
China Clay	3,02	3,15	1,34	0·3
All other articles	30,88	31,10	50,21	9·7
Total Imports	4,13,57	4,17,80	5,19,11	100

It will be seen that imports of *raw cotton* accounted for as much as 22 per cent of the total value of the imports in 1934-35. The recorded value, *viz.*, R1,14 lakhs was about the same as in 1933-34 but in quantity the imports fell from 15,446 tons to 13,587 tons. The imports were mainly derived from British East Africa and Egypt.

The next important item, *Sugar*, accounted for 18·6 per cent of the total value of imports in 1934-35. Compared with 1933-34, the imports in 1934-35 rose from 73,000 tons to 111,000 tons in quantity and from R75 lakhs to R96½ lakhs in value. The bulk of the supplies came from Java. A quantity of 7,000 tons of beet sugar was received, of which 3,000 tons came from the United Kingdom and 4,000 tons from Poland.

Metals and Ores accounted for 16·8 per cent of the imports. The recorded value under this head in 1934-35 was R87 lakhs as against R78 lakhs in the preceding year. About 83 per cent of the imports related to iron and steel materials. Compared with 1933-34 the imports of iron and steel materials rose from 50,000 tons to 58,000 tons in quantity and from R64 lakhs to R72

lakhs in value. The imports were mainly from the United Kingdom, Belgium and Germany, their share in the total imports in 1934-35 being roughly 45·5, 29·2 and 11·4 per cent respectively.

Cotton manufactures accounted for 12·1 per cent of the total imports in 1934-35. The imports of these goods (consisting mostly of piecegoods) in 1933-34 were valued at R19 lakhs only, but in the year under review they rose sharply and amounted to about R63 lakhs. The total value of piecegoods, excluding fents, imported in 1934-35 was R58 lakhs, the quantity which this value represented being 33·6 million yards. As compared with the preceding year there was a rise by R41 lakhs in value, and by 25 million yards in quantity. Imports under the three main categories, grey, white and coloured, printed or dyed, were 7, 16, and 10 million yards valued at R8, R30, and R20 lakhs respectively. The United Kingdom and Japan were the principal suppliers, their respective shares in 1934-35 being 24 and 9 million yards valued at R45·8 and R11·7 lakhs. While the figures for the year under each of the three descriptions showed increases as compared with 1933-34, the rise was most marked in the case of white and grey goods. Grey goods showed a rise from 1·7 to 7·1 million yards, white goods from 3·2 to 16·2 million yards and coloured, printed or dyed goods from 4·2 to 10·3 million yards. Under plain greys, 3·7 million yards were imported during the year under review, as compared with 1·7 million yards in the preceding year. The imports of bordered grey totalled 3·4 million yards and it is under this head that the bulk of the increase under greys occurred. The share of the United Kingdom in plain greys and bordered were 2·6 and 1·6 million yards, and that of Japan 1·1 and 1·8 million yards respectively. Under white goods there was a remarkable increase in the share of the United Kingdom from 2 million yards to 13·6 million yards, while Japan's share improved, though to a much less extent, from 1·1 to 2·5 million yards. Under coloured, printed or dyed goods, the United Kingdom's share advanced from 3·4 million yards to 6·4 million yards and that of Japan from 0·9 million yards to 3·8 million yards. Imports of fents of all descriptions amounted in value to R2·3 lakhs. Imports of cotton fents in the preceding year had amounted in value only to R23,000.

All other imports together accounted for 30·5 per cent of the total value of the imports in 1934-35 and were of smaller importance individually. Of these chemicals (R16 lakhs), Machinery and Millwork (R16 lakhs), Oils, mainly mineral (R13 lakhs), Paper and pasteboard (R11 lakhs), Vehicles (R11 lakhs), Fruits and vegetables (R10 lakhs) and Artificial Silk (R9 lakhs) deserve mention.

Under Chemicals, imports of bleaching materials (R5 lakhs), and sodium compounds (R8 lakhs) may be noticed. The imports of chemicals were mostly from the United Kingdom (R10 lakhs) and Germany (R4 lakhs). Under machinery and millwork, there were imports to the value of R2¼ lakhs under railway locomotive engines and tenders and parts, and of R4 lakhs under cotton machinery. The imports under this head were derived mostly from the United Kingdom (R12 lakhs) and Germany (R2½ lakhs). Imports of kerosene, mostly from the United States of America amounted to 1·8 million gallons and of petrol to 515,000 gallons (mostly from the United States of America and Roumania). Imports of coconut oil amounted to 85,800 gallons (R82,000)

and of linseed oil to 74,200 gallons (R1·5 lakhs). Imports of paper were valued at R8 lakhs (of which R3 lakhs related to old newspapers in bales and bags) and of pasteboard, mill-board, etc., at over R2 lakhs. Imports of motor cars numbered 241 as against 180 in the preceding year, of which 161 were consigned from the United States of America and the rest from the United Kingdom; while the number of motor omnibuses, lorries, etc., received was 76 as against 32 in the preceding year, receipts from the United Kingdom being 29 and from the United States of America 44. Imports of dates were valued at nearly R10 lakhs. Imports of piecegoods made entirely of artificial silk declined from 3·1 million yards to 2·8 million yards but those of piecegoods of cotton and artificial silk improved from 298,000 yards to nearly 1·2 million yards. Japan was the principal supplier of artificial silk piecegoods.

The following table shows the shares of the principal supplying countries in the total value of imports during the three years ending 1934-35 :—

(In thousands of Rupees)

	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	Percentage share in 1934-35.
United Kingdom	87,91	1,14,78	1,44,59	27·9
Java	71,08	61,65	91,05	17·5
British East Africa	1,17,84	86,35	79,49	15·3
Germany	37,74	33,76	39,64	7·6
Japan	10,14	19,65	38,40	7·4
Egypt	21,61	27,72	33,70	6·5
Belgium	25,12	23,60	23,75	4·6
United States of America	9,57	8,67	13,30	2·6
Other countries	32,56	41,62	55,19	10·6
TOTAL	4,13,57	4,17,80	5,19,11	100

The share of the different States in the total value of imports during these years is given in the following table :—

(In thousands of Rupees)

	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	Percentage share in 1934-35
Bhavnagar	2,33,27	2,29,95	2,95,71	56·96
Nawanagar	71,95	59,57	72,06	13·88
Morvi	19,92	24,89	45,21	8·71
Baroda	58,68	48,87	43,23	8·33
Porbandar	15,94	27,08	40,60	7·82
Junagad	13,45	23,21	19,83	3·82
Jafarabad	36	4,23	2,47	0·48
TOTAL	4,13,57	4,17,80	5,19,11	100

Exports.

As stated already the volume of the export trade is much smaller than that of the import trade. In the year under review exports amounted in

value to R1,49 lakhs only which meant a considerable drop from the 1933-34 figure of R2,46 lakhs. The principal articles of exports are raw cotton, seeds, groundnut cake, wool raw, and ghi; the remaining articles together amounted to only 4 per cent of the total exports in 1934-35. The following table shows the comparative importance of the principal articles exported during the 3 years ending 1934-35 :—

(In thousands of Rupees)

	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	Percentage on total value of exports of merchandise in 1934-35
Cotton raw	34,29	1,71,33	57,80	38·7
Seeds	20,19	38,86	43,32	29·0
Groundnut cake	12,14	15,13	22,61	15·2
Wool raw	6,51	13,80	15,35	10·3
Ghi	4,21	3,41	4,44	3·0
All other articles	3,57	3,96	5,73	3·8
TOTAL EXPORTS	80,91	2,46,49	1,49,25	100

Raw Cotton accounted for 38·7 per cent of the total value of exports in 1934-35. Compared with 1933-34 the exports in the year under review fell heavily from 25,000 tons to 10,000 tons in quantity and from R1,71 lakhs to R58 lakhs in value. Belgium was the largest purchaser accounting for 3,000 tons valued at R16 lakhs. Then came Germany with 2,300 tons valued at R13 lakhs, Japan with 1,500 tons valued at R8 lakhs, and the United Kingdom with 1,000 tons valued at R6 lakhs. Italy, France and the Netherlands took 900 tons, 765 tons and 674 tons respectively.

Seeds is next in order of importance and accounted for 29 per cent of the total exports in 1934-35. The exports of seeds of all kinds in 1934-35 amounted to 42,000 tons valued at R43 lakhs as against 37,000 tons valued at R39 lakhs in 1933-34. Exports of groundnuts amounted to 36,600 tons valued at R38·6 lakhs in 1934-35. The exports were mainly to Egypt (14,200 tons valued at R16·6 lakhs), the Netherlands (8,800 tons valued at R8 lakhs), the United Kingdom (4,100 tons valued at R4·8 lakhs) and Italy (5,400 tons valued at R4·8 lakhs). Exports of castor seed amounted to 5,300 tons valued at R4 lakhs.

Groundnut cake exported in 1934-35 amounted to 42,900 tons valued at R22·6 lakhs (15·2 per cent of the total value of the exports during the year) as against 28,600 tons valued at R15 lakhs in 1933-34. The United Kingdom and Egypt were the principal purchasers.

Wool, raw, accounted for 10·3 per cent of the total exports in 1934-35, the quantity and value of the exports being 3·3 million pounds and R15 lakhs as against 3·1 million pounds and R14 lakhs respectively in 1933-34. The shipments were almost entirely to the United Kingdom.

The only other item of importance is *Ghi* which accounted for 3 per cent of the total exports in 1934-35. The exports in this year amounted to 6,300

cwts. valued at R4·4 lakhs as against 5,300 cwts. valued at R3·4 lakhs in 1933-34. The countries of destination were mainly the Union of South Africa and Portuguese East Africa.

The following table shows the shares of principal countries in the total value of exports from the Kathiawar States during the 3 years ending 1934-35 :—

(In thousands of Rupees)

	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	Percentage share in 1934-35
United Kingdom	27,38	50,23	42,50	28·5
Egypt	..	2,03	24,92	16·7
Belgium	18,38	91,22	20,26	13·6
Germany	17,71	40,23	17,09	11·5
Netherlands	5,20	24,72	12,34	8·3
Italy	88	8,06	10,48	7·0
Japan	..	17,83	7,93	5·3
France	3,26	6,13	5,97	4·0
Other countries	8,10	6,04	7,76	5·1
TOTAL	80,91	2,46,49	1,49,25	100

The share of the different States in the total value of exports from Kathiawar is given in the table below :—

(In thousands of Rupees)

	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	Percentage Share in 1934-35.
Bhavnagar	37,29	1,08,82	57,36	38·4
Nawanagar	18,04	44,72	43,76	29·3
Junagad	14,28	67,14	41,00	27·5
Porbandar	4,59	3,58	4,79	3·2
Baroda	6,71	22,23	2,34	1·6
TOTAL	80,91	2,46,49	1,49,25	100

The total value of the exports and re-exports from and imports into the Kathiawar ports in each of the three years ending 1934-35 were R4,95 lakhs, R6,66 lakhs and R6,71 lakhs respectively. The total value of the trade of the Bombay port in these years were R79,46 lakhs, R75,75 lakhs and R86,65 lakhs respectively. The value of the Kathiawar trade was thus 6, 9, and 8 per cent respectively of the value of the trade of the Bombay port in each of the three years ending 1934-35.

CHAPTER VI.

Frontier and Indo-Burma Trade.

I.—Frontier Trade.

India Proper.—Under the existing system of registration of land frontier trade of India (excluding Burma) only the traffic in selected articles at certain railway stations adjacent to the more important trade routes across the frontier is recorded. It is estimated that the bulk of the inward traffic at these stations is intended to be transported beyond the frontier and the bulk of the outward traffic consists of goods which have come from beyond the frontier. It is impracticable, however, to specify the exact proportion of the actual frontier trade to the total trade registered at these stations. A reference is invited to table No. 59 for the details of the statistics of trade as recorded during the year 1934-35 compared with the two preceding years. The following table summarises the results :—

Imports.

Articles	Quantity 1932-33 (Maunds)	1933-34 (Maunds)	1934-35 (Maunds)
Wheat	363,786	338,310	176,353
Gram and pulse	421,780	618,832	161,922
Rice—			
Husked	1,780,317	1,158,299	1,440,380
Unhusked	666,997	528,247	547,367
Other grain, pulse and flour	729,131	379,394	297,813
Wool, raw	70,519	174,398	151,502
Jute, raw (from Nepal)	207,971	270,652	349,305
Linseed (from Nepal)	446,444	429,086	263,524
Mustard and rape seed (from Nepal)	356,063	286,356	342,992
Treasure	*Ounces*	*Ounces*	*Ounces*
Gold	35,920	66,013	77,856
Silver	6,847,100	9,795,877	9,712,406

Exports.

Articles	Quantity 1932-33 (Maunds)	1933-34 (Maunds)	1934-35 (Maunds)
Cotton piecegoods (Foreign and Indian)	495,021	498,374	466,929
Wheat	835,485	1,116,151	919,679
Rice, husked	662,824	697,066	717,335
Other grain, pulse and flour	1,580,335	1,403,686	1,426,504
Iron and steel *including* machinery, hardware and cutlery	285,811	380,923	459,148
Petroleum	310,555	356,911	392,378
Salt	1,705,945	1,501,461	1,525,837
Sugar, refined and unrefined	824,556	1,054,039	1,018,177
Tea	103,833	173,926	267,354
Treasure	*Ounces*	*Ounces*	*Ounces*
Gold	2,513	9	116,513
Silver	3,975,687	2,081,742	896,657

Frontier Trade.

Burma.—The principle followed in the registration of the land frontier trade of India, namely, that of registering only the traffic in selected commodities at the chief centres through which the bulk of the frontier trade passes, has also been extended to Burma. The stations selected for purposes of registration are (1) Bhamo in the north which catches the trade entirely river-borne as well as the trade despatched from or to the railhead Katha : (ii) the railheads Lashio, Heho and Shwenyaung in the Shan States and (iii) Thingannyinaung in the South through which the bulk of the trade with Siam passes. As the commodities selected for Burma differ in some respects from those recorded in the case of India proper, the figures of imports and exports of the selected articles during 1932-33, 1933-34 and 1934-35 are shown separately in table No. 60. The following table shows the imports and exports of certain principal articles into and from Burma during the past three years :—

Imports.

Articles	Quantity		
	1932-33 (Maunds)	1933-34 (Maunds)	1934-35 (Maunds)
Gram and pulse	29,340	36,957	75,767
Rice, husked	126,101	82,927	109,710
Rice, unhusked (paddy)	17,143	10,707	25,175
Hides of cattle	2,884	4,744	5,101
Lac	22,509	74,242	51,018
Tea	24,293	20,730	22,595
Tobacco	3,337	4,030	1,430
Orpiment	3,644	12,259	9,275
Silk, raw	6,373	8,754	7,482
Treasure			
Gold (in ounces)	101	..	..
Silver (in ounces)	5,577,310	47,631*	451,898*

Exports.

Articles	Quantity		
	1932-33 (Maunds)	1933-34 (Maunds)	1934-35 (Maunds)
Cotton, raw	16,554	16,188	16,499
Cotton twist and yarn	53,553	34,677	32,136
Cotton piecegoods	41,015	33,918	34,195
Rice, husked	3,307	5,420	6,898
Iron and steel *including* machinery, hardware and cutlery	20,187	21,429	43,117
Kerosene oil	62,461	69,620	67,056
Petrol	30,538	42,663	44,206
Provisions and oilman's stores—			
Condensed milk	4,384	3,486	3,542
Fish, dry and fish, wet	22,147	29,341	20,266
Other sorts	16,555	19,922	11,948
Salt	161,494	189,185	185,302
Sugar, refined and unrefined	17,199	18,323	21,926
Tea, dry	1,302	1,567	1,435
Tobacco	954	1,472	2,134
Candles	4,365	4,771	4,916
Matches	5,038	10,588	3,973
Treasure (in ounces)	..	..	..

* Include Government treasure

Indo-Burma Trade.

II.—Coasting trade between Burma and the Provinces of India.

The trade in private merchandise between Burma and India proper for the past three years as compared with pre-war figures is shown in the table below:—

Provinces	Imports into Burma				Exports from Burma			
	Pre-War average	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	Pre-War average	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Bengal . .	6,02	5,90	5,69	5,71	5,09	7,62	9,17	11,51
Bombay .	82	1,82	1,83	2,43	3,04	7,87	7,98	7,84
Sind . .	4	19	17	24	24	1,84	2,02	2,18
Madras . .	1,48	1,47	1,44	2,01	3,40	8,29	8,69	9,99
Total .	8,36	9,38	9,13	10,39	11,77	35,62	27,86	31,52

Imports into Burma.—The coastwise imports of coal into Burma increased from 274,000 tons in 1933-34 to 331,000 tons during the year under review, which was 82,000 tons less than the pre-war average of 413,000 tons. The imports of cotton piecegoods recorded a further increase in quantity from 76 million yards in 1933-34 to 99 million yards in 1934-35 and in value from R1,68 lakhs to R2,05 lakhs. The imports of twist and yarn from India proper showed an increase of 336,000 lbs. in quantity and of R3 lakhs in value. The total quantity imported amounted to 11·8 million lbs. valued at R55 lakhs. Receipts of jute gunny bags remained almost stationary at 57 millions.

Exports from Burma.—Exports of rice not in the husk increased from 1,628,000 tons in 1933-34 to 1,978,000 tons in 1934-35. The despatches of kerosene oil from Burma to Indian ports increased from 123 million gallons during the preceding year to 128 million gallons during the year under review. Shipments of petroleum, dangerous, including petrol, benzine and benzol advanced by 7·2 million gallons to 55 million gallons. The value of lac exported, consisting chiefly of stick lac also rose and amounted to R10 lakhs in 1934-35, as compared with R9 lakhs in 1933-34. Shipments of both teak wood and other kinds of timber increased, the former from 132,000 cubic tons valued at R1,64 lakhs to 154,000 cubic tons valued at R1,82 lakhs, and the latter from 23,000 cubic tons valued at R18 lakhs to 30,000 cubic tons valued at R22 lakhs.

CHAPTER VII.

Balance of Trade and Movement of Treasure.

I.—Balance of Trade.

The restrictions on the free movement of goods and the changes in the volume and character of international trade to which references have been made in the preceding chapters, have had their inevitable influence on India's balance of trade. A large surplus of exports over imports of private merchandise used to be a normal feature of India's foreign trade and this surplus was liquidated by payment of interest and other Home charges and the importation of precious metals. India's average credit balance in merchandise was R78 crores in the five pre-war years, R76 crores during the five war years and R53 crores during the five post-war years ending 1923-24. During the next quinquennium the average rose to R1,13 crores, but it dropped to a low figure of R43 crores during the five years ending 1933-34. The year 1932-33 was the least favourable, the credit balance dropping to a little over R3 crores. In 1933-34 the balance in favour of India was R35 crores but the year under review saw a deterioration of the position, the balance dropping to R23 crores. While in itself a low credit balance need not cause perturbation, the matter is of significance in the case of India which has large overseas obligations to meet. The alleviating circumstance in this connection has been the exports of gold from India which first came into evidence in 1931 and to which detailed reference is made in the succeeding paragraphs.

The following table shows the imports and exports of private merchandise and the balance of trade in merchandise during each month of the year 1934-35 :—

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	Private merchandise		Excess Net exports+ Net imports —	Excess in the corresponding month of 1933-34
	Imports	Exports		
1934—				
April	10,93	12,35	+1,42	+74
May	10,44	13,24	+2,80	+1,10
June	9,52	12,47	+2,95	+4,35
July	9,87	12,85	+2,98	+3,75
August	10,64	12,32	+1,68	+4,46
September	10,49	12,07	+1,58	+2,89
October	12,44	12,38	—6	+2,32
November	11,38	12,30	+92	+3,23
December	10,29	12,23	+1,94	+2,79
1935—				
January	12,86	13,70	+84	+1,00
February	10,60	13,22	+2,62	+4,08
March	12,34	15,63	+3,29	+4,03
Total	131,80	154,76	+22,96	+34,74

N.B.—Railway stores imported by State Railways are not paid for in the ordinary way and do not affect the monthly balance of trade figures. The cost of these stores has, therefore, been excluded from the import side.

Throughout the year under review exports of private merchandise exceeded imports, except in October when there was a slight excess of imports. In the

first month of the year there was a credit balance of R1,42 lakhs which gradually rose in subsequent months and reached R2,98 lakhs in July. From August, imports advanced to a higher level, with no corresponding movement of strength on the export side and October witnessed a debit balance of R6 lakhs. A recession of imports to a lower level was responsible for a credit balance in November and December in spite of a fall in exports. In January both imports and exports were high and the margin between them was low but later the credit balance rose, February and March showing a surplus of R2,62 and R3,29 lakhs respectively, the latter being the highest figure for any individual month in the year.

As explained previously, the change in India's position from a gold importing to a gold exporting country has been one of the most important factors affecting her international trade account and contributing to the stability of her exchange. The normal absorption of the precious metals was first checked in 1931-32 when there was a net export of gold to the value of R58 crores. In 1932-33 and 1933-34 there were net exports to the value of R65½ and R57 crores, respectively. In the year under review the net exports of gold amounted in value to R52½ crores. This figure also represented the favourable balance in the combined transactions relating to treasure, as the net figures for silver and currency notes balanced each other. In the first quarter of the year under review the net exports of treasure amounted to R13¼ crores, which narrowed down to R8¼ crores in the second quarter, but advanced to R16 crores in the third quarter. In the last quarter of the year there was a reduction of the net exports to R15 crores, making the total for 1934-35 to R52½ crores, as compared with R57¼ crores in the preceding year Chart No. 5 shows the net exports of treasure and also of gold and silver separately on private account during the past two years.

Taking private merchandise and treasure together, the visible balance of trade was in favour of India to the extent of R75½ crores as compared with R92 crores in 1933-34 and R68 crores in 1932-33. The balance of payments is also affected by other factors such as remittance of funds. The balance of remittance of funds in the year under review was *minus* R49¾ crores as compared with *minus* R60½ crores in 1933-34. These figures include the more important Government remittances but do not take into account (*a*) net payment in India of British postal orders and of foreign money orders of countries which settle their accounts through London and (*b*) Government transfers on account of Iraq and Mauritius, which together amounted to R1,05 lakhs in 1934-35 as against R97 lakhs in 1933-34. The following table shows in detail the items entering into the balance of payments :—

(In lakhs of Rupees)

—	Pre-War average	War average	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35
Exports of Indian merchandise (private).	+219,50	+215,97	+220,49	+155,89	+132,27	+146,31	+151,21
Re-exports of Foreign merchandise (private).	+4,62	+8,14	+5,14	+4,66	+3,22	+3,42	+3,55
Imports of Foreign merchandise (private).	—145,85	—147,80	—163,58 (*a*)	—125,72 (*a*)	—132,27 (*a*)	—114,99 (*a*)	—131,80 (*a*)

(*a*) Exclusive of the value of railway materials imported direct by State Railways working under company management, which was not paid for in the ordinary way and was not, therefore, taken into account in arriving at the balance of trade.

Balance of Trade.

(In lakhs of Rupees)

—	Pre-War average	War average	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35
Balance of trade in merchandise.	+78,27	+76,31	+62,05	+84,83	+3,22	+34,74	+22,96
Gold (private)* . .	—28,87	—7,81	—12,75	+57,98	+65,52	+57,05	+52,54
Silver (private)* . .	—7,21	—2,99	—11,65	—2,59	—73	—1	—37
Currency notes (private).	—	—	—3	+26	+14	+19	+37
Balance of transactions in treasure (private).	—36,08	—10,80	—24,43	+55,65	+64,93	+57,23	+52,54
Total visible balance of trade.	+42,19	+65,51	+37,62	+90,48	+68,15	+91,97	+75,50
Council Bills, purchase of sterling and other Government remittances to the United Kingdom. (c)	—41,35	—34,96 (b)	—7,26	—53,04	—48,18	—59,97	—49,82
Sterling Transfers on London sold in India.	+5	+5,50	+7,75	+18,98	..	..	..
Transfers of Government securities.	—87	—38	—8	+6	—13	—11	+32
Interest drafts on India in respect of Government of India securities.	—44	—30	—33	—32	—32	—36	—28
Balance of remittances of funds.	—42,61	—30,14	+8	—34,32	—48,68	—60,44	—49,78

* Excludes transactions which do not enter into the balance of trade.
(b) Includes R85 lakhs, being the funds supplied by Government to finance wheat purchases.
(c) Figures for the years prior to 1921-22 represent only Council Bills and T. T. paid in India.
NOTE.—The sign + means net export and the sign — net import.

The figures relating to the balance of trade in merchandise and treasure above given do not take into account the trade statistics of the Kathiawar ports which are available from 1931-32. If the trade of Kathiawar is also taken into account, the balance of trade in merchandise and treasure and the visible balance of trade for the years since 1931-32 stand as follows :—

(In lakhs of Rupees)

—	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35
Balance of trade in merchandise .	+32,74	—11	+33,03	+19,28
Balance of transactions in treasure (private).	+55,65	+64,93	+57,23	+52,12
TOTAL VISIBLE BALANCE OF TRADE .	+88,39	+64,82	+90,26	+71,40

The " invisible " items that enter into India's balance of accounts, such as shipping services, private remittances and exports and imports of capital, insurances, tourists' expenditure, etc., are not included in the above table, as these cannot be estimated accurately.

Movements of Treasure.

II.—Movements of Treasure.

The following table shows the transactions in gold and silver on private account during the last six years as compared with the averages for the pre-war, war and post-war periods :—

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	Gold		Silver		Gold and Silver. Net imports — Net exports +
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	
Average of pre-war period . .	32,79	3,92	10,88	3,67	—36,08
„ „ war period . . .	10,60	2,99	4,56	1,77	—10,40
„ „ post-war period (1919-20 to 1923-24).	21,57	9,03	14,18	2,66	—24,06
„ „ five years 1924-25 to 1928-29.	33,68	18	19,62	2,85	—50,27
„ „ five years 1929-30 to 1933-34.	6,54	37,26	6,74	1,36	+25,34
1929-30	14,23	1	13,36	1,47	—26,11
1930-31	13,24	49	13,46	1,81	—24,40
1931-32	2,80	60,78	4,42	1,83	+55,39
1932-33	1,32	66,84	1,63	90	+64,79
1933-34	1,10	58,15	81	80	+57,04
1934-35	72	53,26	4,45	4,08	+52,17

Gold.

It will be seen from the above table that the imports of gold in the year under review were valued at R72 lakhs only as compared with R1,10 lakhs in 1933-34. Of this, 75 per cent was in the form of bullion, while sovereigns and other British gold coins comprised R16½ lakhs or 23 per cent. As in previous years, the supplies came mostly from the neighbouring countries. Aden, Arabia and the Bahrein Islands together supplied to the value of R33 lakhs as against R47 lakhs in 1933-34. The imports from Ceylon declined from R50 lakhs in 1933-34 to R36 lakhs in 1934-35. Imports from East Africa were valued at R2¼ lakhs. While consignments from the United Kingdom were valued at R4 lakhs in the preceding year, her supplies during the year under review amounted in value only to R60,000. The total exports of gold during the year were valued at R53¼ crores as compared with R58 crores in 1933-34. Consignments to the United Kingdom totalled in value R35 crores while direct exports to the United States of America amounted to R17 crores, as against R44¼ crores and R9 crores respectively in 1933-34. Shipments to the Netherlands and France were much reduced, from R2 crores and R2¼ crores in 1933-34 to R58 lakhs

and R57 lakhs respectively in 1934-35. As in previous years there were no transactions in gold on Government account.

PRICE OF GOLD.—The course of gold prices and the movements of gold were largely influenced by the gold exchange value fixed for the American dollar. On the 31st January 1934, the United States Government announced the devaluation of the dollar by about 40 per cent. It was also announced that the United States Treasury would purchase gold tendered in acceptable bars at the rate of $35 per ounce fine with the usual reduction for commission and minting charges, and, should America's exchange rates with the gold standard countries reach export point, would sell gold at the same rate *plus* the usual handling charges. This offer meant immediately a profit of about 3*s.* per oz. on shipments from London and was responsible for exports on an unprecedented scale to the United States of America; it was only late in April that the dollar-franc rate permitted the re-export of gold from New York. Conditions were comparatively quiet when the year under review opened except that the price of gold continued to improve. The movements in the Bombay market followed more or less the fluctuations in the international gold market. The price of ready gold was quoted at R33-3-0 at the beginning of April and rates continued to improve until R34-7-6 was touched on the 6th of June. The closing week of June saw a recession to R34-4-3, but from July to September the market on the whole continued steady, with stocks accumulating and Indian rates frequently above export parity. The depression in sterling which came into evidence at this period forced rates up, the turning point being reached on the 11th October when the London price reached 143*s.* 3*d.* per ounce with Bombay quoting R35-9-6 on the same day. Sterling now began to appreciate and the price of gold in Bombay dropped to R34-8-0 on the 25th. In the last week of October and throughout November the fluctuations followed the movements in the London-Paris and London-New York cross rates, prices ranging between R34-12-6 and R34-6-9. At these rates a large business was done. Rates were slightly higher in December following on the weaker tendency of sterling, and by the middle of January R35-6-0 was touched. Disturbances in foreign exchanges were responsible for a setback which followed, but in February rates continued steady above R35-0-0 for most of the period. But persistent weakness in the London-New York and London-Paris cross rates led to a further appreciation of prices in March and on the 6th of the month 149*s.* 4*d.* was recorded in London, Bombay rates going up to R36-14-0. Towards the end of the month the market again became quiet owing to renewed apprehensions regarding the stability of the Belgian currency, and prices dropped to R35-10-0.

Silver.

Imports of silver on private account in the year under review totalled in value R4,45 lakhs and exports R4,08 lakhs. As compared with the preceding year there was an improvement in imports to the extent of R3,64 lakhs and in exports of R3,28 lakhs. Not all this, however, represented genuine trade transactions; about R2,53¼ lakhs related to imports of silver from China for minting purposes, most of which was exported back to Hongkong during the year. Exports to the United Kingdom were valued at R1,49 lakhs, and to Hongkong, including the transactions abovementioned, at R2,40 lakhs, representing 37 per cent and 59 per cent respectively of the total exports. Other countries, such as

Arabia, the Bahrein Islands and, to a greater extent, East Africa, increased their imports from India as compared with the preceding year. Exports on Government account amounting to R5,78 lakhs were entirely to the United Kingdom. The imports on Government account amounted to R1,417 only.

PRICE OF SILVER.—In the year under review the silver market experienced extremely active conditions. The outstanding event of the year was the United States Silver Purchase Act, passed on the 20th June 1934, which proposed a ratio of 25 per cent silver to 75 per cent gold in the metallic backing of the currency. Till the passing of the Act quotations were being influenced by the uncertainties regarding the American programme, rates in Bombay going up and down following advices from London and New York. The firmness at the beginning of April which carried rates to R55-9-0 (per 100 tolas ready) on the 11th, was followed by an easier tendency later, prices dropping to R51-13-0 at the end of the month. May saw a steadier tone, and among the influences which strengthened the local market were the Notification by the Government of India on the 19th May prohibiting the importation of silver into British India free of duty by land from Las Bela and Kalat States in Baluchistan, and the introduction of the Silver Purchase Bill in the United States Congress. The price of ready in Bombay improved to R54-6-0 by the end of the month. Throughout June the trend of price was higher, following advices from the principal markets. Prices rose steadily till R58-7-0 was reached on the 30th. A period of easiness followed throughout most of July as a result of weaker overseas advices. China was a heavy and continuous seller while little support was forthcoming from any except speculative quarters, the United States Treasury remaining quiet. At the beginning of August the situation improved with reports of American buying in London, and on the 9th August a Presidential proclamation was published at Washington providing for the nationalisation of silver at 50·01 cents per fine oz. The market reacted strongly and silver shot up to R60 on that date. The heavy offerings by China caused serious concern to its Government, and on the 9th September, China prohibited all dealings in exchanges, except for normal business requirements and for the fulfilment of prior contracts. This restriction however was not sufficient to prevent shipments. Prices on the whole rose steadily till R66-2-0 was reached on the 11th October, in the Bombay market and R68 on the 16th. On the 15th October, the Chinese Government raised the export tax on silver and virtually suspended the silver standard. The Shanghai exchange fell sharply, and there was a setback in the Bombay market, R64-14-0 being touched on the 20th. The beginning of November saw the silver market fairly stable but comparatively inactive. But rumours of American buying set in train a strong speculative demand and R67-7-0 was quoted on the 27th of the month. In December there was a nervous feeling in Bombay owing to heavy accumulation of stock and there was a sharp decline in quotations, ready dropping to R63-8-0 on the 18th. American purchases in London, however, restored the tone and during the rest of the month the market became steadier. During January and February, the main influence on the Bombay market was the prospect of a reduction in the import duty, causing a wide difference between ready and for March settlement. The rates fluctuated between R63-8-0 and R66-8-0 in January and between R60-10-0 and R64-2-0 in February. March saw some erratic movements, but towards the end there

was a sudden spurt to R69-1-0 in sympathy with American advices. The highest and the lowest rates during the year were R69-1-0 and R50-7-0 respectively.

Currency Notes.

Imports of currency notes on private account were valued at R2 lakhs as compared with R4½ lakhs in 1933-34, while the exports advanced from R24 lakhs to R39 lakhs in the year under review. There were no transactions in currency notes on Government account during 1934-35.

J. MATTHAI,

Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics.

SIMLA ;
The 17th August, 1935.

APPENDIX I.

Indo-British Trade Agreement.

THE following is the text of the Agreement between His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom and the Government of India :—

Preamble.

His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom and the Government of India hereby agree that, during the continuance of the Ottawa Trade Agreement, the following undertakings on the part of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom and of the Government of India shall be deemed to be supplementary to that Agreement, namely :—

Article 1.

It is recognised by His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom and the Government of India that while protection to an Indian industry against imports of whatever origin may be necessary in the interests of the economic well-being of India, the conditions within industries in India, in the United Kingdom and in foreign countries may be such that an Indian industry requires a higher level of protection against foreign goods than against imports of United Kingdom origin.

Article 2.

It is recognised by His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom that, under existing conditions, import duties constitute an indispensable element in the revenues of the Government of India, and that revenue considerations must be given due weight in fixing levels of import duties.

Article 3.

1. The Government of India undertake that protection will be afforded to such industries only as after due enquiries by the Tariff Board have, in the opinion of the Government of India established claims thereto in accordance with the policy of discriminating protection laid down in the resolution adopted by the Legislative Assembly on the 16th February, 1923, provided that this undertaking shall not apply to safeguarding of industries under the Safeguarding Act of 1933.

2. The Government of India further undertake that the measure of protection to be afforded shall be only so much as, and no more than, will equate prices of imported goods to fair selling prices for similar goods produced in India, and that, wherever possible having regard to the provisions of this Article, lower rates of duty will be imposed on goods of United Kingdom origin.

3. The differential margins of duty established in accordance with the principles laid down in the preceding clauses of this Article as between United Kingdom goods on the one hand and foreign goods on the other, shall not be altered to the detriment of United Kingdom goods.

4. The undertakings contained in this Article shall not prejudice the right of the Government of India in cases in which they find it essential, in the interests of the revenue, to impose an overriding revenue duty on imported goods higher than the protective duty required.

Article 4.

When the question of the grant of substantive protection to an Indian industry is referred for enquiry to a Tariff Board, the Government of India will afford full opportunity to any industry concerned in the United Kingdom to state its case and to answer the cases presented by the other interested parties. The Government of India further undertake that, in the event of any radical changes in the conditions affecting protected industries during the currency of the period of protection, they will, on the request of His Majesty's Government or of their own motion, cause an enquiry to be made as to the appropriateness of the existing duties from the point of view of the principles laid down in Article 3, and that, in the course of such enquiry, full consideration will be given to any representations which may be put forward by any interested industry in the United Kingdom.

Article 5.

His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom will give consideration to the steps that might be taken in co-operation with the respective commercial interests to develop the import

from India of raw or semi-manufactured materials used in the manufacture of articles of a class which, on importation into India, are subject to differential protective duties. In particular they invite the Government of India to take note of the steps that have already been taken in the United Kingdom in pursuance of Article 8 of the Ottawa Agreement with a view to the widening of the area of consumption of Indian cotton; and they undertake to continue to use all possible efforts in co-operation with commercial interests to stimulate the consumption of Indian cotton in all possible ways, including technical research, commercial investigation, market liaison, and industrial propaganda.

Article 6.

His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom undertake that, in accordance with the principles of the foregoing Article, the privilege of duty-free entry of Indian pig iron into the United Kingdom will be continued so long as the duties applicable to articles of iron and steel imported into India are not less favourable to the United Kingdom than those provided for in the Iron and Steel Protection Act, 1934, without prejudice, however, to the provisions of sub-sections 3 (4) and 3 (5) of the Indian Tariff Act, 1894, as amended by section 2 of the Iron and Steel Duties Act, 1934.

Article 7.

His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom and the Government of India undertake that, in all matters relating to this Agreement, they shall at all times receive and consider any conclusions, agreements or reports which may be framed as the result of conferences between the accredited representatives of industries concerned in the United Kingdom and in India.

Signed on behalf of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom.

WALTER RUNCIMAN.

Signed on behalf of the Government of India.

B. N. MITRA.

Date 9th January, 1935.

Exchange of Notes.

No. 1.

Sir,

I am authorised to undertake on behalf of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom that if at any time any further or other special steps are taken by the Colonies and Protectorates to facilitate the sale of United Kingdom cotton goods in competition with foreign cotton goods, they will invite the Governments of the Colonies and Protectorates to accord as favourable treatment to Indian cotton goods of any description as may be proposed for similar United Kingdom cotton goods.

The above undertakings shall remain in force so long as the Agreement of 28th October 1933, between the Lancashire Delegation and the Mill-owners' Association, Bombay, or any subsequent Agreement which may be concluded between the cotton textile industries of the two countries remains in force.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
WALTER RUNCIMAN.
9-1-1935.

Sir B. N. Mitra, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., C.B.E.

Exchange of Notes.

No. 2.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 1 of to-day's date.

I am authorised to undertake on behalf of the Government of India that as soon as the second surcharge comes off as a general measure, the tariff rates on United Kingdom cotton

piecegoods will be reduced to 20 per cent *ad valorem* or 3½ annas per pound on plain grey goods, and 20 per cent *ad valorem* on other goods, provided that on expiry of the period of the agreement of 28th October, 1933, between the Lancashire Delegation and the Mill-owners' Association, Bombay, the duties on United Kingdom goods for the remaining period of protection will be fixed on a review of conditions then existing and in the light of such experience as may have been gained. By reference to the second surcharge coming off as a general measure is meant the removal of the surcharge on a reasonably large proportion of, not necessarily all, the items now subject to it.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
B. N. MITRA,
9-1-1935.

Rt. Hon. W. Runciman, M.P.

No. 3.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter (No. 2) of to-day's date.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
W. RUNCIMAN,
9-1-1935.

Sir B. N. Mitra, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., C.B.E.

APPENDIX II.

Protocol to the convention regarding the Commercial relations between India and Japan.

Shipments of raw cotton from India to Japan and of cotton piece-goods from Japan to India.

	Bales of 392 lbs.
(1) Exports of raw cotton from India to Japan from 1st January, 1934, to 31st December, 1934, *less* re-exports from Japan	2,053,534
(2) Permissible exports from Japan of cotton piece-goods—	Yards.
(*a*) Allotment for the period 8th January to 31st March, 1934	77,997,260
(*b*) Allotment for the period 1st April, 1934, to 31st March, 1935	400,000,000
TOTAL	477,997,260

(3) Permissible exports from Japan of cotton piece-goods by categories (*see* Art. 7 of Protocol)—	
(*a*) Without transfers between categories—	
Plain greys	215,098,767
Bordered greys	62,139,644
Bleached (white) goods	38,239,781
Coloured (printed, dyed or woven) goods	162,519,068
TOTAL	477,997,260
(*b*) Maximum permissible exports under each category if transfers are effected under Art. 7 (2)—	
Plain greys	236,608,644
Bordered greys	74,567,573
Bleached (white) goods	45,987,737
Coloured (printed, dyed or woven) goods	178,770,975

NOTE.—Any increase of one sub-allotment must be made at the expense of other sub-allotments. It is not permissible to increase the total allotment.

(4) Gross imports into India of cotton piece-goods from Japan from the 8th January, 1934, to the 31st March, 1935, which count against the allotment for that period—	Yards.
Plain greys	180,561,407
Bordered greys	43,894,481
Bleached (white) goods	58,915,361
Coloured (printed, dyed or woven) goods	176,103,348
TOTAL	459,474,597

(5) Re-exports of cotton piece-goods from India which under Art. 3 of the Protocol are excluded from the allotment—	
Plain greys	22,970,753
Bordered greys	783,280
Bleached (white) goods	15,566,238
Coloured (printed, dyed or woven) goods	18,984,752
TOTAL	58,305,023

(6) Net imports, that is to say, imports *less* re-exports, into India of cotton piece-goods from Japan from the 8th January, 1934, to the 31st March, 1935, which count against the allotment for that period—	
Plain greys	157,590,654
Bordered greys	43,111,201
Bleached (white) goods	43,349,123
Coloured (printed, dyed or woven) goods	157,118,596
TOTAL	401,169,574

NOTE.—Under Article 3 (4) of the Protocol, the excess of 553,534 bales of raw cotton is to be added to the quantity of raw cotton exported from India to Japan in the current cotton year which commenced on the 1st January, 1935, for the purposes of calculating the piece-goods allotment for the year commencing 1st April, 1935.

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the production of medium and long-staple cotton in India during 1933-34 and 1934-35 as compiled by the Indian Central Cotton Committee.

Description of cotton.	Estimated Productions in 1,000 bales of 400 lbs. each.	
	1933-34.	1934-35.
Long Staple—over 1 inch.		
Americans—289 F.		
(1) Punjab	10	12
(2) Sind	14	39
TOTAL—LONG STAPLE	24	51
Medium Staple—$\frac{7}{8}$ inch to 1 inch.		
(3) Surti—Farm Cotton (1027 A. L. F.)	85	42
(4) Cambodia—Co 2	35	50
(5) Jayawant	27	30
(6) Westerns—Farm Cotton (Hagari 1)	19	5
(7) Karungauni—Farm Cotton (C-7 and A-10)	23	29
(8) C. P. and Berar—Verum	20	19
(9) Upland—Farm Cotton (Gadag—1)	15	8
(10) Hyderabad Gaorani	153	129
(11) Surti—Ordinary	35	23
(12) Cambodia other than Item No. 4	118	148
(13) Kumpta—Dharwar other than Items Nos. 5 & 9	143	72
(14) Westerns and Northerns other than Item No. 6	187	71
(15) Tinnevellies other than Item No. 7	107	94
Americans—4 F.		
(16) Punjab*	354	385
(17) Sind	20	37
TOTAL—MEDIUM STAPLE	1,341	1,142

* Comes under the class " Medium Staple " only if marketed pure.

NOTE.—The fall in the production of (3) Surti—Farm, (9) Upland, (11) Surti—Ordinary, (13) Kumpta—Dharwar, and (14) Westerns and Northerns was due to weather damage, especially to frost.

PART II—TABLES.

NOTE—(1) The figures given in these tables are subject to revision as subsequent corrections are likely to be received from Custom Houses. The final figures will appear in the Annual Statement of the Sea-borne Trade of British India which will issue towards the close of the year.

„ (2) Throughout these tables "pre-war average" means the average of the five years 1909-10 to 1913-14, "war average" the average of the five years 1914-15 to 1918-19, and "post-war average" the average of the five years 1919-20 to 1923-24.

No. 1.—Value of total Foreign Sea-borne Trade.

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1933-34	1934-35
IMPORTS					
Private merchandise	1,45,85	1,47,80	2,54,05	1,15,36	1,32,29
Government Stores	5,82	11,45	13,00	1,95	2,30
TOTAL MERCHANDISE	1,51,67	1,59,25	2,67,05	1,17,31	1,34,59
Treasure—					
Private—Gold	32,79	10,60	21,57	1,10	72
Private—Silver	10,88	4,56	14,18	81	4,45
Private—Currency notes	—	—	1,09*	4	2
Government—Gold	..	1,54	9,67	..	..
Government—Silver	3,53	22,37	6,16	1	..
Government—Currency notes	—	—	49*	..	..
TOTAL TREASURE—Gold	32,79	12,14	31,24	1,10	72
TOTAL TREASURE—Silver	14,41	26,93	20,34	82	4,45
TOTAL TREASURE—Currency notes	—	—	1,58*	4	2
TOTAL TREASURE—Total	47,20	39,07	53,16	1,96	5,19
TOTAL IMPORTS	1,98,87	1,98,32	3,20,21	1,19,27	1,39,78
EXPORTS					
Private merchandise—Indian produce	2,19,50	2,15,97	2,86,33	1,46,31	1,51,21
Foreign goods (re-exports)	4,62	8,14	15,65	3,42	3,55
TOTAL PRIVATE MERCHANDISE	2,24,12	2,24,11	3,01,98	1,49,73	1,54,76
Government Stores	11	1,72	4,40	50	28
TOTAL MERCHANDISE	2,24,23	2,25,83	3,06,38	1,50,23	1,55,04
Treasure—					
Private—Gold	3,92	2,99	9,03	58,15	53,26
Private—Silver	3,67	1,77	2,66	80	4,08
Private—Currency notes	—	—	10*	24	39
Government—Gold	72	1,27	1,22	..	..
Government—Silver	1	1,27	10	6,38	5,78
Government—Currency notes	—	—	15*	..	..
TOTAL TREASURE—Gold	4,64	4,26	10,25	58,15	53,26
TOTAL TREASURE—Silver	3,68	3,04	2,76	7,18	9,86
TOTAL TREASURE—Currency notes	—	—	25*	24	39
TOTAL TREASURE—Total	8,32	7,30	13,26	65,57	63,51
TOTAL EXPORTS	2,32,55	2,33,13	3,19,64	2,15,80	2,18,55
TOTAL SEA-BORNE TRADE	4,31,42	4,31,45	6,39,85	3,35,07	3,58,33

* Average for two years, 1922-23 and 1923-24.

No. 2.—Value of Merchandise and Treasure, and Gold separately, during the last five years with quinquennial averages for the past seventy years

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	Merchandise			Treasure			Total of Merchandise and Treasure	Gold		
	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Net imports		Imports	Exports	Net imports
Quinquennial average—										
1864-65 to 1868-69	31,70	55,86	87,56	17,62	1,80	15,82	1,06,98	6,15	32	5,83
1869-70 to 1873-74	33,04	56,25	89,29	8,26	1,59	6,67	99,14	3,26	19	3,07
1874-75 to 1878-79	38,36	60,32	98,68	9,86	2,81	7,05	1,11,35	1,68	1,04	64
1879-80 to 1883-84	50,16	79,08	1,29,24	11,66	1,33	10,33	1,42,23	4,23	10	4,13
1884-85 to 1888-89	61,51	88,64	1,50,15	13,62	1,64	11,98	1,65,41	3,41	33	3,08
1889-90 to 1893-94	70,78	1,04,99	1,75,77	17,92	3,68	14,24	1,97,37	4,12	2,02	2,10
1894-95 to 1898-99	73,67	1,07,53	1,81,20	14,89	6,40	8,49	2,02,49	5,48	3,23	2,25
1899-1900 to 1903-04	84,68	1,24,92	2,09,60	26,01	11,65	14,36	2,47,26	13,00	6,82	6,18
1904-05 to 1908-09	1,19,85	1,65,44	2,85,29	36,15	9,90	26,25	3,31,34	16,85	7,50	9,35
1909-10 to 1913-14	1,51,67	2,24,23	3,75,90	47,20	8,32	38,88	4,31,42	32,79	4,64	28,15
1914-15 to 1918-19	1,59,25	2,25,83	3,85,08	39,07	7,30	31,77	4,31,45	12,14	4,26	7,88
1919-20 to 1923-24	2,67,05	3,06,38	5,73,43	53,16	13,26	39,90	6,39,85	31,24	10,25	20,99
1924-25 to 1928-29	2,51,02	3,53,51	6,04,53	53,68	4,14	49,54	6,62,35	33,68	18	33,50
1929-30 to 1933-34	1,61,14	1,98,60	3,59,74	13,38	42,26	—28,88*	4,15,38	6,54	37,26	—30,72*
In the year—										
1930-31	1,73,06	2,26,50	3,99,56	26,86	4,00	22,86	4,30,42	13,24	49	12,75
1931-32	1,3004	1,61,20	2,91,84	7,27	65,93	—58,66*	3,65,04	2,80	60,78	—57,98*
1932-33	1,35,02	1,36,07	2,71,09	2,99	70,66	— 67,67*	3,44,74	1,32	66,84	—65,52*
1933-34	1,17,31	1,50,23	2,67,54	1,96	65,57	—63,61*	3,35,07	1,10	58,15	—57,05*
1934-35	1,34,59	1,55,04	2,89,63	5,19	63,51	—58,32*	3,58,33	72	53,26	—52,54*

Note.—Government transactions are included in Table No. 2.
* Net exports.

No. 3.—Monthly Sea-borne Trade (private merchandise), Imports and Exports in 1934-35, as compared with the preceding year 1933-34, and the pre-war, war and post-war averages, and excess of exports over imports during the same period

(In lakhs of Rupees)

Months	Imports					Exports (including re-exports)					Excess of Exports over Imports				
	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1933-34	1934-35	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1933-34	1934-35	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1933-34	1934-35
April . .	11,77	11,77	20,16	9,69	10,97	19,84	17,22	24,70	10,42	12,35	8,07	5,45	4,54	73	1,38
May . .	10,95	11,33	19,29	9,76	10,48	18,70	20,01	25,25	10,85	13,24	7,75	8,68	5,96	1,09	2,76
June . .	9,76	11,81	18,30	8,69	9,56	17,51	19,13	21,89	13,01	12,47	7,75	7,32	3,59	4,32	2,91
July . .	10,88	13,45	19,09	8,70	9,90	17,77	17,88	23,26	12,42	12,85	6,89	4,43	4,17	3,72	2,95
August .	12,05	13,03	21,21	9,91	10,68	15,90	17,56	23,16	14,34	12,32	3,85	4,53	1,95	4,43	1,64
September .	12,92	12,11	20,49	8,75	10,55	16,27	17,02	23,62	11,61	12,07	3,35	4,91	3,13	2,86	1,52
October .	13,79	13,20	23,04	10,62	12,47	18,00	18,92	23,12	12,91	12,38	4,21	5,72	8	2,29	—9
November .	13,74	13,33	23,48	10,00	11,40	17,71	18,21	25,21	13,20	12,30	3,97	4,88	1,73	3,20	90
December .	11,60	10,71	21,38	9,18	10,35	16,67	17,09	25,55	11,86	12,23	5,07	6,38	4,17	2,68	1,88
January .	14,47	13,87	25,59	10,67	12,90	21,04	19,16	27,86	11,65	13,70	6,57	5,29	2,27	98	80
February .	11,39	11,36	20,52	8,75	10,63	22,06	19,96	26,95	12,81	13,22	10,67	8,60	6,43	4,06	2,59
March .	12,53	11,83	21,50	10,64	12,40	22,65	21,95	30,39	14,65	15,63	10,12	10,12	8,89	4,01	3,23
Total .	1,45,85	1,47,80	2,54,05	1,15,36	1,32,29	2,24,12	2,24,11	3,00,96	1,49,73	1,54,76	78,27	76,31	46,91	34,37	22,47

No. 4.—Value of Imports, Private Merchandise according to five main classes and sub-divisions thereof

(In thousands of Rupees)

	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1933-34	1934-35
I.—FOOD, DRINK AND TOBACCO—					
A. Fish (*excluding* canned fish)	30,93	20,14	22,47	15,05	16,57
B. Fruits and Vegetables	1,07,72	1,10,30	1,75,96	1,00,14	1,29,99
C. Grain, Pulse and Flour	19,68	53,29	2,69,56	83,70	2,66,45
D. Liquors	1,72,04	2,04,04	3,24,45	1,79,30	1,85,88
E. Provisions and Oilman's stores	2,05,10	2,14,82	2,95,95	2,71,56	2,89,06
F. Spices	1,54,72	1,96,94	2,22,86	1,55,67	1,55,49
G. Sugar	13,17,58	14,70,48	19,98,76	2,70,97	2,10,85
H. Tea	22,29	47,39	55,43	25,13	17 13
I. Other Food and Drink	83,52	1,89,12	1,93,87	50,59	53,27
J. Tobacco	71,07	1,32,42	2,22,94	72,15	61,82
TOTAL, CLASS I	21,84,65	26,38,94	37,82,25	12,24,26	13,86,51
II.—RAW MATERIALS AND PRODUCE AND ARTICLES MAINLY UNMANUFACTURED—					
A. Coal	76,08	27,68	2,18,79	9,17	9,17
B. Other Non-metallic mining and quarry products and the like	99,54	81,91	1,57,72	1,13,17	86,99
C. Fodder, Bran and Pollards	2,27	3,41	1,01	68	1 35
D. Gums, Resins and Lac	25,52	22,90	53,35	38,02	54,08
E. Hides and Skins, raw or undressed	13,86	15,67	13,10	11,91	10,37
F. Metallic ores and scrap iron or steel for re-manufacture	3,51	3,46	8,61	2,36	1,25
G. Oils—Vegetable, mineral and animal	3,94,88	4,23,95	8,28,33	6,75,47	6,97,19
H. Oilcakes of all kinds	5	32	47	..	1
I. Paper making materials	11,31	18,13	30,88	27,10	26,28
J. Rubber, raw or crude	1	11	10	3,77	5,47
K. Seeds, *including* nuts for oils	7,72	58,19	40,88	43,74	44,57
L. Tallow, Stearine and Wax	6,79	17,71	29,64	21,25	23,90
M. Cotton, raw and waste	1,02,35	44,90	2,01,19	3,55,71	5,28,40
N. Jute, raw	11	66	26	3	2
O. Silk, raw and waste	1,18,49	1,11,12	1,52,48	71,74	57,46
P. Wool, raw	16,21	18,28	15,34	34,10	41,35
Q. Other textile materials	5,26	14,32	6,88	2,70	2 84
R. Wood and timber	71,10	85,31	81,42	39,35	33,33
S. Miscellaneous	42,48	39,67	60,27	71,61	87,55
TOTAL, CLASS II	10,08,02	9,87,70	19,00,67	15,21,88	17,12,08

III.—ARTICLES WHOLLY OR MAINLY MANUFACTURED—					
A. Apparel	2,03,40	1,84,77	2,10,12	1,29,01	1,17,19
B. Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores	33,78	32,85	59,73	42,97	42,72
C. Chemicals, Drugs and Medicines	2,12,73	3,42,57	4,13,85	4,97,31	5,20,82
D. Cutlery, Hardware, implements and instruments (*excluding* electrical instruments and apparatus)	4,36,09	3,77,57	7,61,76	5,03,88	5,43,51
E. Dyes and Colours	2,06,53	2,09,01	4,39,54	3,45,28	4,01,92
F. Electrical Goods and Apparatus (other than Machinery)	70.26	1,09,31	2,84,29	2,30,81	2,81,20
G. Furniture, Cabinetware and Manufactures of Wood and Timber	29,82	31,73	53,41	31,54	43,12
H. Glassware and Earthenware	2,15,69	1,75,90	3,31,51	1,65,69	1,77,49
I. Hides and skins, tanned or dressed and Leather	45,40	36,13	70,70	46,53	54,19
J. Machinery of all kinds (*including* Belting for machinery)	5,80,04	5,76,52	22,75,97	13,37,93	13,28 01
K. Metals—Iron and Steel and manufactures thereof	11,15,63	9,59,32	20,96,82	5,52,17	6,37,62
L. Metals, other than Iron and Steel and manufactures thereof	4,58,90	2,77,89	6,82,26	3,95,33	4,95.96
M. Paper, Pasteboard and Stationery	1,84,88	2,66,64	4,56,25	3,29,41	3,41,62
N. Railway plant and rolling stock	6,11,21	1,41,84	12,08,22	—	—
O. Rubber manufactures	23,15	97,14	1,84,23	1,87,58	2.05,82
P. Vehicles (*excluding* Locomotives, etc., for Railways)	1,74,92	1,62,13	6,26,32	4,76 83	6,60,13
Q. Cotton yarns and manufactures	52,18,03	52,38,10	71,15,04	17,74.34	21,76 15
R. Jute yarns and manufactures	19,37	35,08	22,14	9.82	8,60
S. Silk yarns and manufactures	2,76,79	2,82,03	4,21,44	2,86.86	2,79,63
T. Woollen yarns and manufactures	3,08,38	1,81,70	2,46,28	2,20,84	3.45,12
U. Other yarns and textile fabrics	1,67,21	1,72,14	2,45,51	3,51,52	5,38,52
V. Miscellaneous	5,86,58	9,33,48	10,50,07	6,04,87	6,41,26
TOTAL, CLASS III	1,11,78,79	1,08,23,85	1,92,55,46	85,20,83	98,51,60
IV.—LIVING ANIMALS—					
A. Horses	39,73	50,43	23,14	26,52	23,16
B. Other living animals	3,94	1,45	1,36	1,60	1,78
TOTAL, CLASS IV	43,67	51,88	24,50	28,12	24,94
V.—POSTAL ARTICLES NOT SPECIFIED	1,69,59	2,77,82	4,41,85	2,40,61	2,54,19
GRAND TOTAL	1,45,84,72	1,47,80,19	2,54,04,73	1,15,35,70	1,32,29,32

No. 5.—Value of Exports, Private Merchandise, according to five main classes and sub-divisions thereof

(In thousands of Rupees)

	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1933-34	1934-35
I.—FOOD, DRINK AND TOBACCO—					
A. Fish (*excluding* canned fish)	38,62	42,66	56,80	44,87	44,55
B. Fruits and Vegetables	46,63	57,20	64,24	99,06	1,07,78
C. Grain, Pulse and Flour	45,81,11	37,41,80	32,82,65	11,74,79	11,84,40
D. Liquors	61	13	25	11	15
E. Provisions and Oilman's stores	45,63	60,27	65,57	28,12	27,87
F. Spices	85,88	1,03,35	1,12,30	72,20	77,34
G. Sugar	16,01	21,91	56,35	2,38	2,43
H. Tea	13,06,78	17,54,57	20,92,42	19,84,50	20,13,19
I. Other Food and Drink	1,38,35	1,18,83	1,47,51	1,02,48	72,73
J. Tobacco	36,91	56,23	84,90	93,80	81,90
TOTAL, CLASS I	62,96,53	59,56,95	59,62,99	36,02,31	36,12,34
II.—RAW MATERIALS AND PRODUCE AND ARTICLES MAINLY UNMANUFACTURED—					
A. Coal	75,53	48,24	56,80	37,17	28,70
B. Other Non-metallic mining and quarry products and the like	37,07	58,98	86,46	52,23	73,66
C. Fodder, Bran and Pollards	89,73	41,86	1,20,27	46,64	77,30
D. Gums, Resins and Lac	2,28,85	2,65,53	8,52,05	2,60,51	3,45,36
E. Hides and Skins, raw or undressed	10,31,60	9,88,21	9,45,49	4,25,33	3,13,07
F. Metallic ores and scrap iron or steel for re-manufacture	1,14,82	1,90,83	2,05,43	2,06,34	2,86,68
G. Oils—Vegetable, mineral and animal	91,90	1,87,22	3,78,20	57,24	55,36
H. Oilcakes of all kinds	1,06,37	94,96	1,60,61	1,64,72	1,96,99
I. Paper making materials	8	5	6	2,07	1,41
J. Rubber, raw or crude	38,69	1,58,13	1,17,61	31,18	65,43
K. Seeds (*including* nuts for oil)	24,36,97	12,17,42	23,53,63	13,66,15	10,54,10
L. Tallow, Stearine and Wax	9,48	7,93	12,06	2,70	2,74
M. Cotton, raw and waste	33,27,83	33,68,07	65,62,31	26,97,79	34,99,34
N. Jute, raw	22,20,24	12,80,24	19,52,77	10,93,27	10,87,11
O. Silk, raw and waste	42,73	39,68	37,88	2,48	2,60
P. Wool, raw	2,68,39	3,89,61	3,28,07	1,98,48	1,27,50
Q. Other textile materials	78,36	1,17,87	90,68	37,28	41,26
R. Wood and Timber	98,14	69,42	1,08,61	82,21	1,09,05
S. Miscellaneous	1,69,60	1,16,78	2,21,77	1,30,84	1,48,30
TOTAL, CLASS II	1,04,66,38	86,41,03	1,45,90,86	68,94,66	75,16,05

III.—ARTICLES WHOLLY OR MAINLY MANUFACTURED—					
A. Apparel	17,70	12,30	31,31	14,11	18,04
B. Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores	..	1	3	..	..
C. Chemicals, Drugs and Medicines	10,52,59	3,37,50	3,20,14	1,14,29	49,65
D. Cutlery, hardware, implements and instruments (*excluding* electrical instruments and apparatus)	5,86	3,78	10,20	9,78	14,53
E. Dyes and Colours	1,17,55	2,42,13	1,53,27	81,42	75,22
F. Electrical Goods and Apparatus (other than Machinery)	..	..	..	..	..
G. Furniture, Cabinetware and Manufactures of Wood and Timber	6,59	4,32	9,97	2,99	2,40
H. Glassware and Earthenware	1,80	1,21	2,80	1,59	1,46
I. Hides and Skins, tanned or dressed and Leather	4,29,58	7,19,24	6,24,25	5,82,98	5,47,88
J. Machinery of all kinds (*including* Belting for machinery)	24	55	85	53	54
K. Metals—Iron and Steel and manufactures thereof	22,41	34,96	77,50	1,06,72	94,61
L. Metals, other than Iron and Steel and manufactures thereof	31,80	47,42	1,36,60	2,35,65	2,09,98
M. Paper, Pasteboard and Stationery	64	2,43	2,04	1,23	1,53
N. Railway Plant and Rolling Stock	1,02	1,73	5,16	—	—
O. Rubber manufactures	68	22	25	1	94
P. Vehicles (*excluding* Locomotives, etc., for Railways)	39	37	59	8	10
Q. Cotton yarns and manufactures	11,40,54	11,72,71	17,07,05	2,72,63	2,64,80
R. Jute yarns and manufactures	20,24,87	40,19,32	43,15,65	21,37,49	21,46,83
S. Silk yarns and manufactures	7,09	5,87	4,09	82	1,99
T Woollen yarns and manufactures	25,99	21,20	80,83	74,00	91,78
U. Other yarns and textile fabrics	1,11	1,90	4,75	4,19	7,96
V. Miscellaneous	1,72,56	2,15,22	3,09,15	3,49,25	3,19,98
TOTAL, CLASS III	50,61,01	68,44,39	77,96,48	39,89,76	38,50,22
IV.—LIVING ANIMALS—					
A. Horses	57	40	1,19	49	2,16
B. Cattle	17,15	8,20	14,69	57	62
C. Sheep and Goats	15,15	12,56	12,16	7,85	8,39
D. Other living animals	2,18	1,02	2,38	95	1,07
TOTAL, CLASS IV	35,05	22,18	30,42	9,86	12,24
V.—POSTAL ARTICLES	90,76	1,32,15	2,52,64	1,34,90	1,30,59
GRAND TOTAL	2,19,49,73	2,15,96,70	2,86,33,39	1,46,31,49	1,51,21,44

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH LIBRARY

No. 6.—Quantity and value of the principal articles of Imports, arranged in the order of their importance

		Quantity (figures in thousands)					Value (in thousands of rupees)				
		Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1933-34	1934-35	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1933-34	1934-35
Cotton, raw	Tons	12	58	12	43	61	1,02,22	44,44	2,01,10	3,55,70	5,28,38
„ waste	Cwt.	3*	2	..	..	..	60*	46	9	1	2
„ manufactures—											
Piecegoods, grey	Yds.	1,331,017	904,874	676,828	230,185	297,370	21,08,56	19,65,42	25,02,60	3,05,78	4,03,16
„ white	„	654,255	518,890	373,569	261,917	285,248	11,20,33	12,33,42	16,19,66	4,73,25	5,46,57
„ coloured	„	631,552	386,277	285,423	268,683	361,101	12,94,80	12,41,46	17,03,95	5,25,35	7,43,15
Twist and yarn	lb.	41,794	34,063	44,681	32,055	34,013	3,77,18	4,94,79	9,32,92	2,57,50	3,09,83
Hosiery		—	—	—	—	—	92,86	94,83	1,14,72	77,22	57,79
Handkerchiefs and shawls	No.	24,014	8,970	5,618	5,295	4,731	52,20	22,92	22,58	4,46	4,29
Fents	Yds.	37,127*	30,913	16,058	34,278	—	21,69*	69,78	55,02	44,79	—
Thread, sewing	lb.	1,598	1,722	1,268	1,869	2,832	36,10	49,65	70,93	50,54	58,92
Other sorts		—	—	—	—	—	1,13,97	65,83	92,66	35,45	52,44
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	53,20,51	52,83,00	73,16,23	21,30,05	27,04,55
Machinery and millwork—											
Metal working machinery (*including* machine tools)		—	—	—	—	—	1,49	88	35,08	15,87	14,23
Textiles, Cotton		—	—	—	—	—	1,46,16	1,36,32	5,34,29	2,03,18	2,41,18
„ Jute		—	—	—	—	—	1,15,06	83,05	2,34,71	32,31	54,03
„ Other sorts		—	—	—	—	—	3,95	3,78	37,96	25,39	29,04
Prime-movers		—	—	—	—	—	79,20	45,94	1,99,59	1,20,75	1,44,04
Electrical		—	—	—	—	—	39,89	39,60	2,43,07	1,27,42	1,68,91
Paper mill machinery		—	—	—	—	—	3,06	4,29	19,15	11,03	8,97
Sewing and knitting machines and parts		—	—	—	—	—	26,35	40,20	51,40	50,32	82,88
Boilers		—	—	—	—	—	—	20,34	1,37,69	65,86	43,71
Tea		—	—	—	—	—	19,57	16,05	30,65	12,29	22,34
Mining		—	—	—	—	—	11,51	13,26	53,27	32,45	52,25
Typewriters	No.	5	6	10	7	15	2,75	10,92	18,97	7,45	15,97
Rice and flour mill machinery		—	—	—	—	—	6,28	6,27	39,13	6,61	9,63
Sugar		—	—	—	—	—	3,35	2,46	28,00	3,36,39	1,05,45
Other kinds		—	—	—	—	—	1,02,52	90,51	5,01,88	2,29,61	2,71,04
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	5,61,14	5,13,87	21,64,84	12,76,93	12,63,67

Metals—										
Iron and steel—										
Sheets and plates—										
Galvanised	Tons	175	46	100	61	59	3,36,93	1,03,98	3,47,06	1,13,38	1,10,87
Tinned	,,	31	41	41	7	6	73,31	1,54,95	2,03,72	21,43	17,00
Not galvanised or tinned	,,	92	31	86	24	31	1,28,29	90,00	2,31,03	31,00	42,55
Bars (steel)	,,	140	40	139	66	63	1,33,29	87,69	2,92,46	63,05	68,81
Bars and channel (iron)	,,	26	11	16	1	1	31,20	30,84	45,17	2,88	3,18
Beams, channels, pillars, girders and bridgework	,,	71	18	65	19	22	82,01	26,88	1,63,29	21,01	23,53
Pipes and fittings, cast	,,	35†	16	19	3	2	53,23†	32,34	67,68	7,61	6,94
Tubes, pipes and fittings, wrought	,,	12†	22	34	29	35	29,85†	79,59	2,02,73	71,61	88,77
Hoops and strips	,,	26	27	25	28	34	34,94	90,02	79,77	35,79	45,32
Angle and spring	,,	31	14	25	11	14	31,69	35,46	59,46	11,06	14,28
Nails, rivets and washers	,,	20	18	10	11	12	41,48	89,62	56,27	28,33	32,08
Screws	,,	2*	1	1	1	2	10,65*	13,74	16,05	6,25	7,45
Rice-bowls	,,	6	2	1	..	..	11,63	3,96	2,94	28	28
Steel (cast)	,,	3	2	4	1	1	8,44	8,19	23,88	7,50	6,85
Other sorts	,,	133	133	95	67	88	2,41,57	1,03,78	3,47,43	1,32,14	1,72,16
TOTAL	,,	808	422	661	329	370	12,48,51	10,11,04	21,38,94	5,53,32	6,38,02
Tin	Cwt.	38	30	49	39	46	51,87	44,61	69,03	54,79	70,23
Brass	,,	20	113	444	471	637	11,65	78,58	2,75,67	1,38,46	1,68,39
Copper, wrought	,,	532	63	191	263	471	2,75,37	52,44	1,49,84	82,98	1,34,64
,, unwrought	,,	61	27	69	16	24	31,63	18,27	41,66	4,95	5,64
TOTAL COPPER	,,	593	90	260	279	495	3,07,00	70,71	1,91,50	87,93	1,40,28
Lead	,,	123	102	67	28	28	18,41	30,18	19,30	5,44	4,72
Zinc	,,	106	51	101	318	376	22,11	22,89	30,16	38,27	40,67
Aluminium	,,	31	9	58	39	52	23,45	10,77	67,96	32,59	38,23
German silver	,,	22	5	5	17	17	17,67	3,03	9,42	12,02	10,26
Others	Tons	41	1	1	3	3	6,74	17,11	19,23	25,83	26,18
TOTAL OF METALS	,,	896	443	711	392	456	17,07,41	12,88,92	28,21,21	9,48,65	11,36,98
TOTAL OF ORES	,,	1	...	6	..	..	1,69	1,77	4,35	1,22	75
Oils—											
Mineral, kerosene	Gals.	66,909	48,533	63,418	58,148	68,646	2,71,16	2,37,57	4,43,76	2,26,73	2,60,68
,, other kinds	,,	24,056	34,298	75,515	128,075	132,686	1,00,87	1,64,73	3,59,10	3,56,34	3,46,49
Mineral grease	lbs.	—	—	—	5,087	4,850	—	—	—	9,70	8,81
Turkey red oil	Gals.	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	2
Animal (a)	,,	712	475	28	861	165§	8,42	8,40	81	7,93	3,77
Vegetable	,,	471	367	386	6,383	8,345	10,00	8,37	15,16	63,92	64,83
Essential	,,	14	20	31	49	60	4,43	4,86	9,50	10,84	12,59
TOTAL	,,	92,162	83,693	139,378	—	—	3,94,88	4,23,93	8,28,33	6,75,47	6,97,19

*Average for two years 1912-13 and 1913-14.
†Average for four years 1910-11 to 1913-14.

(a) Includes "fish or whale oil, hardened" which amounted to 19,430 cwts. in 1934-35.
§ Represents figures of animal oil other than "fish or whale oil, hardened".

No. 6—*continued*

		Quantity (figures in thousands)					Value (in thousands of rupees)				
		Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1933-34	1934-35	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1933-34	1934-35
Vehicles—											
Aircraft		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	8,20	7,54
Carriages and carts		—	—	—	—	—	24,29	9,81	45,23	5,92	8,17
Carriages and wagons and parts for railways (*a*)		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	49,01	75,60
Cycles		—	—	—	—	—	31,35	20,58	47,89	88,73	99,21
Mechanically propelled vehicles—											
Motor cars	No.	(*b*)3	2	8	10	14	(*b*)1,13,45	74,97	3,12,28	1,76,95	2,59,22
Motor cycles	„	(*b*)1	1	2	1	1	(*b*)10,68	6,36	19,43	3,26	3,81
Motor omnibuses, etc.	„	..	..	1	5	10	(*b*)5,71	6,39	69,61	65,77	1,20,99
Tram cars	„	—	—	..	..	..	—	—	5	..	32
Parts and accessories		—	—	—	—	—	31,30*	23,79	77,82	73,38	82,26
Ships and parts		—	—	—	—	—	18,64	20,29	54,02	5,61	2,88
	TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	1,74,92	1,62,13	6,26,39	4,76,83	6,60,00
Instruments, apparatus and appliances—											
Electrical		—	—	—	—	—	70,27	1,09,31	2,84,29	2,30,81	2,81,20
Musical		—	—	—	—	—	22,73	12,11	20,16	30,06	28,57
Scientific and philosophical		—	—	—	—	—	14,93	12,88	30,07	14,21	15,96
Photographic		—	—	—	—	—	9,98	13,43	25,92	71,54	78,72
Other kinds		—	—	—	—	—	17,91	17,93	31,32	54,39	68,17
	TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	1,35,82	1,65,66	3,91,76	4,01,01	4,72,62
Wool, raw	lb.	3,202	3,678	2,086	5,099	5,985	16,21	18,28	15,34	34,10	41,35
„ manufactures—											
Piecegoods	Yds.	22,420	8,200	5,451	11,536	10,516	2,06,79	1,37,63	1,88,71	1,30,27	1,39,82
Goods of wool mixed with other materials (*c*)	„	—	—	—	—	3,219	—	—	—	—	41,75
Shawls	No.	1,668	189	80	332	416	41,45	5,50	3,86	9,48	11,97
Carpets and rugs	lb.	1,400	636	797	135	161	16,20	9,57	13,56	2,35	3,42
Hosiery	„	440	257	156	281	409	11,98	11,33	12,66	8,82	12,25
Yarn and knitting wool	„	877	280	410	1,696	3,497	19,32	10,94	19,59	25,62	60,40
Other sorts	„	1,315	540	496	5,131	6,705	12,63	6,74	7,89	44,29	75,51
	TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	3,21,58	1,99,99	2,61,61	2,54,93	3,86,47
Artificial silk		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	71,94	2,74,15	3,59,29

Silk, raw and cocoons	lb.	2,567	1,953	1,816	2,379	2,217	1,17,25	1,10,01	1,49,90	71,74	57,38
„ waste and noils	„	92	78	105	..	5	1,24	1,11	2,58	..	8
„ manufactures—											
Piecegoods	Yds.	26,030	19,719	18,788	41,123	33,340	1,82,22	2,01,50	3,24,58	1,82,16	1,25,20
Yarn	lb.	1,011	787	734	2,028	3,293	41,20	42,23	58,29	46,74	78,16
Mixed goods	Yds.	6,476	3,158	1,419	9,853	13,371	51,50	33,36	28,15	54,99	73,93
Other sorts	lb.	55	65	60	49	40	1,13	4,91	10,42	2,97	2,34
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	3,94,54	3,93,12	5,73,92	3,58,60	3,37,09
Dyes—											
Aniline	lb.	8,793	1,919	7,252	—	—	67,84	56,36	2,00,35	—	—
Alizarine	„	6,667	1,202	4,546	2,578	3,626	32,35	12,46	52,13	20,50	24,67
Others		—	—	—	—	—	32,82	37,60	38,66	2,25,60	2,82,84
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	1,33,01	1,06,42	2,91,14	2,46,10	3,07,51
Hardware—											
Implements and tools		—	—	—	—	—	28,47	38,76	79,98	38,56	47,74
Lamps and parts		—	—	—	—	—	49,42	31,26	63,61	45,12	59,12
Builders' hardware		—	—	—	—	—	23,36	18,57	35,69	20,77	24 03
Agricultural implements		—	—	—	—	—	12,13	13,44	26,54	6,30	1.64
Enamelled ironware		—	—	—	—	—	22,81	13,65	29,43	21,63	17,51
Domestic hardware		—	—	—	—	—	18,63	7,59	13,50	8,06	8,65
Other sorts		—	—	—	—	—	1,62,22	1,56,18	3,30,06	1,47,39	1,46,61
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	3,17,04	2,79,45	5,78,81	2,87,83	3,05,30
Chemicals—											
Soda compounds	Cwt.	531	826	903	1,697	1,908	28,30	74,44	85,71	1,27,75	1,45,12
Other sorts		—	—	—	—	—	62,19	1,17,07	1,19,19	1,42,31	1,47,27
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	90,49	1,91,51	2,04,90	2,70,06	2,92,39
Provisions and oilman's stores—											
Canned and bottled provisions	Cwt.	86	100	109	149	185	40,16	55,99	83,11	55,11	59,14
Biscuits and cakes	„	73	46	30	39	48	37,08	27,72	31,79	29,63	33,37
Confectionery	„	60	20	20	23	27	24,04	13,14	23,55	17,49	17,93
Farinaceous and patent foods	„	256	248	273	338	388	38,10	46,40	68,84	66,82	70,86
Milk, condensed and preserved	„	103	74	69	172	181	32,57	34,00	48,05	45,51	48 37
Other sorts		—	—	—	—	—	57,19	50,70	64,16	57,00	59,39
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	2,29,14	2,27,95	3,19,50	2,71,56	2,89,06

(*a*) For figures prior to 1928-29 *see* under Railway plant, etc.

* Average for two years 1912-13 and 1913-14.

(*b*) Figures for 1913-14.

(*c*) Separately recorded from 1934-35.

No. 6—*continued*

		Quantity (figures in thousands)					Value (in thousands of rupees)				
		Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1933-34	1934-35	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1933-34	1934-35
Paper and pasteboard	Cwt.	—	—	1,299	2,564	2,938	1,27,07	2,02,47	3,49,73	2,63,19	2,72,82
Grain, pulse and flour	Tons	15	34	136	124	416	19,68	53,29	2,69,56	83,70	2,66,45
Liquors—											
Spirit	Gals.	1,644	1,537	1,747	1,213	1,129	1,14,60	1,56,79	2,43,02	1,38,55	1,43,71
Ale, beer and porter	,,	4,405	2,546	2,784	3,456	3,593	59,43	53,06	87,71	68,79	70,99
Wines	,,	337	266	282	177	178	27,95	26,23	40,76	19,20	20,32
Cider	,,	15	13	12	9	12	49	56	79	44	54
TOTAL	,,	6,401	4,362	4,825	4,855	4,912	2,02,47	2,36,64	3,72,28	2,26,98	2,35,56
Sugar—											
Sugar, 16 D. S. and above (*including* beet)	Tons	624	469	443	262	223	12,33,90	14,07,55	19,03,05	2,70,28	2,10,76
,, 15 D. S. and below	,,	10	3	1	..	..	17,07	7,47	1,63	..	1
Molasses	,,	93	81	73	2	..	41,53	41,40	66,26	66	8
TOTAL	,,	727	553	517	266	223	12,92,50	14,56,42	19,71,00	2,70,97	2,10,85
Railway plant and rolling stock—											
Carriages and wagons and parts		—	—	—	†	†	2,44,97	1,54,92	5,93,67	†	†
Locomotives		—	—	—			1,04,46	89,37	3,11,71		
Materials for construction—											
Sleepers and keys of steel or iron	Tons	50	21	37			49,25	24,00	77,37		
Sleepers of wood	,,	59	12	17			40,02	8,67	27,14		
Other kinds	,,	222	8	11			41,45	21,21	44,76		
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	4,80,15	2,98,17	10,54,65	—	—
Rubber, raw and manufactured		—	—	—	—	—	23,16	97,25	1,84,33	1,91,35	2,11,28

Drugs and Medicines—											
Camphor	lb.	1,417	1,632	707	1,786	2,019	15,65	24,37	24,71	23,13	21,63
Proprietary and patent medicines		—	—	—	—	—	24,74	21,87	24,70	30,98	39,26
Quinine salts	lb.	119	76	81	128	108	11,61	17,89	27,58	31,74	25,90
Other sorts		—	—	—	—	—	42,11	56,71	93,02	1,07,57	1,05,11
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	94,11	1,20,84	1,70,01	1,93,42	1,91,90
Spices—											
Betelnuts	Cwt.	1,156	1,175	1,107	1,194	1,228	1,08,24	1,36,35	1,60,48	1,04,59	1,02,29
Cloves	"	76	90	74	77	84	27,78	39,15	48,46	34,42	30,97
Others	"	97	100	84	94	197	28,26	30,53	28,05	16,66	22,23
TOTAL	"	1,329	1,365	1,265	1,365	1,509	1,64,28	2,06,03	2,36,99	1,55,67	1,55,49
Glass and glassware—											
Bangles		—	—	—	—	—	91,55	31,59	74,88	27,13	31,07
Bottles and phials	Gross	166	345	333	786	830	12,56	25,14	37,80	21,10	24,82
Beads and false pearls	Cwt.	29	18	22	22	21	24,67	17,05	37,12	13,48	13,10
Sheets and plates	Sq. ft.	16,187	8,329	15,509	19,540	24,764	17,46	20,09	42,98	21,24	23,68
Funnels, globes, etc.		—	—	—	—	—	12,44	14,21	18,75	5,05	5,72
Other glassware		—	—	—	—	—	3,24	19,94	41,52	34,13	34,17
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	1,61,92	1,28,02	2,53,05	1,22,13	1,32,56
Fruits and Vegetables—											
Dried, salted, or preserved—											
Dates	Tons	46	47	55	39	63	58,03	67,52	1,06,61	35,96	53,20
Almonds	"	3	3	5	3	4	23,78	25,61	46,96	17,22	20,40
Others	"	4	3	3	15	17	10,27	8,72	13,38	18,70	24,11
Fresh fruits and vegetables		—	—	—	—	—	15,64	8,45	9,01	28,26	32,28
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	1,07,72	1,10,30	1,75,96	1,00,14	1,29,99
Paints and painters' materials—											
Paints and colours	Cwt.	296	255	299	370	356	54,19	83,08	1,13,59	70,29	74,01
Painters' materials		—	—	—	—	—	16,81	15,91	30,11	21,90	22,82
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	71,00	98,99	1,43,70	92,19	96,83
Apparel—											
Apparel		—	—	—	—	—	74,64	77,31	95,66	41,70	41,79
Gold and silver thread		—	—	—	—	—	43,49	36,66	32,91	6,46	4,65
Hats, caps and bonnets		—	—	—	—	—	14,46	15,05	21,10	19,04	21,09
Second-hand clothing		—	—	—	—	—	12,76*	7,12	9,72	8,30	9,37
Other kinds		—	—	—	—	—	1,32	7,30	10,24	6,01	5,52
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	1,46,67	1,43,44	1,69,63	81,51	82,42
Tobacco—											
Cigarettes	lb.	1,731	2,623	4,129	593	614	52,74	1,12,79	1,79,68	19,06	22,21
Others	"	1,498	1,017	2,171	4,302	3,088	18,33	19,63	43,26	53,09	39,61
TOTAL	"	3,229	3,640	6,300	4,895	3,702	71,07	1,32,42	2,22,94	72,15	61,82

* Average for two years, 1912-13 and 1913-14.
† Discontinued from April, 1928.

No. 6—*continued*

		Quantity (figures in thousands)					Value (in thousands of rupees)				
		Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1933-34	1934-35	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1933-34	1934-35
Soap	Cwt.	314	342	289	303	207	61,87	96,45	1,71,16	78,37	63,21
Precious stones and pearls, unset		—	—	—	—	—	92,81	46,83	1,18,73	74,82	50,10
Stationery		—	—	—	—	—	57,81	64,15	1,06,52	66,22	68,80
Building and Engineering materials—											
Cement	Tons	30	95	119	66	67	52,77	33,22	1,10,22	22,15	23,74
Bricks and tiles	No.	17,833	16,534	20,260	14,349	13,902	15,13	20,35	36,64	13,28	12,24
Others		—	—	—	—	—	10,12	45,23	20,10	28,92	23,92
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	78,02	98,80	1,66,96	64,35	59,90
Toilet requisites		—	—	—	—	—	20,48*	24,96	41,95	56,61	64,05
Haberdashery and millinery		—	—	—	—	—	1,36,54	1,02,30	1,30,71	54,57	67,36
Wood and Timber—											
Teak wood	C. tons	92	70	26	12	9	69,32	82,67	46,07	11,03	7,93
Others		—	—	—	—	—	10,07	19,62	63,05	42,97	48,86
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	79,39	1,02,29	1,09,12	54,00	56,79
Tea chests		—	—	—	—	—	43,61	79,89	71,64	53,38	52,08
Toys and *requisites for* games		—	—	—	—	—	40,05	30,30	52,41	53,35	50,55
Manures	Tons	5	3	6	50	66	5,17	5,28	9,75	52,42	67,06
Books, printed, etc.	Cwt.	31	28	23	30	34	43,06	46,12	53,04	49,33	51,88
Boots and shoes	pairs	2,323	1,170	604	7,313	4,256	56,73	41,31	40,50	47,51	34,77
Salt	Tons	545	444	511	373	378	79,16	1,81,65	1,73,68	49,79	52,08
Belting for machinery		—	—	—	—	—	39,53*	60,37	34,48	46,06	49,83
Earthenwares and porcelain		—	—	—	—	—	52,19	45,97	78,17	43,15	44,24
Arms, ammunition and military stores		—	—	—	—	—	33,78	32,85	59,72	42,97	42,72
Animals, living	No.	14	12	5	6	9	43,67	51,88	24,50	28,12	24,94
Paper-making materials	Cwt.	171	135	165	406	390	11,31	18,13	30,83	27,10	26,28
Umbrellas and fittings		—	—	—	—	—	41,95	28,96	38,29	26,66	27,16
Gums and resins	Cwt.	150	87	163	187	197	23,86	19,65	32,77	26,61	26,98
Cutlery		—	—	—	—	—	21,73	15,22	30,14	25,50	27,98
Tea	lb.	4,842	7,412	7,668	4,716	3,075	22,29	47,38	55,43	25,13	17,13
Bobbins		—	—	—	—	—	—	37,55	65,75	22,31	28,75

Polishes		—	—	—	—	—	10,27*	13,06	24,27	22,03	22.86
Tallow and stearine	Cwt.	57	40	64	117	147	16,06	15,93	28,18	19,65	22,32
Furniture and cabinetware		—	—	—	—	—	21,53	14,75	25,71	16,89	20,16
Flax, raw	lb.	7	..	1	..	..	6	3	1	1	..
„ manufactures—											
Canvas	Yds.	2,835	2,037	974	1,061	1,219	15,74	26,64	21,84	8,42	9,43
Piecegoods	„	2,347	1,072	360	464	321	8,35	5,46	3,72	2,03	1,96
Other sorts		—	—	—	—	—	6,52	10,06	12,98	6,18	6,19
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	30,67	42,19	38,55	16,64	17,58
Clocks and watches and parts		—	—	—	—	—	22,78	18,10	24,06	15,93	16,25
Fish (*excluding* canned fish)	Cwt.	205	129	119	103	97	30,93	20,14	22,47	15,05	16,57
Hides and skins, tanned	Tons	..	..	..	..	..	12,83	15,40	10,59	13,69	15,05
Coal and coke	„	455	133	630	76	71	80,89	30,41	2,25,39	13,59	12.50
Hides and skins, raw	„	1	1	1	2	2	13,86	15,67	13,10	11,91	10.37
Ivory		—	—	—	—	—	25,62	23,55	34,65	10,82	10,36
Jute, raw	Tons	..	..	..	..	..	12	66	26	3	2
„ manufactures		—	—	—	—	—	19,37	35,08	22,14	9,82	8,60
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	19,49	35,74	22,40	9,85	8,62
Cordage and rope	Cwt.	23	25	15	18	22	9,96	15,07	11,64	5,91	5,92
Oil-cloth and floor-cloth	Sq. yds.	1,444	1,121	634	855	1,046	9,28	9,83	11,98	5,81	7,07
Jewellery also plate of gold and silver		—	—	—	—	—	23,82	8,55	17,23	5,50	21,20
Pitch and tar	Cwt.	290	219	103	155	105	11,86	12,46	8,16	5,06	3,59
Matches	Gross	14,560*	14,645	12,725	79	54	88,21	1,53,31	1,76,68	74	62
Postal articles not specified		—	—	—	—	—	1,69,59	2,77,81	4,41,85	2,40,61	2,54,19
All other articles		—	—	—	—	—	1,55,09	2,58,13	5,42,81	3,09,87	4,48,61
TOTAL VALUE OF IMPORTS		—	—	—	—	—	1,45,84,72	1,47,80,19	2,54,04.73	1,15,35,70	1,32,29,32
Government Stores.											
Railway plant and rolling stock—											
Carriages and wagons		—	—	—			1,10,86	58,01	1,81,63		
Locomotive engines and tenders		—	—	—			68,98	41,56	90,44		
Rails and fishplates (*a*)	Tons	56	10	..	(*b*)	(*b*)	55,72	11,29	..	(*b*)	(*b*)
Materials for construction	„	—	—	6			44,03	14,12	8,77		
TOTAL		—	—	—			2,79,59	1,24,98	2,80,84		

* Average for two years, 1912-13 and 1913-14.

(*a*) Transferred to "Iron or Steel" from 1925-26.

(*b*) Discontinued from April, 1928.

No. 6—*concluded*

Government Stores—contd.

—		Quantity (figures in thousands)					Value (in thousands of rupees)				
		Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1933-34	1934-35	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1933-34	1934-35
Arms, ammunition and military stores		—	—	—	—	—	24,22	1,05,58	54,86	23,23	46,75
Machinery and millwork		—	—	—	—	—	28,15	27,37	1,11,38	41,84	22,99
Metals and ores—											
Iron and steel	Tons	25	19	22	3	4	35,10	46,50	76,30	6,35	6,59
Copper	Cwt.	31	79	43	5	14	16,40	56,62	33,37	1,43	3,28
Others	Tons	2	3	2	1	..	10,60	38,74	26,82	6,47	9,29
TOTAL	„	28	26	26	4	5	62,10	1,41,86	1,36,49	14,25	19,16
Instruments, apparatus and appliances		—	—	—	—	—	18,16	37,75	68,06	12,21	14,96
Textiles—											
Cotton manufactures		—	—	—	—	—	4,78	51,34	23,93	2,33	2,54
Flax		—	—	—	—	—	4,09	43,64	11,91	59	62
Wool manufactures		—	—	—	—	—	6,56	1,12,63	24,57	4,24	6,55
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	15,43	2,07,61	60,41	7,16	9,71
Chemicals		—	—	—	—	—	5,39	22,39	10,33	4,83	7,01
Hardware and cutlery		—	—	—	—	—	29,59	64,48	82,03	4,50	4,64
Drugs and medicines		—	—	—	—	—	7,08	15,13	28,95	3,14	2,88
Stationery		—	—	—	—	—	9,69	22,22	40,00	96	1,38
Ships, parts of (*including* launches and boats)		—	—	—	—	—	1,95	27,77	12,87	12	35
Carriages and carts		—	—	—	—	—	2,15	11,69	86,09	1,36	5
Coal and coke	Tons	71	10	141	..	..	15,17	4,08	53,92	7	3
Telegraphs, materials for construction of		—	—	—	—	—	11,82	17,95	43,51	6	1
All other articles		—	—	—	—	—	71,79	3,14,27	2,30,53	81,02	99,68
TOTAL VALUE OF GOVERNMENT STORES		—	—	—	—	—	5,82,28	11,45,13	13,00,27	1,94,75	2,29,60

No. 7.—Quantity and value of the Principal Articles of Exports, arranged in the order of their Importance

		Quantity (figures in thousands)					Value (in thousands of Rupees)				
		Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1933-34	1934-35	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1933-34	1934-35
Cotton, raw	Tons	430	391	521	489	615	33,27,83	33,63,19	64,73,89	26,58,94	34,49,83
„ waste (*b*)	Cwt.	—	—	312	283	351	—	—	73,02	38,73	49,51
„ manufactures—											
Piecegoods, Grey	Yds.	47,414	74,576	42,515	4,165	6,350	73,84	1,48,11	1,68,32	10,84	14,26
„ Coloured	„	42,384	80,377	121,243	52,004	50,809	1,33,37	2,76,41	5,72,18	1,54,55	1,61,16
Twist and yarn	lb.	192,844	129,685	82,166	16,388	12,789	9,13,45	7,18,93	9,05,70	81,72	62,72
Other sorts		—	—	—	—	—	19,87	29,26	76,25	25,53	26,66
	Total	—	—	—	—	—	44,68,36	45,35,90	82,69,36	29,70,31	37,64,14
Jute, raw	Tons	764	464	554	748	752	22,20,24	12,80,28	19,52,77	10,93,27	10,87,11
„ manufactures—											
Gunny bags—											
Hessian (*a*)	No.	339,122	412,631	98,105	93,298	100,170	9,39,10	6,79,99	3,18,81	1,69,04	1,84,86
Sacking (*a*)	„		302,896	306,154	308,346	322,779		14,24,99	14,91,81	8,03,39	8,40,45
Gunny cloth—											
Hessian (*a*)	Yds.	969,971	1,146,699	1,230,834	1,017,747	1,030,551	10,75,75	23,68,14	23,82,48	10,91,97	10,56,81
Sacking (*a*)	„		30,299	39,471	34,834	32,919		60,68	89,93	46,20	42,48
Rope and twine	Cwt.	64	76	62	92	96	9,62	19,65	15,05	10,33	11,05
Other kinds		—	—	—	—	—	40	8,93	17,59	16,56	11,18
	Total	—	—	—	—	—	42,45,11	52,99,59	62,68,44	32,30,76	32,33,94
Tea	lb.	266,497	322,691	321,169	317,842	324,835	13,06,78	17,54,57	20,92,42	19,84,62	20,13,19
Grain, pulse and flour—											
Rice (in the husk)	Tons	42	32	35	11	14	27,18	20,09	31,36	4,42	6,68
Rice (not in the husk)	„	2,398	1,685	1,462	1,733	1,592	25,66,55	18,88,25	24,33,66	10,52,14	10,30,28
Wheat	„	1,308	807	237	2	11	13,96,86	10,33,41	3,66,61	3,27	10,61
Wheat flour	„	55	57	56	13	12	86,99	1,13,20	1,50,26	16,37	14,67
Pulse	„	159	129	141	104	112	1,29,81	1,88,52	2,02,78	91,31	1,05,06
Barley	„	227	198	40	..	14	1,93,16	2,21,73	46,56	11	9,30
Jowar and bajra	„	41	41	11	5	4	37,60	44,75	17,39	4,81	4,14
Other sorts	„	181	192	27	2	6	1,42,96	2,32,45	34,08	2,36	3,71
	Total „	4,411	3,141	2,009	1,870	1,765	45,81,11	37,41,80	32,82,65	11,74,79	11,84,40

(*a*) Separately recorded from 1916-17 and war average represents the average for three years 1916-17 to 1918-19.
(*b*) Separately recorded from December, 1918.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY LIBRARY BOMBAY BRANCH

No. 7—*continued*

—	Quantity (figures in thousands)					Value (in thousands of Rupees)				
	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1933-34	1934-35	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1933-34	1934-35
Seeds—										
Essential . . . . . Tons	10	8	9	8	9	20,57	24,16	35,88	18,83	19,65
Non-essential—										
Linseed . . . . . „	379	270	251	379	238	7,98,90	4,94,94	7,57,72	4,57,51	2,99,76
Groundnut . . . . . „	212	119	195	547	511	3,52,57	1,91,17	5,61,97	6,63,11	5,92,84
Rapeseed . . . . . „	273	91	206	73	37	4,14,69	1,43,01	5,07,37	81,43	42,39
Sesamum (til or jinjili) . . . . . „	119	33	28	15	4	2,48,15	67,35	1,02,73	22,19	7,53
Castor . . . . . „	114	89	48	82	69	1,66,43	1,57,55	1,14,54	99,53	81,08
Copra . . . . . „	31	16	7	..	..	1,10,43	60,73	28,84	13	20
Cotton . . . . . „	240	69	155	6	1	1,79,98	50,25	1,88,05	3,25	39
Mustard . . . . . „	4	3	2	3	3	10,08	9,16	9,75	5,30	4,90
Mowa . . . . . „	29	3	8	..	..	42,53	3,04	12,79	..	..
Poppy . . . . . „	33	5	6	1	..	69,41	9,58	20,97	1,90	18
Other sorts . . . . . „	9	2	8	10	3	23,23	6,48	13,03	12,97	5,18
TOTAL . . „	1,453	708	923	1,124	875	24,36,97	12,17,42	23,53,64	13,66,15	10,54,10
Leather—										
Cow hides . . . . . Tons	(a)	16	10	11	10	(a)	4,15,98	2,84,00	2,07,69	1,62,66
Buffalo hides . . . . . „		1	1	1	1		21,43	16,02	11,92	12,72
Goat skins . . . . . „		3	1	4	4		1,42,53	1,03,59	1,72,61	1,82,92
Sheep skins . . . . . „		2	3	3	3		1,20,69	1,85,47	1,35,69	1,34,24
Other kinds . . . . . „		—	—	—	—		18,61	35,16	55,07	55,34
TOTAL . .	—	—	—	—	—	4,29,58	7,19,24	6,24,24	5,82,98	5,47,88

Lac . . . . . Cwt.	434	345	416	731	86	2,20,15	2,57,06	8,41,80	2,46,44	3,29,96
Metals and manufactures—										
Iron or steel . . . . . Tons	42	61	95	516	476	22,41	34,96	79,04	1,29,35	1,09,15
Other metals . . . . . „	10	11	38	156	155	31,81	47,42	1,36,41	2,35,65	2,09,98
TOTAL OF METALS „	52	72	133	672	631	54,22	82,38	2,15,45	3,65,00	3,19,13
Hides and skins, raw—										
Cow hides . . . . . Tons	(a)	24	24	17	19	(a)	3,70,78	2,78,69	86,56	95,59
Buffalo hides . . . . . „		8	5	3	3		1,11,07	46,72	12,35	11,62
Goat skins . . . . . „		21	21	18	14		4,39,66	5,79,19	2,76,66	1,80,73
Calf skins . . . . . „		1	1	..	..		22,63	16,51	2,41	2,30
Other kinds . . . . . „		3	2	4	4		44,07	24,38	47,35	22,82
TOTAL „	78	57	53	42	40	10,31,60	9,88,21	9,45,49	4,25,33	3,13,06
Ores—										
Manganese ore . . . . . Tons	607	474	648	266	460	98,64	88,94	1,45,19	51,34	80,48
Others . . . . . „	12	21	37	39	55	16,18	1,00,69	58,89	1,32,39	1,91,65
TOTAL OF ORES „	619	495	685	305	515	1,14,82	1,89,63	2,04,08	1,83,73	2,72,13
Wool, raw . . . . . lb.	54,573	49,688	36,203	55,889	34,075	2,68,39	3,89,61	3,28,07	1,98,48	1,27,50
„ manufactures—										
Carpets and rugs . . . . . „	1,775	1,254	3,283	8,452	10,093	23,16	19,09	77,98	72,67	89,81
Other sorts	—	—	—	—	—	2,84	2,12	2,80	1,33	1,96
TOTAL .	—	—	—	—	—	2,94,39	4,10,82	4,08,91	2,72,48	2,19,27
Oilcakes . . . . . Tons	140	117	136	287	348	1,06,37	94,95	1,60,61	1,64,72	1,96,99

(a) Detailed figures not available.

No. 7—*continued*

—	Quantity (figures in thousands)					Value (in thousands of Rupees)				
	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1933-34	1934-35	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1933-34	1934-35
Paraffin wax . . . . . Tons	12	22	26	54	46	54,99	97,62	1,19,06	2,28,91	1,91,93
Wood and timber—										
Teakwood . . . . . C. Tons	50	29	35	27	43	77,64	56,91	93,72	61,31	90,41
Sandal	—	—	—	—	—	13,73	9,99	8,10	12,50	8,02
Other kinds	—	—	—	—	—	9,05	4,44	10,18	10,43	11,84
TOTAL . .	—	—	—	—	—	1,00,42	71,34	1,12,00	84,24	1,10,27
Fruits and Vegetables—										
Fresh	—	—	—	—	—	24,81	34,63	41,03	29,48	28,70
Dried, salted or preserved . . . . . Tons	11	10	10	13	15	21,82	22,57	23,21	69,57	79,08
TOTAL . .	—	—	—	—	—	46,63	57,20	64,24	99,05	1,07,78
Tobacco—										
Unmanufactured . . . . . lb.	20,427	24,046	25,934	29,206	26,349	23,27	41,56	73,47	90,13	77,55
Cigars . . . . . ,,	1,535	1,260	480	64	70	13,01	11,23	6,09	85	85
Others . . . . . ,,	384	611	952	690	958	63	3,44	5,34	2,82	3,50
TOTAL . ,,	22,346	25,917	27,366	29,960	27,377	36,91	56,23	84,90	93,80	81,90
Coir . . . . . Tons	36	23	32	31	31	80,25	54,03	1,02,01	76,96	79,86
Coffee . . . . Cwt.	255	216	226	186	141	1,37,52	1,18,09	1,46,90	1,02,45	72,71
Spices—										
Pepper . . . . . Cwt.	117	123	96	59	74	38,53	53,52	35,91	18,24	24,50
Chillies . . . . . ,,	124	126	151	148	158	20,43	27,23	42,20	22,06	27,62
Ginger . . . . . ,,	75	55	59	47	39	19,95	12,61	18,88	9,04	8,27
Others . . . . . ,,	9	11	12	16	15	6,97	9,99	15,31	22,86	16,95
TOTAL . ,,	325	315	318	270	286	85,88	1,03,35	1,12,30	72,20	77,34

Fodder, bran and pollards . . . . . Tons	223	129	211	254	281	89,73	41,86	1,20,27	46,64	77,30
Dyeing and tanning substances—										
Indigo . . . . . Cwt.	15	31	13	1	1	29,92	1,57,35	52,46	97	1,07
Myrobalans . . . . . „	1,399	1,058	1,331	1,287	1,356	59,78	56,51	69,48	55,93	47,87
Turmeric . . . . . „	92	78	53	85	80	11,08	12,31	11,38	10,93	9,87
Others . . . . . „	107	94	106	98	108	14,13	14,90	18,39	10,86	12,80
TOTAL . „	1,613	1,261	1,503	1,421	1,545	1,14,91	2,41,07	1,51,71	78,69	71,61
Mica . . . . . Cwt.	49	50	60	66	10	35,87	57,45	79,56	44,74	69,07
Rubber, raw . . . . . lb.	1,120	7,728	13,111	13,206	23,597	38,70	1,58,13	1,17,60	31,18	65,43
Oils—										
Essential . . . . . Gals.	46	51	77	63	99	11,88	22,84	47,09	18,40	24,64
Mineral . . . . . „	13,172	24,639	23,403	79	64	13,93	24,72	2,35,24	99	77
Vegetable—										
Castor . . . . . „	1,114	1,564	396	1,335	1,213	15,22	28,22	10,39	18,23	17,68
Coconut . . . . . „	1,737	3,259	1,720	32	39	31,15	65,38	50,93	43	40
Others . . . . . „	1,175	2,045	1,405	1,620	924	19,72	46,06	34,64	19,19	11,87
TOTAL . „	17,244	31,558	27,001	3,129	2,339	91,90	1,87,22	3,78,29	57,24	55,36
Fish (*excluding* canned fish)—										
Dry, salted . . . . . Cwt.	185	166	148	126	136	20,97	24,61	28,14	23,39	23,06
Fishmaws and sharkfins . . . . . „	10	8	10	7	7	12,38	10,65	16,44	6,91	6,00
Others . . . . . „	54	65	75	103	108	5,27	7,40	12,22	14,57	15,49
TOTAL . „	249	239	233	236	251	38,62	42,66	56,80	44,87	44,55
Hemp, raw . . . . . Cwt.	509	561	455	388	437	78,27	1,17,87	90,44	36,09	39,03
Manures—										
Bones . . . . . Tons	95	39	90	25	36	65,41	28,96	94,61	14,48	20,24
Other kinds . . . . . „	22	18	28	16	15	13,76	24,30	40,47	10,97	11,60
TOTAL . „	117	57	118	41	51	79,17	53,26	1,35,08	25,45	31,84
Coal and coke . . . . . Tons	825	526	434	374	311	75,77	48,46	57,24	37,35	29,22
Provisions and oilman's stores—										
Ghi . . . . . Cwt.	47	46	41	24	26	29,48	33,25	41,23	13,31	14,64
Other sorts	—	—	—	—	—	16,15	27,02	24,34	14,81	13,23
TOTAL . .	—	—	—	—	—	45,63	60,27	65,57	28,12	27,87

No. 7—*concluded*

—		Quantity (figures in thousands)					Value (in thousands of Rupees)				
		Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1933-34	1934-35	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1933-34	1934-35
Drugs and medicines		—	—	—	—	—	19,24	30,07	36,16	23,81	25,95
Bristles	Cwt.	94(a)	4	3	4	4	16,29(a)	14,20	15,11	17,47	23,41
Fibre for brushes and brooms	Tons	—	4	5	7	7	—	15,36	21,08	22,02	19,15
Saltpetre	Cwt.	305	446	273	188	173	34,99	79 85	46,13	15,26	13,78
Animals, living	No.	451	274	238	133	168	28,04	22,18	30,41	9,86	12,24
Apparel		—	—	—	—	—	15,44	10,67	20,81	11,14	11,33
Cordage and rope	Cwt.	53	56	55	42	53	8,43	10,33	13,40	6,55	7,36
Opium	,,	51	14	9	2	..	9,96,17	2,17,35	2,33,05	72,64	6,81
Candles	,,	6,069	8,014	6,092	1,885	1,767	17,10	23,34	20,09	5,33	5,00
Silk, raw	lb.	1,711	1,017	1,325	449	687	42,73	39,68	37,88	2,48	2,61
,, manufactures		—	—	—	—	—	7,09	5,87	4,09	81	1,99
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	49,82	45,55	41,97	3,29	4,60
Horns, tips, etc.	Cwt.	88	30	70	42	35	21,00	7,26	11,87	3,22	2,47
Sugar	Tons	11	8	18	2	2	16,01	21,91	56,34	2,38	2,43
Tallow, stearine and wax	Cwt.	17	13	29	7	4	9,48	7,93	12,06	1,98	1,19
Postal articles		—	—	—	—	—	90,76	1,32,15	2,52,64	1,34,90	1,30,59
All other articles		—	—	—	—	—	1,06,38	1,00,37	1,61,21	1,46,35	1,73,87
TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS		—	—	—	—	—	2,19,49,73	2,15,96,70	2,86,33,39	1,46,31,49	1,51,21,44

(a) Includes figures for " Fibre for brushes and brooms ".

No. 8.— Quantity and value of the Principal Articles Re-exported, arranged in the order of their Importance

		Quantity (Figures in thousands)					Value (in thousands of Rupees)				
		Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1933-34	1934-35	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1933-34	1934-35
Hides and Skins, raw	Tons	—	..	..	..	..	—	2,87	50,65	22,08	56,13
Cotton, raw	„	..	..	3	1	1	14	66	66,54	6,09	4,86
Cotton manufactures—											
Piecegoods — Grey	Yds.	4,763	22,043	42,979	4,586	3,626	8,40	79,27	1,95,39	10,57	8,75
Piecegoods — White	„	9,371	14,672	9,709	6,195	2,269	17,14	46,88	49,58	13,70	5,02
Piecegoods — Coloured	„	50,796	37,888	19,066	13,929	4,693	1,16,79	1,36,19	1,12,29	28,85	10,92
Twist and yarn	lb.	926	1,045	1,365	568	348	8,05	12,77	20,47	4,13	2,60
Other sorts		—	—	—	—	—	7,13	18,19	21,60	1,59	2,96
	Total	—	—	—	—	—	1,57,65	2,93,96	4,65,87	64,93	35,11
Metals and ores— Iron or steel	Tons	19	5	7	68	45	10,20	10,02	14,23	16,28	12,02
Others	„	1	..	2	1	2	9,85	8,18	17,33	9,99	18,10
	Total „	20	5	9	69	47	20,05	18,20	31,56	26,27	30,12
Wool, raw	lb.	6,580	13,673	12,903	10,617	6,313	42,50	1,02,06	98,03	31,19	15,77
„ manufactures		—	—	—	—	—	4,16	8,37	57,63	13,60	10,47
	Total	—	—	—	—	—	46,66	1,10,43	1,55,66	44,79	26,24
Vehicles		—	—	—	—	—	7,72	3,49	18,92	14,60	25,57

No. 8—*continued*

		Quantity (Figures in thousands)					Value (in thousands of Rupees)				
		Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1933-34	1934-35	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1933-34	1934-35
Silk—											
Raw	lb.	47	49	79	5	12	1,23	2,00	4,98	21	18
Manufactures—											
Piecegoods	Yds.	776	997	823	760	1,866	6,37	11,67	14,98	4,69	11,85
Other sorts		—	—	—	—	—	66	2,41	3,94	60	5,94
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	8,26	16,08	23,90	5,50	17,97
Hardware		—	—	—	—	—	13,89	11,83	27,08	18,34	15,72
Machinery and millwork		—	—	—	—	—	5,68	4,89	16,42	8,49	10,38
Sugar	Tons	27	32	55	12	3	52,05	1,12,57	3,16,23	7,26	6,10
Apparel (excluding hosiery, boots and shoes)		—	—	—	—	—	15,89	13,89	48,22	5,81	5,60
Gums and resins	Cwt.	53	43	51	40	37	10,54	13,59	23,04	6,10	5,56
Fruits and vegetables		—	—	—	—	—	13,11	42,13	53,65	5,51	5,47
Haberdashery and millinery		—	—	—	—	—	—	3,95	8,12	3,65	3,58
Rubber manufactures		—	—	—	—	—	1,12	90	3,81	1,98	2,12
Metal articles		—	—	—	—	—	16,24	23,85	45,16	10,91	8,75
All other articles		—	—	—	—	—	92,12	1,41,75	2,76,45	95,52	1,00,15
TOTAL VALUE OF RE-EXPORTS		—	—	—	—	—	4,61,88	8,14,38	15,64,74	3,41,74	3,54,57

No. 9.—Value of trade in merchandise only with the British Empire and Foreign Countries

(In lakhs of Rupees)

Countries	Pre-war average			War average			Post-war average			1933-34			1934-35		
	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total
British Empire—															
United Kingdom	91,58	56,30	1,47,88	83,56	69,62	1,53,18	1,46,43	73,04	2,19,47	47,59	48,05	95,64	53,73	48,87	1,02,60
Egypt (*a*)	—	—	—	88	9,36	10,24	(*b*)85	(*b*)3,34	(*b*)4,19	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ceylon	72	8,24	8,96	1,66	9,63	11,29	1,71	12,32	14,03	1,29	6,24	7,53	1,29	6,84	8,13
Straits Settlements	3,08	7,73	10,81	4,37	6,23	10,60	4,85	8,20	13,05	2,68	3,34	6,02	3,11	3,25	6,36
Australia	1,01	3,14	4,15	1,11	5,03	6,14	3,19	4,99	8,18	1,02	2,98	4,00	97	2,72	3,69
Hongkong	98	9,26	10,24	1,30	4,48	5,78	1,86	6,93	8,79	45	1,12	1,57	39	60	99
Canada	1	1,09	1,10	4	1,79	1,83	69	1,83	2,52	69	1,88	2,57	92	1,72	2,64
Aden and Dependencies	41	1,25	1,66	77	2,15	2,92	80	2,79	3,59	49	73	1,22	42	75	1,17
Kenya Colony and Zanzibar and Pemba.	36	89	1,25	1,15	1,32	2,47	1,99	2,14	4,13	2,48	69	3,17	3,20	66	3,86
Other countries of the British Empire.	3,39	4,16	7,55	1,80	6,17	7,97	3,17	9,54	12,71	1,02	4,83	5,85	1,32	5,44	6,76
"For orders" cargoes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	18
Total British Empire	1,01,54	92,06	1,93,60	96,64	1,15,78	2,12,42	1,65,54	1,25,12	2,90,66	57,71	69,86	1,27,57	65,35	71,03	1,36,38

(*a*) Egypt included in British Empire from 1915-16 to 1922-23.
(*b*) Average for 4 years.

No. 9—*continued*

(In lakhs of Rupees

Countries	Pre-war average			War average			Post-war average			1933-34			1934-35		
	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total.	Imports	Exports	Total
Foreign Countries—															
United States of America	4,49	16,90	21,39	10,29	26,75	37,04	21,64	36,26	57,90	7,18	14,41	21,59	8,42	13,13	21,55
Japan	3,64	16,86	20,50	15,41	25,20	40,61	17,48	40,31	57,79	16,36	12,73	29,14	20,80	24,36	45,16
France	2,21	14,82	17,03	1,35	10,02	11,37	2,37	14,37	16,74	1,51	7,43	8,94	1,53	5,36	6,89
Italy	1,45	7,08	8,53	1,73	8,77	10,50	2,47	9,63	12,10	2,91	5,83	8,74	3,02	5,87	8,89
Iran	63	1,22	1,85	86	3,60	4,46	1,76	3,88	5,64	1,45	85	2,30	2,09	48	2,57
China (exclusive of Hong Kong and Macão).	1,58	8,74	10,32	1,93	4,56	6,49	3,14	10,98	14,12	2,23	4,46	6,69	2,07	2,63	4,70
Turkey, Asiatic	59	2,40	2,99	49	3,29	3,78	1	11	12	1	18	19	1	17	18
Java	9,35	2,91	12,26	11,56	2,55	14,11	17,18	3,18	20,36	2,39	47	2,86	1,91	50	2,41
Cuba	..	41	41	..	1,65	1,65	1	2,30	2,31	..	67	67	..	65	65
Argentine Republic	..	2,27	2,27	..	2,61	2,61	..	4,21	4,21	..	2,28	2,28	..	2,74	2,74
French Indo-China	1	67	68	1	1,51	1,52	2	1,80	1,82	19	59	78	67	49	1,16
Chile	..	87	87	1	1,42	1,43	1	1,04	1,05	..	28	28	..	25	25
Spain	17	1,99	2,16	36	1,60	1,96	30	2,80	3,10	21	1,41	1,62	24	1,39	1,63
Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.	22	1,94	2,16	10	2,74	2,84	12	..	12	1,64	8	1,72	1,57	8	1,65
Netherlands	1,27	3,34	4,61	86	40	1,26	2,18	3,16	5,34	1,82	4,24	6,06	1,30	3,35	4,65
Belgium	2,76	11,97	14,73	38	1,10	1,48	4,64	11,25	15,89	2,66	4,51	7,17	2,16	4,32	6,48
Germany	9,35	22,36	31,71	1,04	2,04	3,08	7,16	14,86	22,02	8,88	9,92	18,80	10,11	7,20	17,31
Austria (*a*)	3,19	7,77	10,96	27	94	1,21	(*c*)42	(*c*)73	(*c*)1,15	52	..	52	53	1	54
Egypt (*b*)	26	1,90	2,16	—	—	—	(*d*)52	(*d*)2,98	(*d*)3,50	68	1,21	1,89	1,67	1,29	2,96
Other countries	3,14	5,64	8,78	4,01	7,58	11,59	7,08	13,01	20,09	7,01	8,27	15,28	8,84	9,28	18,12
"For orders" cargoes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	18
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES	44,31	1,32,06	1,76,37	51,16	1,08,33	1,59,49	88,51	1,76,86	2,65,37	57,65	79,87	1,37,52	66,94	83,73	1,50,67
GRAND TOTAL	1,45,85	2,24,12	3,69,97	1,47,80	2,24,11	3,71,91	2,54,05	3,01,98	5,56,03	1,15,36	1,49,73	2,65,09	1,32,29	1,54,76	2,87,05

NOTE —Exports include re-exports.
(*a*) Figures prior to 1921-22 relate to Austria-Hungary.
(*b*) Egypt included in British Empire from 1915-16 to 1922-23.
(*c*) Average for 3 years.
(*d*) One year's figure.

No. 10.—Percentage share of the principal countries in the total Trade in merchandise only

Countries	Pre-war average			War average			Post-war average			1933-34			1934-35		
	Imports	Exports, including Re-exports	Total	Imports	Exports, including Re-exports	Total	Imports	Exports, including Re-exports	Total	Imports	Exports, including Re-exports	Total	Imports	Exports, including Re-exports	Total
British Empire—															
United Kingdom	62·8	25·1	40·0	56·5	31·1	41·2	57·6	24·2	39·5	41·7	32·2	36·7	40·6	31·6	35·8
Ceylon	·5	3·7	2·4	1·1	4·3	3·0	·7	4·8	2·5	1·1	4·2	2·6	1·0	4·2	2·8
Straits Settlements	2·1	3·4	2·9	3·0	2·7	2·8	1·9	2·7	2·3	2·6	2·3	2·3	2·3	2·1	2·2
Australia	·7	1·4	1·1	·8	2·2	1·7	1·3	1·7	1·5	·9	2·0	1·5	0·7	1·8	1·3
Hongkong	·7	4·1	2·7	·9	2·0	1·6	·7	2·3	1·6	·4	·8	·6	·3	·4	·3
Mauritius and Dependencies	1·8	·6	1·1	1·1	·6	·8	2·2	3·1	2·7	..	·5	·3	..	·6	·3
Total (including other British Possessions)	69·7	41·1	52·3	65·4	51·7	57·1	65·2	41·4	52·3	50·0	46·7	48·4	49·4	45·9	47·7
Foreign Countries—															
Japan	2·5	7·5	5·5	10·4	11·2	10·9	6·9	13·3	10·4	14·2	8·5	11·4	15·7	15·7	15·7
United States of America	3·1	7·5	5·8	7·0	11·9	9·9	8·5	12·0	10·4	6·2	9·6	7·9	6·4	8·5	7·5
Java	6·4	1·3	3·3	7·8	1·1	3·8	6·8	1·0	3·7	2·1	·3	1·2	1·4	·3	·8
France	1·5	6·6	4·6	1·3	4·5	3·2	·9	4·8	3·0	1·3	4·9	3·2	1·2	3·5	2·4
Italy	1·0	3·2	2·3	1·2	3·9	2·8	1·0	3·2	2·2	2·5	3·8	3·2	2·3	3·9	3·1
China (exclusive of Hongkong and Macão.)	1·1	3·9	2·8	1·3	2·0	1·7	1·2	3·6	2·5	1·9	3·0	2·9	1·6	1·7	1·6
Iran	·4	·5	·5	·6	1·6	1·2	·7	1·3	1·0	1·2	·6	·9	1·6	·3	·9
Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.	·1	·9	·6	·1	1·2	·8	·05	..	·05	1·4	·1	·7	1·2	·1	·6
Netherlands	·9	1·5	1·3	·6	·2	·3	·9	1·5	·9	1·6	2·7	2·2	1·0	2·2	1·6
Belgium	1·9	5·3	3·9	·3	·5	·4	1·8	3·7	2·9	2·3	3·0	2·6	1·6	2·8	2·2
Germany	6·1	9·8	8·5	·7	·9	·8	2·8	4·9	4·0	7·7	6·5	7·1	7·6	4·6	6·0
Austria (*a*)	2·2	3·5	2·9	·2	·4	·3	·2	·2	·2	·4	..	·2	·4	..	·2
Total (including other Foreign Countries)	30·3	58·9	47·7	34·6	48·3	42·9	34·8	58·6	47·7	50·0	53·3	51·6	50·6	54·1	52·3

(*a*) Figures prior to 1921-22 represent Austria-Hungary.

No. 11.—Total Imports and Exports of Merchandise of certain principal Countries and British India during the calendar years 1932, 1933 and 1934 with respective pre-war averages*

(In millions of £ sterling)

Countries	Imports				Exports (domestic)			
	Pre-war average	1932	1933	1934	Pre-war average	1932	1933	1934
United Kingdom (*a*)	599	651	626	681	465	365	368	396
France	305	334	336	301	253	221	218	282
Egypt (*e*)	26	28	27	30	31	26	29	32
Canada	106	114(*d*)	88(*d*)	103 (*d*)	66	124(*c*)	116 (*c*)	131 (*c*)
United States of America	341	378	340	325	433	450	391	417
Netherlands	(*b*)	150	147	139	(*b*)	97	88	95
Germany	477	316	301	352	405	389	349	329
Switzerland (*f*)	71	95	90	91	63	43	48	53
Italy (*d*)	137	121	117	130	88	100	94	89
Czechoslovakia	—	63	52	53	—	62	52	61
Belgo-Luxemburg Economic Union	155†	128	125	127	144†	118	118	124
Denmark (*d*)	(*b*)	61	57	60	(*b*)	58	52	52
Sweden	(*b*)	61	57	67	(*b*)	50	56	67
Australia	73†	53	55	68	67†	76	91	80
British India (*by sea*)	103	102	89	96	148	101	108	111

* Compiled from the "Accounts relating to the Trade and Commerce of certain Foreign Countries and British Possessions" published quarterly by the Board of Trade, London. The value has been converted on the basis on the average rates of exchange for respective years.

† Triennial average.

(*a*) The particulars shown include the trade of Great Britain and Northern Ireland with the Irish Free State, while the direct Foreign Trade of the Irish Free State has been excluded.

(*b*) Value not available.

(*c*) Including silver bullion and gold bullion obtained from mining operations.

(*d*) Including silver bullion.

(*e*) Excluding trade with Sudan.

(*f*) Excluding Improvement Trade prior to 1st January 1933.

NOTE.—In the cases of Germany, the Netherlands, the Belgo-Luxemburg Economic Union, France, Switzerland, Italy, Czechoslovakia, United States, Sweden, the Dominion of Canada *and United Kingdom* the import figures given in the above summary represent imports for home consumption. In all cases except Australia the export figures are intended to represent exports of domestic produce. In most cases, however, they include a certain amount of "nationalised" goods, *i.e.*, goods originally imported which, if dutiable, have been charged the duty but which are subsequently re-exported.

No. 12.—Value of Trade with principal Countries, distinguishing Principal Articles.

(In thousands of Rupees)

Articles	Pre-war average	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35
UNITED KINGDOM.				
Imports therefrom—				
Animals, living	5,02	6,77	6,07	7,07
Apparel	59,29	23,71	21,40	19,78
Arms, ammunition, etc.	30,60	37,09	36,86	38,38
Artificial silk yarn	—	14,35	12,90	6,93
„ „ other manufactures	—	21,85	18,20	17,87
Asbestos	—	9,46	11,23	10,63
Belting for machinery	36,26	35,50	30,52	33,05
Bobbins	—	19,16	13,72	17,84
Books and printed matter	41,05	38,96	41,90	43,78
Boots and shoes	51,33	6,21	5,80	6,11
Building materials	59,89	25,64	23,70	28,07
Carriages and carts	19,11	3,46	3,44	5,79
Chemicals	69,55	1,40,08	1,49,02	1,63,51
China clay	—	8,04	,60	9,36
Coal and coke	41,33	3,94	2,65	3,02
Cordage and rope	4,39	2,00	2,49	2,18
Cotton—				
Raw	58,67	4,60	4	11,99
Twist and yarn	3,35,18	1,31,80	95,78	1,00,48
Piecegoods—				
Grey	20,73,55	1,75,95	1,34,96	1,57,99
White	10,87,38	5,26,79	3,68,98	4,51,62
Coloured	11,29,72	4,87,63	3,54,11	5,04,79
Other manufactures	1,40,25	99,78	88,95	84,53
Cutlery	10,53	6,51	7,81	8,36
Cycles and parts	29,40	51,96	62,67	70,33
Drugs and medicines	54,03	61,16	70,69	71,09
Dyeing and tanning substances	6,90	33,45	31,10	34,46
Earthenware and porcelain	30,50	12,26	12,24	14,43
Flax manufactures	28,83	16,01	15,84	16,72
Furniture	10,84	6,26	8,84	10,61
Glass and glassware	22,26	12,01	10,86	12,35
Haberdashery and millinery	61,21	13,96	12,72	12,49
Hardware	1,88,61	91,44	97,56	97,97
Instruments, apparatus, etc.	1,04,88	1,94,31	2,06,32	2,47,18
Ivory	11,33	4,66	2,50	65
Jewellery, etc.	14,51	32,91	4,26	9,60
Jute manufactures (including yarn)	10,09	1,90	1,39	1,79
Leather, including hides, tanned, etc.	38,59	23,93	22,47	25,89
Liquors—				
Ale, beer and porter	45,64	49,73	45,23	45,42
Spirit	69,47	84,44	89,44	92,18
Wines	13,62	5,72	6,53	6,39
Machinery and millwork	4,97,69	7,81,22	8,73,47	9,15,27
Manures	1,68	39,12	40,78	51,49
Metals—				
Aluminium	5,38	9,45	17,48	17,09
Brass	6,13	55,56	53,04	61,96
Copper	1,67,45	29,75	39,94	61,27
Iron	28,88	2,81	3,02	3 17
Iron or steel	6,96,13	2,42,12	2,83,81	3,22,97
Lead	13,99	2,99	4,45	3,62
Steel	42,02	25,96	31,68	39,54
Zinc	14,85	8,28	8,80	7,91
Others	27,43	15,24	16,72	20,14
Motor vehicles and parts thereof	74,50	1,15,68	1,54,15	1,88,54
Oils, mineral	22,31	27,37	29,92	34,56
„ vegetable, animal, etc.	17,76	10,54	10,83	11,01
Packing-engine and boiler	4,98	2,25	2,65	3,21
Paints and painters' materials	56,00	59,66	63,55	65,61
Paper and pasteboard	73,44	79,83	88,73	94,51
Pitch and tar	3,72	1,75	1,02	1,75
Polishes	9,48	18,30	20,28	21,35
Precious stones	14	1,93	1,94	1,98
Printing materials	14,70	14,25	16,69	17,53
Provisions	1,34,15	1,39,67	1,51,33	1,60,58
Railway plant, etc.	5,54,48	—	—	—
Rubber manufactures, including tyres, etc.	16,45	80,16	1,16,28	1,39,70
Salt	23,44	4,52	75	78
Ships, parts of	18,00	4,13	5,16	2,56
Silk manufactures, including yarn	19,07	11,71	8,15	13,04
Soap	56,52	69,59	63,59	53,09
Stationery	41,44	32,84	35,76	35,15

No. 12—*continued*

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35
UNITED KINGDOM—*contd.*				
Imports therefrom—*contd.*				
Sugar	25,37	38,13	38,12	15,78
Tallow and stearine	10,43	1,76	2,15	1,41
Tea-chests	41,32	34,37	38,13	38,61
Tobacco	51,33	34,43	41,13	33,23
Toilet requisites	10,35	20,73	23,15	24,84
Toys and requisites for games	16,75	10,46	11,62	11,96
Umbrellas	24,71	3,68	3,56	3,17
Woollen manufactures, including yarn	1,85,24	71,78	78,58	99,66
Other articles	1,50,99	2,52,36	2,38,94	2,91,69
TOTAL	91,58,01	48,79,77	47,58,69	53,72,96
Exports of Indian produce—				
Barley	1,06,54	8,01	1	9,09
Bristles	12,74	13,26	17,16	23,31
Coffee	50,86	33,91	30,32	21,43
Coir and manufactures	22,95	13,88	23,04	25,30
Cotton, raw	1,72,39	1,60,85	3,37,41	3,41,82
,, waste	74	14,23	15,41	15,68
,, twist and yarn	2,81	65	1,35	83
,, manufactures	11,13	29,47	12,64	5,59
Drugs, medicines, etc.	5,47	3,42	2,94	3,33
Dyeing and tanning substances—				
Cutch and gambier	6,87	1,39	1,81	2,17
Indigo	6,52	10	19	20
Myrobalans	23,46	27,78	29,12	24,61
Fodder, Bran and Pollards	45,19	54,06	38,04	64,72
Hemp, raw (chiefly sann)	38,47	9,47	8,29	10,61
Hides and skins—				
Raw	56,46	57,81	94,65	55,98
Dressed or tanned	3,67,93	4,36,29	5,30,11	4,85,74
Horn, tips and pieces of horn*	5,73	64	96	91
Jute, raw	8,96,52	2,24,20	2,55,21	2,34,47
,, gunny bags	79,25	1,07,29	98,25	1,02,96
,, ,, cloth	55,57	63,00	57,29	53,36
Lac	56,67	32,75	1,31,75	1,45,97
Lead	17,65	1,18,99	1,29,78	84,57
Manures	10,39	5,82	8,26	11,26
Manganese ore	30,66	14,16	25,40	32,82
Other metals and ores	7,13	93,81	1,09,22	1,27,45
Mica	20,80	18,07	24,58	35,02
Oils	18,34	28,40	29,13	20,35
Oilcakes	80,75	72,44	86,08	1,16,15
Paraffin wax	17,38	36,68	54,70	46,83
Provisions and oilman's stores	5,62	6,47	5,94	5,15
Pulse—				
Beans		4,49	2,18	2,57
Gram	86,21	5,49	37	9,21
Lentils		6,76	5,87	10,37
Other pulses		9 14	8,62	9,47
Rice (not in the husk)	1,56,99	53,94	42,64	50,21
Rubber, raw	23,28	1,92	7,60	33,08
Saltpetre	6,55	5,04	4,79	2,96
Seeds—				
Castor	78,39	33,28	32,68	30,69
Cotton	1,74,92	85	1,89	..
Groundnuts	2,96	57,72	66,54	1,70,09
Linseed	2,65,01	16,55	2,01,25	1,28 41
Rape	35,17	13,91	20,88	13,72
Copra	3,82	..	..	..
Others	7,56	1,56	2,10	3,82
Silk, raw	5,93	58	1,15	57
Spices	10,68	5,93	6,16	5,25
Sugar	8,59	2	15	11
Tea	9,51,37	14,78,46	17,56,43	18,14,64
Tobacco	1,48	36,72	47,42	34,62
Wheat	10,50,94	..	..	7,13
Wood (mainly teak)	53,71	35.28	48.56	69,34
Wool, raw	2,61,11	92,80	1,45,82	92,19
,, manufactures	18,71	44,84	56,53	74,03
Other articles	1,18,62	89,89	1,02,40	1,10,88
"For orders" Cargoes	—	—	—	11,79
TOTAL	55,04,99	36,82,47	47,2(,87	47,92,83

* Figures prior to 1924-25 represent Hornmeal.

No. 12—*continued*

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35
UNITED KINGDOM—*concld.*				
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Apparel (excluding boots and shoes)	5,66	4,59	3,73	3,27
Skins, raw	..	26,35	21,93	56,05
Sugar, 23 D. S. and above	32,56	..	..	..
Wool, raw	37,55	7,97	9,32	2,99
„ manufactures	54	12,38	7,02	5 38
Other articles	48,21	47,60	42,69	38,22
TOTAL	1,24,52	98,80	84,69	1,05,91
AUSTRIA.*				
Imports therefrom—				
Apparel	6,91	26	5	2
Boots and shoes	2,50	21	2	16
Cotton manufactures	22,15	10,61	2,35	9,10
„ twist and yarn	3,08	..	..	28
Glass and glassware	68,98	1.55	1,57	2,10
Haberdashery and millinery	21,39	1.57	94	73
Hardware	27,28	4,76	4 06	3 87
Instruments	1,98	2,98	2,48	2,26
Matches	9,07	..	..	..
Metals	12,13	4 92	4,49	3 42
Paper and pasteboard	10,89	28,88	25,39	21,30
Sugar	85,12	..	..	..
Woollen manufactures	8,06	18	7	1,04
Other articles	38,31	9,28	10,93	8,85
TOTAL	3,18,75	65,20	52,35	53 13
Exports of Indian produce—				
Coffee	6,25	..	..	..
Cotton, raw	2,36,18	..	..	8
„ twist and yarn	53	..	..	..
Hides and skins, raw	1,30,42	3	..	..
Indigo	4,19	..	..	..
Jute, raw	1,30,63	..	..	1,02
Lac	5,70	..	..	..
Seeds	78,68	..	..	..
Rice (not in the husk)	1,69,06	..	..	..
Other articles	11,54	36	..	10
TOTAL	7,73,18	39	..	1,26
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	3,69	..	17	2
BELGIUM.				
Imports therefrom—				
Arms	26	3,65	2.27	67
Artificial silk	—	1,93	1,28	72
Building materials	4,04	1,94	1,71	1 65
Cotton manufactures	42,12	3,29	1 18	1,77
Dyeing and tanning substances	10,82	1,04	2,02	22
Earthenware and porcelain	3,45	54	49	80
Glass and glassware	16,92	15,03	10,75	12,55
Hardware	5,58	3.49	2,85	3.47
Liquors	1,50	1,15	1 58	1 01
Machinery and millwork	1,76	38,62	42,6	16,74
Manures	75	2,84	1,92	2,37
Metals—				
Brass	37	61	66	41
Copper	3,54	3,78	1,07	84
Iron	15,95	2.13	61	54
Iron or steel	45,46	93,87	55,75	58,50
Steel	63,54	27,17	27,42	29,24
Motor vehicles and parts thereof	4,15	86	24	17
Paints and painters' materials	2,08	3.36	2,54	2.03
Paper and pasteboard	5,00	3,99	4,2	3.36
Precious stones	1	68.71	55,21	33,83
Provisions	1,41	3,72	3,22	2,37
Railway plant	4,28	—	—	—
Sugar	29	2,66	2,97	1,94
Woollen manufactures	2,11	6,87	4 79	1.45
Other articles	40,61	50,59	38,76	30,68
TOTAL	2,76,00	3,41,84	2,66,13	2,15,83

*Figures prior to 1921-22 represent Austria-Hungary.

No. 12—*continued*

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35
BELGIUM—*contd.*				
Exports of Indian produce—				
Barley	34,65	..	..	..
Cotton, raw	3,68,24	1,28,86	1,43,05	1,48,41
„ waste	..	3,23	3,30	6,39
Dyeing and tanning substances	7,76	1,95	1,63	1,62
Hemp, raw	13,73	5,06	11,22	10,89
Hides and skins, raw	10,00	5,96	4,83	3,49
Jute manufactures	13,69	14,51	19,82	16,12
„ raw	14,42	70,72	83,12	84,75
Lac	1,43	2,18	7,96	4,96
Lead	..	..	10	13
Manganese ore	25,84	9,50	3,12	6,50
Manures	19,38	1,24	2,23	3,13
Oilcakes	76	18,28	12,85	18,61
Paraffin, wax	1,43	18,04	18,53	13,65
Rice (not in the husk)	41,51	15,79	15,41	7,80
Seeds—				
Castor	20,16	5,89	37	..
Copra or coconut kernel	7,14	..	..	..
Groundnuts	26,78	13,94	14,19	15,11
Linseed	1,55,71	40	12,67	1,04
Mowa or Mowra	7,97	17	..	..
Poppy	16,11	..	..	..
Rape	1,51,62	3,53	4,92	2,90
Sesamum (til or jinjili)	56,40	..	..	1
Others	2,29	1,56	1,38	1,00
Wheat	1,46,22	..	..	..
Zinc or spelter	53	23,38	29,69	24,21
Other articles	49,98	57,31	57,94	59,38
" For orders " Cargoes	—	—	—	8,24
TOTAL	11,94,20	4,01,50	4,48,33	4,38,34
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	2,61	1,97	2,38	1,85
FRANCE.				
Imports therefrom—				
Apparel	40,03	9,54	5,33	3,10
Artificial silk	—	4,95	5,72	2,26
Chemicals	47	6,54	3,59	3,81
Clocks and watches	4,65	48	96	48
Cotton manufactures	2,88	7,12	3,90	4,95
Drugs and medicines	2,65	11,15	9,91	10,19
Dyeing and tanning substances	6,02	10,14	2,01	4,06
Fruits and vegetables	8,96	1,80	1,30	1,49
Hardware	2,18	3,14	2,30	2,60
Haberdashery	8,25	2,22	1,44	91
Instruments	4,20	2,79	3,74	2,08
Liquors	38,04	26,23	28,98	31,61
Machinery	31	2,92	4,83	17,20
Metals—				
Brass	16	37	9	4
Copper	12,93	1,31	14	90
Iron or steel	2,84	7,64	8,89	10,96
Steel	20	4,30	5,36	3,18
Motor vehicles and parts thereof	5,94	2,86	2,39	1,23
Oils	32	2,10	2,45	2,77
Provisions	3,07	3,04	2,81	2,79
Rubber manufactures	1,78	10,67	6,12	1,15
Seeds	51	17	5	11
Sugar	43	4	..	84
Silk manufactures	27,18	3,15	1,72	1,55
Toilet requisites	68	4,43	4,02	3,06
Wool manufactures	12,64	42,67	18,14	4,95
Umbrellas	81	76	24	11
Other articles	31,87	31,30	24,29	34,53
TOTAL	2,20,50	2,03,83	1,50,72	1,52,91

No. 12—*continued*

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35
FRANCE—*contd.*				
Exports of Indian produce—				
Coffee	50,64	32,19	31,29	24,91
Coir	6,01	7,39	5,15	5,28
Dyeing and tanning substances	5,22	5,93	7,08	4,50
Essential oils	4,19	41	75	1,87
Cotton, raw	1,51,39	1,16,99	1,53,18	1,35,24
Hides and skins, raw	33,68	20,72	19,07	9,42
Horns, tips and pieces of horn*	9,27	48	25	27
Jute, raw	2,25,21	1,15,57	1,24,63	1,21,75
„ bags and cloth	2,56	1,84	1,66	1,73
Lac	11,55	4,60	4,72	5,61
Manganese ore	17,24	16,83	10,00	17,76
Manures	10,47	40	43	63
Pulse—				
Gram	29,82	14,85	15,21	..
Lentils		..	..	..
Other pulses		20	8	..
Rice (not in the husk)	13,80	61	70	91
Seeds—				
Castor	23,18	24,14	16,24	11,65
Groundnuts	2,81,66	3,67,93	2,32,98	1,16,88
Linseed	1,55,94	25,01	51,23	16,94
Mowa or mowra	4,16	..	..	..
Poppy	43,87	16	80	..
Rape	96,17	10,41	12,52	6,01
Sesamum (til or jinjili)	85,36	31	23	10
Others	21,25	3,77	3,69	3,55
Silk, raw	35,23	..	40	38
Wheat	1,12,55	1	..	..
Other articles	46,84	36,87	44,26	43,79
"For orders" Cargoes	—	—	—	2
TOTAL	14,77,26	8,07,62	7,37,15	5,29,20
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	4,68	5,24	6,19	6,89
GERMANY.				
Imports therefrom—				
Apparel	14,87	8,58	8,33	5,97
Bobbins	..	3,79	2,85	2,42
Building materials	6,72	1,62	41	59
Buttons	..	4,23	3,88	4,81
Carriages	2,81	25	73	61
Chemicals	10,62	40,48	34,37	38,94
Clocks and watches	1,36	3,54	3,62	2,91
Cutlery	7,95	14,34	13,74	14,72
Cycles	1,75	7,89	6,10	7,72
Drugs and medicines	6,19	43,34	42,79	44,14
Dyeing substances	87,40	1,37,17	1,36,79	1,91,71
Glassware	23,69	17,72	13,44	13,91
Hardware	57,24	1,07,98	86,14	95,39
Instruments	13,57	65,32	55,94	68,00
Leather	76	5,75	5,32	6,36
Liquors	19,41	17,24	14,57	14,32
Machinery	30,27	98,06	1,31,77	1,26,58
Manures	2,20	2,51	2,41	2,16
Metals—				
Aluminium	12,16	3,02	5,04	3,55
Brass	1,56	80,03	50,32	64,72
Copper	93,41	67,24	32,29	30,15
Iron	2,86	4	55	91
Iron or steel	86,97	41,75	37,27	50,18
Steel	65,19	3,62	3,68	3,37
Zinc	3,24	3,36	2,61	3,08
Motor vehicles and parts thereof	5,64	7,35	5,32	6,78
Oils	19,57	15,91	7,74	8,23
Paints and painter's materials	5,58	11,15	9,20	9,14
Paper and pasteboard	21,82	30,12	20,18	26,09
Paper-making materials	1,61	9	73	47
Printing materials	1,02	4,47	4,93	5,32
Provisions	5,50	2,80	2,04	1,48
Railway plant	12,19	—	—	—
Rubber manufactures	3,82	14,72	8,99	13,01
Salt	9,46	9,70	8,43	9,74

* Figures prior to 1924-25 represent Hornmeal.

No. 12—*continued*

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35
GERMANY—*contd.*				
Imports therefrom—*contd.*				
Stationery	5,04	20,82	14,54	17,91
Toilet requisites	2,93	3,61	3,63	4,68
Textiles—				
Artificial silk	—	11,69	6,79	2,61
Cotton manufactures (including yarn)	83,71	8,92	2,95	4,39
Haberdashery	22,10	13,16	9,71	8,02
Silk manufactures	16,81	4,94	3,19	3,94
Wool manufactures	90,62	24,36	15,80	19,15
Toys	11,10	3,84	3,06	2,60
Umbrellas	7,66	7,23	5,02	5,92
Other articles	57,18	64,07	60,40	62,93
TOTAL	9,35,56	10,38,72	8,88,51	10,10,53
Exports of Indian produce—				
Barley	40,09	2,15	..	..
Coffee	4,72	8,52	9,39	3,63
Coir and manufactures	22,66	10,61	12,98	10,60
Cotton, raw	4,45,06	1,84,22	2,09,52	1,36,81
,, waste	..	5,72	6,08	6,43
Dyeing substances	14,49	7,03	5,70	7,89
Fodder, bran, etc.	22,84	7,03	15	89
Fruits and vegetables	2,87	41	30	65
Hemp, raw	8,48	6,08	6,03	4,09
Hides and skins, raw	2,53,97	28,30	47,23	33,25
Jute, raw	4,90,40	2,11,71	2,42,05	1,93,51
,, gunny bags	15,38	8,34	4,22	2,21
,, ,, cloth	6,88	84	33	2
Lac	37,67	14,41	14,53	18,82
Manures	8,30	60	94	1,02
Metals and ores—				
Copper	4	24,76	27,82	19,68
Lead	..	..	5	44
Others	8,99	13,71	14,54	19,88
Oils	12,29	3,73	4,65	5,34
Oilcakes	17,58	47,18	15,79	20,40
Paraffin wax	3,89	5,97	21,24	1,84
Rice (not in the husk)	3,41,37	1,54,97	1,38,45	88,05
Seeds—				
Copra or coconut kernel	80,25	..	..	..
Groundnuts	12,42	75,80	1,18,17	72,70
Linseed	70,14	13,32	13,35	7,09
Mowa or Mowra	29,01	..	..	..
Poppy	8,43	36	17	..
Rape	1,04,92	12,28	10,91	4,55
Sesamum (til or jinjili)	24,92	36	55	14
Others	27,84	5,04	9,30	4,92
Tea	3,09	85	1,98	1,00
Wood (chiefly teak)	15,06	88	3,47	5,69
Other articles	96,35	54,36	44,25	38,36
"For orders" Cargoes	—	—	—	6,93
TOTAL	22,30,35	8,59,04	9,83,64	7,16,83
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	5,98	6,72	8,70	9,98
NETHERLANDS.				
Imports therefrom—				
Artificial silk	—	7,24	1,99	28
Building materials	6	1,10	19	17
Cotton manufactures	83,45	21,23	8,08	12,86
,, twist and yarn	11,14	..	..	2
Dyeing and tanning substances	30	1,32	1,12	39
Instruments	9	12,05	13,07	14,96
Liquors	1,54	6,87	7 70	10,01
Machinery	24	14,36	67,88	9,02
Metals	44	7,27	6,23	4,45
Paper and pasteboard	2,81	14,08	11,39	11,94
Precious stones, etc.		95	77	1,42
Provisions	8,65	34,67	24,07	25,53
Starch and farina	26	12,85	9 95	9,38
Sugar	10	57	1,41	1,81
Wool manufactures	3,20	1,67	93	81
Other articles	14,33	32,91	26,75	26,86
TOTAL	1,26,61	1,69,14	1,81,63	1,29,91

No. 12—*continued*

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35
NETHERLANDS—*contd.*				
Exports of Indian produce—				
Coir manufactures	7,31	12,08	13,18	12,88
Cotton, raw	7,83	32,79	54,01	38,60
Hides and skins, raw	33,50	18,38	27,19	17,61
Jute, raw	1,53	37,34	47,59	30,30
Lac	6,06	5,17	1,29	4,72
Oilcakes	14	27,78	24,29	8,54
Paraffin wax	6	23,74	28,95	16,37
Rice (not in the husk)	2,15,93	60,74	42,91	39,03
Seeds—				
Groundnuts	26	1,37,62	1,21,78	1,26,61
Linseed	20,98	32	5,24	88
Rape	4,99	16,34	16,16	7,90
Wheat	2,02	..	..	..
Other articles	33,41	40,41	38,61	29,29
"For orders" Cargoes	—	—	—	26
TOTAL	3,34,02	4,12,71	4,21,20	3,32,99
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	21	3,20	2,45	2,04
ITALY.				
Imports therefrom—				
Apparel	6,98	3,14	3,04	2,96
Art, works of	45	1,13	46	83
Building materials	2,57	5,24	3,32	2,35
Buttons	—	5,64	3,66	2,45
Chemicals	4,72	15,14	15,46	13,79
Dyeing and tanning substances	1,49	7,94	3,20	3,54
Fruits and vegetables	8,48	19,19	20,37	18,22
Glassware	4,26	2,17	2,30	2,95
Instruments	1,70	7,34	7,23	8,76
Liquors	78	2,10	2,14	1,79
Machinery	1,44	7,34	13,16	12,10
Metals—				
Aluminium	9	22	32	12
Brass	1,09	40	3	5
German silver	..	5,11	3,30	2,63
Quicksilver	..	8,62	6,08	3,08
Others	67	1,54	3,76	6,37
Motor vehicles and parts	66	7,82	7,53	7,03
Paper and pasteboard	79	3,75	2,22	2,49
Rubber manufactures	13	15,03	4,20	1,57
Stone and marble	2,48	4,06	4,19	5,00
Sugar	23	..	..	..
Textiles—				
Artificial silk yarn	—	47,80	37,57	46,25
Cotton—raw	11	87	..	..
" twist and yarn	4,98	5	17	5
" manufactures	45,22	22,06	2,04	8,99
Haberdashery and millinery	4,32	9,82	6,87	8,77
Silk manufactures	19,83	24,38	5,78	8,52
Piecegoods of cotton and artificial silk	..	21,85	16,32	9,03
Wool manufactures	4,07	74,98	61,03	71,41
Other articles	27,30	70,28	55,03	50,73
TOTAL	1,44,84	3,95,01	2,91,28	3,01,83
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton, raw	3,18,38	1,46,53	2,38,78	2,54,78
Hides and skins, raw	35,98	18,83	28,73	35,37
Jute, raw	1,14,89	66,04	95,61	1,27,14
Spices, Pepper	6,81	10,92	7,61	9,56
Rice (not in the husk)	2,97	18,73	14,70	16,70
Seeds—				
Castor	16,05	9,00	9,60	5,71
Groundnuts	1,71	44,32	83,89	59,33
Linseed	54,86	18,14	31,25	13,07
Rape	11,40	94,10	10,85	3,87
Sesamum (til or jinjili)	27,30	7,77	11,12	95
Others	1,49	13	1	8
Silk, raw	1,25	7	50	72
Wheat	37,14	..	..	..
Other articles	21,38	43,57	42,73	56,66
"For orders" Cargoes	—	—	—	11
TOTAL	7,01,61	4,78,15	5,75,38	5,83,99
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	6,03	7,66	7,57	3,29

No. 12—*continued*

(In thousands of Rupees)

Articles	Pre-war average	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35
NORWAY.				
Imports therefrom—				
Carbide of calcium	68	35	35	22
Hardware	64	73	87	70
Iron or steel—nails, rivets and washers	2,50	4,44	3,64	3,54
Matches	9,34	..	..	..
Milk, condensed and preserved	41	7,45	16	5
Paper and pasteboard	4,49	40,74	39,94	31,51
Pulp of wood for making paper	31	7,13	10,20	7,67
Toys	..	79	88	80
Wood and timber	1,85	2	7	65
Other articles	63	4,62	4,82	4,71
TOTAL	20,85	66,27	60,93	49,85
Exports of Indian produce—				
Coffee	3	10,96	8,01	6,99
Rice (not in the husk)	94	37	21	35
Hides and skins, raw	20	1,98	2,51	3,47
Cotton, raw	55	11	13	17
Jute, raw	..	1,79	1,42	1,85
„ manufactures	92	7,50	16,32	10,22
Seeds	..	5,11	4,16	6,62
Other articles	1,61	3,48	5,00	5,62
TOTAL	4,25	31,30	37,76	35,49
Exports of Foreign Merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	28	34	33	35
ROUMANIA.				
Imports therefrom—				
Miscellaneous articles	3,44	33,33	52,00	8,98
Exports of Indian produce—				
Rice (not in the husk)	18,31	96	8	..
Jute manufactures	5,32	1,60	1,72	1,23
Other articles	1,30	1,64	3,85	4,04
TOTAL	24,93	4,20	5,65	5,27
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	..	..	..	22
UNION OF SOCIALIST SOVIET REPUBLICS.				
Imports therefrom—				
Beet sugar	(a)	8,89	..	..
Mineral oils	19,86	1,73,67	1,58,90	1,51,17
Tea-chests	..	33	37	29
Other articles	2,42	13,71	4,56	5,26
TOTAL	22,28	1,96,60	1,63,83	1,56,72
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton, raw	3,35	..	..	..
Jute, raw	25,03	19	54	4,88
„ manufactures	1,43	16,19	2,62	3,16
Rice (not in the husk)	4,98	3,28	1,08	..
Tea	1,41,97	16,51	3,62	20
Other articles	13,72	1,47	20	18
TOTAL	1,90,48	37,64	8,06	8,42
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	3,58	6	3	7
SPAIN.				
Imports therefrom—				
Fruits and Vegetables	17	3,40	1,97	3,72
Salt	12,02	4,09	32	..
Saffron	3,88	9,81	10,91	10,26
Other articles	1,38	7,51	7,71	10,14
TOTAL	17,45	24,81	20,91	24,12

(a) Separately recorded from 1923-24.

No. 12—*continued*

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35
SPAIN—*contd.*				
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—				
Cotton, raw	72,63	48,71	63,30	55,47
Hides and skins, raw	48,23	4,76	4,52	3,80
Oilseeds	10,11	6,54	14,36	8,83
Jute, raw	64,51	71,85	50,77	60,98
Other articles	3,92	5,28	8,31	9,55
TOTAL	1,99,40	1,37,14	1,41,26	1,38,63
SWEDEN.				
Imports therefrom—				
Hardware	2,57	14,94	15,83	17,45
Machinery and millwork	..	6,55	9,28	9,90
Iron and steel	9,53	11,63	13,22	13,45
Matches	28,08	39	53	21
Paper and pasteboard	3,99	41,62	33,55	36,10
Paper-making materials	4,21	7,79	10,68	9,37
Wood and timber	..	3,91	2,44	2,38
Other articles	2,93	8,77	16,54	10,13
TOTAL	51,31	95,60	1,02,07	98,99
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—				
Cotton, raw	7,67	33	72	1,32
Hides, raw	..	2,39	2,72	3,21
Rice (not in the husk)	12,00	3,95	6,64	6,28
Wheat	8,66	..	..	..
Other articles	4,23	17,61	23,89	27,36
TOTAL	32,56	24,28	33,97	38,17
TURKEY IN EUROPE.				
Exports of Indian produce—				
Jute manufactures	7,53	10,80	11,53	10,67
Wool manufactures	8	8	6	..
Other articles	8,23	5,59	6,40	3,85
TOTAL	15,84	16,47	17,99	14,52
Export of Foreign produce—				
Miscellaneous articles	10	1,53	2,29	1,14
KENYA COLONY AND ZANZIBAR AND PEMBA.				
Imports therefrom—				
Cotton, raw	13	1,77,94	2,02,40	2,76,58
Hides and skins, raw	7	24	26	8
Ivory, unmanufactured	4,96	1,82	3,68	5,69
Soda compounds	..	4,41	4,62	3,72
Spices (mainly cloves)	26,06	33,84	33,64	29,59
Other articles	4,75	3,77	3,18	4,00
TOTAL	35,97	2,22,02	2,47,78	3,19,66
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton manufactures	10,91	11,04	8,97	6,49
Grain, pulse and flour—				
Rice (not in the husk)	32,72	12,30	15,05	11,68
Other sorts	8,98	9,38	6,61	6,51
Jute manufactures	4,00	18,25	15,11	13,77
Other articles	12,47	12,87	11,61	12,89
TOTAL	69,08	63,94	57,35	51,34

No. 12—*continued*

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35
KENYA COLONY AND ZANZIBAR AND PEMBA—*contd.*				
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton manufactures	8,24	99	2,04	1,86
Other articles	11,57	8,00	10,00	12,57
TOTAL	19,81	8,99	12,04	14,43
EGYPT.				
Imports therefrom—				
Building materials	..	5,72	7,45	3,94
Cigarettes	4,69	32	32	28
Cotton, raw	4,45	77,94	53,31	1,54,79
Salt	9,17	5,80	1,45	1,78
Other articles	7,86	5,87	5,08	6,71
TOTAL	26,17	95,65	67,61	1,67,50
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton, twist and yarn	10,12	2,68	1,46	90
Indigo	3,96	3	4	4
Grain, pulse and flour—				
Rice (not in the husk)	53,81	24,76	12,90	17,37
Wheat	3,83	..	..	..
,, flour	16,41	2	1	3
Others	11,15	15	2	77
Jute, raw	86	8,77	12,18	12,25
Jute, gunny bags	48,40	34,77	51,75	55,26
,, ,, cloth	84	8,23	12,50	12,21
Seeds	11,91	11,41	8,38	9,38
Other articles	24,41	18,08	16,03	16,37
"For orders" Cargoes	—	—	—	65
TOTAL	1,85,70	1,08,90	1,15,27	1,25,23
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	4,84	2,76	5,34	3,65
TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.				
Imports therefrom—				
Cotton, raw	..	8,14	23,02	22,13
Other articles	41	3,15	1,75	4,08
TOTAL	41	11,29	24,77	26,21
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton manufactures	12,46	10,99	5,88	3,74
Grain, pulse and flour	19,96	1,37	1,29	1,33
Other articles	5,10	3,73	4,60	5,44
TOTAL	37,52	16,09	11,72	10,51
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton manufactures	6,27	45	42	60
Other articles	3,95	1,42	1,20	1,94
TOTAL	10,22	1,87	1,62	2,54

No. 12—*continued*

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35
ITALIAN EAST AFRICA (SOMALILAND AND ERITREA).				
Imports therefrom—				
Salt	3,88	14,19	1,82	1,22
Other articles	3,02	44	16	10
TOTAL	6,90	14,63	1,98	1,32
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton manufactures	2,44	1,10	92	1,34
Grain, pulse and flour	7,93	4,43	2,94	3,23
Other articles	2,20	3,15	3,81	5,72
TOTAL	12,57	8,68	7,67	10,29
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	1,79	40	48	41
MAURITIUS.				
Imports therefrom—				
Sugar	2,63,24	..	..	..
Other articles	98	5	15	47
TOTAL	2,64,22	5	15	47
Exports of Indian produce—				
Grain, pulse and flour—				
Rice (not in the husk)	74,20	46,30	36,52	47,01
Wheat flour	8,73	30	11	12
Other sorts	9,22	8,20	5,15	7,90
Jute manufactures	8,13	6,62	8,14	9,58
Oils, vegetable	6,03	2,47	3,01	3,73
Other articles	18,98	10,51	13,60	18,42
TOTAL	1,25,29	74,40	66,53	86,76
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	4,77	97	1,58	73
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.				
Imports therefrom—				
Barks for tanning	—	11,68	13,96	12,85
Coal and coke	11,67	4,50	8,84	7,12
Other articles	1,48	2,85	3,12	5,32
TOTAL	13,15	19,03	25,92	25,29
Exports of Indian produce—				
Rice (not in the husk)	32,08	30,12	21,38	24,56
Jute, gunny bags	39,33	57,14	45,87	65,53
,, ,, cloth	1,89	6,85	8,66	9,11
Oils, vegetable	3,54	53	62	59
Provisions	3,27	37	39	33
Paraffin wax	5,16	11,72	10,65	9,40
Other articles	10,92	17,47	32,92	32,88
" For orders " cargoes	—	—	—	7
TOTAL	1,02,19	1,24,20	1,20,49	1,42,42
Exports of Foreign Merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	2,72	1,84	1,33	1,69

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35
PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA:				
Imports therefrom—				
Coal	4,86	..	..	..
Fruits and vegetables	1	5,30	11,58	14,69
Sugar	..	12,73	18,24	10,77
Other articles	1,10	91	2,41	1,61
TOTAL	5,97	18,94	32,23	27,07
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton manufactures	9,08	13,74	6,93	7,28
Grain, pulse and flour	14,85	10,07	7,63	7,01
Jute, gunny bags	14,31	28,31	24,67	30,53
Oils	36	6	3	1
Paraffin wax	3,38	23,68	18,22	19,03
Other articles	5,79	9,44	12,28	13,29
TOTAL	47,77	85,30	69,76	77,15
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton manufactures	8,62	1,11	56	53
Other articles	3,57	2,03	1,77	1,77
TOTAL	12,19	3,14	2,33	2,30
REUNION:				
Imports therefrom—				
Miscellaneous articles	5	..	3,67	..
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—				
Rice (not in the husk)	7,71	1,78	..	..
Other articles	59	34	15	60
TOTAL	8,30	2,12	15	60
CANADA:				
Imports therefrom—				
Motor vehicles and parts	..	13,83	47,01	65,82
Paper and pasteboard	..	18	1,21	1,91
Railway plant	79	—	—	—
Rubber manufactures	..	5,70	7,71	4,57
Other articles	30	13,83	12,74	19,27
TOTAL	1,09	33,54	68,67	91,57
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—				
Jute, gunny cloth	40,29	65,04	87,23	70,39
Tea	54,91	80,33	77,57	65,25
Other articles	14,09	17,42	23,61	36,65
TOTAL	1,09,29	1,62,79	1,88,41	1,72,29
UNITED STATES.				
Imports therefrom—				
Aluminium	4,26	55	60	1,45
Apparel	33	7,30	7,17	7,95
Arms	80	86	1,06	1,20
Belting for machinery	1,11	8,43	8,68	9,16
Boots and shoes	54	10	8	7
Building materials	88	11,13	11,08	6,53

No. 12—*continued*

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35
UNITED STATES—*contd.*				
Imports therefrom—*contd.*				
Carriages	72	20	5	17
Chemicals	22	14,63	15,54	16,54
Clocks and watches	3,82	78	79	1,37
Copper	..	4,44	3,82	25,52
Cotton, raw	27,72	3,84,58	63,98	16,01
,, piecegoods	26,44	32,60	16,69	2,18
Drugs and medicines	4,18	20,83	21,92	21,78
Dyeing substances	..	8,36	10,84	10,95
Furniture	1,44	71	74	78
Glassware	1,17	53	60	46
Hardware	24,72	16,51	22,76	20,72
Instruments	5,86	53,35	57,25	72,54
Iron and steel	48,56	6,28	6,75	7,62
Leather	..	10,96	8,39	9,77
Machinery	24,56	81,12	80,73	1,14,77
Manures	..	46	50	2,08
Motor vehicles and parts thereof	8,49	88,68	97,49	1,92,25
Oils, mineral	2,19,66	1,31,11	1,18,86	1,08,80
Paper and pasteboard	1,21	8,09	5,77	6,16
Provisions	3,80	18,51	13,75	15,17
Railway plant	54	—	—	—
Rubber manufactures	16	52,38	21,36	21,45
Spirit	5,34	15,63	13,95	13,34
Stationery	2,05	2,32	1,68	2,31
Sugar	18	6	..	..
Tobacco	5,90	57,44	27,10	24,85
Toilet requisites	2,22	17,60	13,30	16,50
Wood and Timber	6,56	3,53	3,58	5,09
Zinc	1	5,89	4,11	11,76
Other articles	15,58	59,14	56,89	69,20
TOTAL	4,49,03	11,25,09	7,17,81	8,41,45
Exports of Indian produce—				
Coir manufactures	5,29	1,01	2,70	3,40
Cotton, raw	8,19	6,40	24,38	27,8
Fruits and vegetables	1,73	22,32	51,27	63,58
Grain, pulse and flour	1,99	60	1,11	2,12
Gums and resins	1,36	5,60	6,33	6,60
Hides and skins—				
Raw	3,48,76	91,47	1,60,45	1,10,53
Dressed or tanned	29,59	57	4,98	4,11
Iron and steel	44	10,86	13,83	6,92
Jute—				
Raw	2,32,38	68,70	75,45	70,10
Gunny bags	91,73	24,52	11,95	1,55
,, cloth	6,92,16	5,10,34	6,58,86	5,92,74
Lac	93,77	43,57	62,91	50,43
Manganese ore	18,75	..	1	8,07
Manures	4,85	35	77	15
Mica	6,99	4,40	10,49	15,49
Myrobalans	9,78	8,48	9,56	7,47
Oils, vegetable	9,16	23	16	31
Paraffin wax	3,48	12,81	28 40	1 [illegible]
Rubber, raw	11	..	2,83	[illegible]7
Saltpetre	7,61	9	..	..
Seeds—				
Castor	17,62	40,89	22,15	16,16
Linseed	49,29	24	1,09,30	84,51
Spices	8,31	3,27	6,30	7, [illegible]
Tea	11,70	57,16	46,15	4[illegible],9[illegible]
Wool, raw	4,52	9,04	8[illegible],7[illegible]	24,71
,, manufactures	2,38	16,33	9 22	[illegible] 7
Other articles	21,16	37,16	59,90	50, 7
" For orders " cargoes	—	—	—	[illegible]2
TOTAL	16,83,60	9,76,41	14,07,35	12 [illegible]1

No. 12—*continued*

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35
UNITED STATES—*concld.*				
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	6,67	22,41	33,38	24,36
WEST INDIES:				
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—				
Jute, gunny bags	44,32	76,47	66,41	87,92
Rice (not in the husk)	18,56	43,41	41,98	32,77
Other articles	3,71	3,85	3,74	4,20
For "orders" cargoes	—	—	—	1,36
TOTAL	66,59	1,23,73	1,12,13	1,26,25
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.				
Exports of Indian produce—				
Jute, raw	1,03	10,21	10,74	12,28
„ twist and yarn	26	7,52	3,57	3,11
„ gunny bags	4,99	11,21	15,36	8,89
„ gunny cloth	2,08,57	2,47,15	1,92,93	2,45,01
Rice (not in the husk)	11,52	..	..	..
Other articles	76	6,51	4,77	4,53
TOTAL	2,27,13	2,82,60	2,27,37	2,73,82
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	..	..	47	2
BRAZIL.				
Exports of Indian produce—				
Miscellaneous articles	8,94	27,02	33,72	33,65
BRITISH GUIANA.				
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—				
Miscellaneous articles	5,72	7,37	5,94	4,97
CHILE.				
Exports of Indian produce—				
Jute, gunny bags	80,34	11,03	25,01	8,69
Rice (not in the husk)	5,35	3	..	..
Other articles	1,36	5,46	3,33	16,14
TOTAL	87,05	16,52	28,34	24,83
ADEN.				
Imports therefrom—				
Cotton manufactures	32	13	8	7
Salt	12,94	39,74	36,89	38,47
Other articles	28,19	4,83	12,30	3,40
TOTAL	41,45	44,70	49,27	41,94
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton, twist and yarn	9,88	11,36	10,97	7,65
„ manufactures	18,38	6,34	5,02	7,21
Grain, pulse and flour—				
Jowar and bajra	10,77	87	1,14	62
Rice (not in the husk)	24,86	8,36	9,34	8,83
Wheat flour	12,25	4,04	3,28	1,70
Spices	4,79	3,85	3,64	4,05
Tobacco	9,39	15,91	19,75	21,96
Other articles	16,01	10,52	1,97	12,39
TOTAL	1,06,33	61,25	65,11	64,41

No. 12—*continued*

(In thousands of Rupees)

Articles	Pre-war average	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35
ADEN—*contd.*				
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton manufactures	13,07	1,55	1,83	1,22
Other articles	5,73	4,64	6,51	8,88
TOTAL	18,80	6,19	8,34	10,10
MASKAT TERRITORY AND TRUCIAL OMAN.				
Imports therefrom—				
Fruits and vegetables	18,84	13,21	11,12	11,40
Precious stones, etc.	18,72	4,65	6,55	5,86
Other articles	9,19	5,57	4,82	3,76
TOTAL	46,75	23,43	22,49	21,02
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton manufactures	5,28	4,09	5,16	4,80
Grain, pulse and flour—				
Jowar and bajra	2,20	30	27	24
Rice (not in the husk)	30,01	24,78	17,02	19,84
Other articles	11,48	8,77	7,84	7,87
TOTAL	48,97	37,94	30,29	32,75
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton manufactures	21,23	5,87	7,09	4,06
Other articles	10,93	4,28	8,72	6,42
TOTAL	32,16	10,15	15,81	10,48
ARABIA, OTHER STATES.				
Imports therefrom—				
Miscellaneous articles	3,51	2,86	5,87	6,55
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton manufactures	2,83	9,31	6,68	5,65
Grain, pulse and flour	21,74	31,51	25,38	26,87
Tea	95	4,22	2,62	5,18
Other articles	10,91	12,99	9,72	10,00
TOTAL	36,43	58,03	44,40	47,70
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	13,84	5,04	5,33	6,93
BAHREIN ISLANDS.				
Imports therefrom—				
Precious stones, etc.	50,47	5,47	6,62	4,16
Other articles	2,52	2,87	1,43	2,14
TOTAL	52,99	8,34	8,05	6,30

No. 12—*continued*

(In thousands of Rupees)

Articles	Pre-war average	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35
BAHREIN ISLANDS—*contd.*				
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton manufactures	4,48	9,31	8,13	8,87
Rice (not in the husk)	25,42	21,32	12,78	10,94
Other articles	12,34	7,10	6,70	6,65
TOTAL	42,24	37,73	27,61	26,46
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton manufactures	18,18	4,43	3,90	2,20
Other articles	9,07	6,85	3,02	8,17
TOTAL	27,25	11,28	6,92	10,37
BORNEO.				
Imports therefrom—				
Oils, mineral	53,76	69,03	58,83	64,17
Other articles	2	4	15	22
TOTAL	53,78	69,07	58,98	64,39
Exports of Indian produce—				
Miscellaneous articles	62	2,89	3,30	2,57
CEYLON.				
Imports therefrom—				
Coffee	1	..	..	..
Grain, pulse and flour	12	47	55	46
Hides and skins, raw	3,43	2,86	2,77	2,27
Jute, gunny bags	7,62	8,89	7,44	5,62
Machinery	1,36	2,01	1,91	2,58
Metals	1,41	1,31	76	57
Oils	45	80,19	43,88	40,56
Rubber	10	84	2,31	3,26
Seeds	91	28,48	30,07	40,07
Spices	29,91	17,82	15,08	11,88
Tea	7,10	11,83	5,25	3,49
Other articles	20,11	26,80	18,86	18,45
TOTAL	72,53	1,76,50	1,28,88	1,28,71
Exports of Indian produce—				
Animals, living	18,40	8,58	8,85	8,69
Coal and coke	43,39	20,13	25,90	23,06
Coffee	5,76	15	14	15
Cotton manufactures	36,03	51,88	51,04	62,73
Fish (excluding canned fish)	24,39	35,69	36,15	37,14
Fodder, bran, etc.	1,73	4,27	5,53	3,84
Fruits and vegetables	13,55	20,67	20,42	19,89
Grain, pulse and flour—				
Rice (not in the husk)	4,26,72	3,40,20	2,69,72	2,78,48
Other sorts	48,80	30,10	26,86	33,24
Jute manufactures	5,41	3,84	5,82	5,79
Manures	10,87	8,11	11,39	13,28
Oilcakes	38,54	16,84	15,11	19,38
Provisions and oilman's stores	5,45	4,81	3,72	2,46
Rubber, raw	14,15	2,51	8,81	8,40
Seeds	12,21	6,21	9,81	9,83
Spices	15,31	19,83	20,56	27,44
Tea	26,90	23,23	20,30	20,22
Wood and timber	2,32	1,59	94	1,52
Other articles	52,37	53,43	49,69	61,21
TOTAL	3,02,35	6,52,07	5,90,76	6,36,75
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton manufactures	8,26	3,63	3,90	4,52
Vehicles	—	2,06	5,43	13,80
Other articles	13,82	23,79	23,57	28,94
TOTAL	22,08	29,48	32,90	47,26

No. 12—*continued*

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35
HONGKONG.				
Imports therefrom—				
Apparel	1,21	77	71	1,05
Building materials	83	..	5	..
Cotton manufactures	1,94	2,99	1,26	93
Cordage	3,19	45	34	20
Drugs and medicines	6,48	1,55	1,16	1,53
Fireworks	5,00	59	76	77
Grain, pulse and flour	4,58	2,35	1,44	1,84
Provisions	3,85	6,70	7,55	9,70
Silk, raw	23,69	13,73	8,39	2,21
„ manufactures including yarn, etc.	21,61	1,25	3,46	2,47
Sugar	10,34	2,85	2,73	2,87
Other articles	15,59	18,57	16,87	15,46
TOTAL	98,31	51,80	44,72	39,03
Exports of Indian produce—				
Chemicals	11,14	1,56	92	62
Coal and coke	..	13,94	6,58	3,48
Cotton—				
Raw	32,85	1	..	5
Twist and yarn	3,86,49	2	..	..
Drugs and medicines	4,92	14,16	4,19	4,25
Grain, pulse and flour	12,70	16,92	27,75	2,30
Jadestone	5,65	3,47	1,68	84
Jute manufactures	7,42	65,70	47,66	28,48
Opium	4,15,52	..	..	..
Other articles	36,17	26,18	18,85	16,92
TOTAL	9,12,86	1,41,96	1,07,63	56,94
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Fish—				
Fishmaws and sharkfins	4,67	2,05	1,78	82
Fruits and vegetables—				
Dried, salted or preserved	2,13	71	75	..
Other articles	6,62	2,04	1,43	1,96
TOTAL	13,42	4,80	3,96	2,78
CHINA (EXCLUSIVE OF HONGKONG AND MACAO).				
Imports therefrom—				
Cotton yarn	5	84,14	64,66	92,01
„ piecegoods	20	1,08	25	1,90
Silk, raw	83,44	96,52	55,88	33,32
„ manufactures including yarn	35,67	61,52	50,28	36,34
Spices	37	5,70	6,39	6,09
Tea	10,70	18,40	16,13	8,74
Other articles	27,55	27,55	29,03	28,24
TOTAL	1,57,98	2,94,91	2,22,62	2,06,64
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton—				
Raw	42,79	1,32,75	3,21,89	1,28,74
Twist and yarn	4,10,64	2	..	..
Piecegoods	2,70	43	30	1
Grain, pulse and flour	12,32	1,79,99	92,75	97,47
Jute, raw	10,84	9,98	9,81	11,18
„ manufactures	49,50	5,78	3,84	4,70
Paraffin wax	1,22	14,51	4,79	8,74
Tea	35,95	..	..	..
Other articles	3,06,43	13,17	11,48	10,53
TOTAL	8,72,39	3,56,58	4,44,86	2,61,37

No. 12—*continued*

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35
CHINA (EXCLUSIVE OF HONGKONG AND MACAO)—*contd.*				
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	1,30	1,63	89	1,67
FRENCH INDO-CHINA.				
Imports therefrom—				
Rice	97	18,39	16,39	60,83
Other articles	4	1,47	2,40	5,77
TOTAL	1,01	19,86	18,79	66,60
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—				
Cotton, raw	1,63	2,86	16,50	13,98
Jute manufactures	32,57	22,76	17,31	27,34
Opium	29,07	11,24	24,00	6,80
Other articles	3,48	84	82	1,40
TOTAL	66,75	37,70	58,63	49,52
JAPAN.				
Imports therefrom—				
Ale, beer and porter	3	4,41	5,04	5,20
Aluminium	..	5,83	4,05	5,98
Apparel	9,17	25,48	30,18	35,02
Artificial silk	..	2,70,64	1,55,81	2,70,58
Bobbins	..	4,75	5,21	7,79
Boots and shoes	16	31,57	32,41	19,80
Brass, bronze, etc.	7	40,83	32,53	39,97
Brushes and brooms	48	1,99	1,52	2,30
Buttons of all sorts	..	7,24	6,81	11,56
Camphor	11,48	11,77	13,60	12,18
Carriages	11	68	89	1,00
Cement	1	8,10	5,64	3,79
Chemicals	93	13,26	22,81	30,01
Clocks and Watches	1,38	4,66	7,23	7,69
Coal and coke	7,02	3	5	34
Copper	27,99	6,72	8,89	19,57
Cotton, raw	9	85	..	1
„ hosiery	65,23	61,23	72,51	53,53
„ piecegoods	6,10	7,85,39	4,43,20	5,19,58
„ yarn	6,16	1,60,71	95,67	1,15,95
„ other manufactures	2,12	11,59	8,02	16,10
Cycles and parts	..	19,11	18,46	18,90
Drugs and medicines (other than camphor)	1,72	7,54	5,72	3,39
Earthenware and porcelain	4,23	31,59	25,95	25,52
Furniture and cabinetware	71	1,08	1,17	90
Glass and glassware—				
Bangles	5	22,33	13,39	17,71
Beads and false pearls	7,61	5,45	5,16	4,04
Bottles and phials	1,00	11,95	10,26	12,05
Funnels, globes, etc.	58	98	1,06	1,05
Table ware	1,41	4,18	4,06	4,44
Others	3,35	20,56	23,08	25,18
Haberdashery and millinery	10,88	18,09	17,22	31,58
Hardware	3,59	30,11	34,77	32,15
Instruments	85	22,99	30,43	31,29
Iron or steel	..	13,89	27,49	33,05
Machinery and millwork	63	4,14	7,75	11,25
Matches	28,40	5	6	7
Paints and painters' materials	..	7,45	6,92	8,97
Paper and pasteboard	55	15,92	12,30	10,51
Provisions and oilman's stores	1,57	3,61	5,70	8,00
Rubber manufactures	..	13,04	18,30	19,06
Silk, raw	1,15	4,71	6,57	21,47
„ manufactures	1,31,45	2,01,72	2,10,62	2,09,30
Spices, ginger	3,40	18	23	2,08
Stationery (excluding paper)	2,17	9,47	9,12	9,58
Tea-chests	87	96	1,89	1,48
Toilet requisites	1,31	8,14	10,02	11,30
Toys and requisites for games	3,16	22,86	33,80	30,58
Umbrellas and umbrella fittings	4,91	14,62	17,03	17,39
Wood—timber	32	2,37	3,73	2,41
„ manufactures	71	5,05	3,72	6,38
Woollen manufactures	8	14,16	33,07	1,36,10
Other articles	9,16	52,23	84,39	1,54,49
TOTAL	3,64,35	20,47,76	16,35,51	20,79,62

No. 12—*continued*

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35
JAPAN—*contd.*				
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton, raw	14,50,70	11,12,31	10,52,53	21,08,30
Hides and skins, tanned or dressed	12,79	20,66	21,55	25,15
Iron and steel	15,24	51,09	66,07	67,86
Jute, raw	10,84	22,73	23,53	31,83
,, manufactures	10,93	24,84	14,11	43,01
Lac	2,17	8,05	9,95	28,70
Lead	7	20,91	17,12	40,76
Manures	5,59	2,71	2	35
Oilcakes	15,19	10,79	6,84	5,68
Opium	9,79	..	..	..
Paraffin wax	6,90	6,56	..	10
Pulse	4,19	9,28	6,90	9,39
Rice (not in the husk)	1,33,89	62,27	12	2,73
Other articles	6,37	42,90	42,47	50,37
TOTAL	16,84,66	13,95,10	12,61,21	24,14,23
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	1,66	10,18	16,59	22,19
JAVA.				
Imports therefrom—				
Coffee	1	..	..	..
Farinaceous foods	50	4,20	2,29	2,82
Liquors	2,59	..	7,00	5,50
Sugar	9,23,33	3,40,38	1,98,60	1,63,96
Tea	81	1,01	1	..
Other articles	7,79	27,91	31,00	18,40
TOTAL	9,35,03	3,73,50	2,38,90	1,90,68
Exports of Indian produce—				
Jute, gunny bags	45,29	41,11	33,33	26,01
Opium	52,28	..	..	..
Rice (not in the husk)	1,76,58	10,80	2,28	15,34
Other articles	15,59	1[illegible]	8,77	7,19
TOTAL	2,89,74	70,70	44,38	48,54
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	1,12	3,11	1,72	1,41
IRAN.				
Imports therefrom—				
Fruits and vegetables : dried, salted, etc.	18,68	9,51	6,56	8,09
Gums and resins	3,74	1,31	3,11	2,41
Oils, mineral	4,09	1,67,35	1,22,37	1,85,47
Precious stones, etc.	8,23	1	7	2
Wool, raw	9,81	3,02	1,51	1,11
Other articles	18,94	12,07	10,90	11,41
TOTAL	63,49	1,93,27	1,44,52	2,08,51
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton, twist and yarn	12,05	20,41	23,62	8,24
,, manufactures	13,73	18,51	18,16	12,90
Grain, pulse and flour—				
Rice (not in the husk)	10,85	1,60	43	23
Others	3,33	8	1	2
Indigo	1,99	..	2	..
Tea, black	1,67	6,55	5,58	1,95
Other articles	11,51	8,20	8,75	12,06
TOTAL	55,13	55,35	56,57	35,40

No. 12—*continued*

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35
IRAN—*contd.*				
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton, twist and yarn	5,82	8,51	2,74	68
" manufactures	37,80	12,14	18,11	2,87
Metals and ores	3,68	55	76	1,80
Sugar	5,65	..	85	54
Other articles	13,81	6,62	5,49	6,25
TOTAL	66,76	27,82	27,95	12,14
SIAM.				
Imports therefrom—				
Rice in the husk	..	..	1,65	20,06
" not in the husk	..	12,44	30,07	1,62,10
Wood, teak	31,41	6,64	10,11	4,15
Other articles	3,39	3,55	2,92	7,56
TOTAL	34,80	22,63	44,75	1,93,87
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton manufactures	10,75	7,39	9,87	10,64
Jute, gunny bags	27,14	31,48	30,74	98,18
Opium	18,84	..	48,64	..
Other articles	6,21	6,60	3,56	6,00
TOTAL	62,94	45,47	92,81	1,14,82
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	2,47	47	48	60
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.				
Imports therefrom—				
Canes and rattans	4,51	3,65	2,67	3,08
Cotton manufactures	8,01	1,98	1,86	1,26
Drugs and medicines	2,75	1,79	1,51	1,55
Dyeing and tanning substances	7,98	6,79	4,72	4,68
Fish	22,53	9,31	10,18	11,54
Fruits and vegetables	6,27	8,63	7,31	5,46
Gums and resins	5,45	13,24	12,34	11,05
Lac	1,51	53	11,32	22,38
Matches	7,64	..	2	13
Metals, tin	44,54	45,70	52,86	67,52
Oils, mineral	15,52	29	54	5,51
" vegetable	39	12,83	14,69	16,84
Provisions and oilman's stores	23,72	19,95	19,63	25,16
Rice (not in the husk)	7,44	7	4	2
Silk, raw	6,75	..	..	..
Spices, betelnuts	85,73	99,53	87,15	89,63
" others	12,63	9,68	6,94	11,07
Starch and farina	1,37	12,07	11,28	10,60
Sugar	3,74	52	37	51
Other articles	40,00	32,07	22,81	23,39
TOTAL	3,08,48	2,78,63	2,68,24	3,11,38
Exports of Indian produce—				
Animals, living	6,93	59	24	50
Coal and coke	17,13	1,99	60	1,93
Cordage and rope	3,35	3,87	4,01	4,08
Cotton, twist and yarn	24,41	2,94	3,83	3,56
" manufactures	57,59	40,24	26,18	27,84
Fodder, bran, etc.	15,03	1,66	2,66	2,70
Grain, pulse and flour—				
Rice (not in the husk)	3,24,33	1,10,33	87,96	76,57
Others	18,80	11,71	10,05	11,43

No. 12—*continued*

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS—*contd.*				
Exports of Indian produce—*contd.*				
Hides and skins, raw	25	..	..	..
Jute manufactures	34,40	45,01	41,70	19,85
Opium	1,48,73	..	..	.
Provisions and oilman's stores	14,92	9,11	7,03	8,04
Rubber, raw	84	4,00	10,16	17,26
Seeds	8,23	4,75	6,61	7,87
Tin, ore	2,03	28,03	55,27	69,74
Tobacco	13,12	3,83	4,26	3,98
Other articles	64,79	88,38	65,85	60,41
"For orders" cargoes	—	—	—	5,89
TOTAL	7,54,93	3,56,45	3,26,41	3,21,65
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton manufactures	4,90	38	1,61	43
Spices, cloves	1,91	..	..	1
Other articles	11,44	6,71	5,82	8,32
TOTAL	18,25	7,09	7,43	8,76
SUMATRA.				
Imports therefrom—				
Oils, mineral	11,78	16,62	13,44	43,23
Other articles	5	81	80	2,02
TOTAL	11,83	17,43	14,24	45,25
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—				
Coal and coke	9,13	..	..	..
Rice (not in the husk)	10,67	43,29	40,75	39,54
Other articles	4,75	4,54	2,98	3,68
TOTAL	24,55	47,83	43,73	43,22
IRAQ (*a*).				
Imports therefrom—				
Drugs and medicines	—	19	2	2
Dyeing and tanning substances	—	48	68	89
Fruits and vegetables	—	32,76	20,51	36,61
Grain, pulse and flour	—	3,40	11,51	9,43
Hardware	—	17	18	11
Hides and skins, raw	—	1,25	1,99	1,05
Metals—Brass	—	2	19	4
,, German silver	—	49	98	10
Seeds	—	2	5	36
Wool, raw	—	1,20	1	74
,, manufactures	—	13	11	5
Other articles	—	3,16	3,15	3,05
TOTAL	—	43,27	39,36	52,45

(*a*) Included in "Turkey in Asia" prior to 1921-22.

No. 12—*continued*

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35
IRAQ (*a*)—*contd.*				
Exports of Indian produce—				
Coffee	—	3,63	2,52	1,05
Cotton manufactures	—	17,87	12,89	9,17
Indigo	—	1	..	1
Grain, pulse and flour—				
Rice (not in the husk)	—	62	7	5
Wheat flour	—	7	4	6
Others	—	16	31	27
Jute manufactures	—	3,74	3,80	4,03
Tea	—	2,49	2,66	2,52
Other articles	—	23,81	17,96	19,49
TOTAL	—	52,40	40,25	36,65
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton manufactures	—	13,07	11,28	4,46
Provisions and oilman's stores	—	1	1	2
Rubber manufactures	—	5,99	10	15
Sugar	—	4	17	3
Other articles	—	7,42	14,45	16,14
TOTAL	—	26,53	26,01	20,80
TURKEY IN ASIA (*b*).				
Imports therefrom—				
Animals, living	4,20	..	..	..
Fruits and vegetables, dried, salted, etc.	33,27	4	79	1,35
Grain, pulse and flour	2,13	..	..	..
Other articles	19,26	34	1	6
TOTAL	58,86	38	80	1,41
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton manufactures	59,50	1,64	2,08	4,01
Indigo	6,59	..	..	..
Grain, pulse and flour—				
Rice (not in the husk)	71,40	32	8	13
Wheat flour	7,54	..	..	..
Others	6,05	..	..	..
Jute manufactures	17,69	13,59	13,21	7,92
Tea	16,19	2,00	1,77	1,12
Other articles	32,64	1,11	63	3,27
TOTAL	2,17,60	18,66	17,77	16,45
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton manufactures	5,22	1	..	34
Provisions and oilman's stores	11	..	..	..
Sugar	2,55	..	..	..
Other articles	14,44	10	1	1
TOTAL	22,32	11	1	35

(*a*) Included in "Turkey in Asia" prior to 1921-22.
(*b*) Includes Iraq prior to 1921-22.

No. 12—*concluded*

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35
AUSTRALIA.				
Imports therefrom—				
Coal	7,89	61	1,23	91
Horses	30,00	4,96	18,73	14,87
Provisions and oilman's stores	2,96	18,28	16,19	11,77
Railway plant, etc.	36,74	—	—	—
Steel	..	..	..	6,09
Tallow and stearine	1,30	19,86	15,76	18,37
Wheat	..	29,25	12,53	5,31
Wool, raw	3,71	18,10	18,03	20,95
Zinc	..	7,91	12,68	10,07
Other articles	18,56	7,88	7,28	8,36
TOTAL	1,01,16	1,06,85	1,02,43	96,70
Exports of Indian produce—				
Hides and skins, raw	4,42	9,03	8,50	8,52
Jute, bags and cloth	2,05,07	3,31,86	2,42,41	1,97,08
Oils	6,26	21	15	32
Rice (not in the husk)	20,93	4,01	2,42	2,29
Seeds	3,11	11,42	15,38	29,25
Tea	40,81	8,01	10,73	8,13
Other articles	32,76	23,87	18,48	25,65
TOTAL	3,13,36	3,88,41	2,98,07	2,71,24
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	53	1,27	28	64
NEW ZEALAND.				
Imports therefrom—				
Miscellaneous articles	26	3,23	2,18	3,01
Exports of Indian produce—				
Jute manufactures	36,67	28,63	34,77	36,87
Manures	3,97	..	..	..
Other articles	10,02	9,86	18,18	12,87
TOTAL	50,66	38,49	52,95	49,74
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	7	14	19	15
HAWAII.				
Exports of Indian produce—				
Jute, gunny bags	18,51	23,99	23,04	26,63
Other articles	34	11	44	59
TOTAL	18,85	24,10	23,48	27,22
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	..	..	..	4

No. 13.—IMPORTS OF COTTON PIECEGOODS.

(In thousands of yards)

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1933-34	1934-35
GREY.					
From United Kingdom	1,315,997	815,197	568,882	88,201	102,718
„ Japan	2,559	81,171	96,727	141,626	193,753
„ United States	10,405	7,356	7,994	258	836
„ Other countries	2,056	1,150	3,225	100	563
TOTAL	1,331,017	904,874	676,828	230,185	297 370

No. 13—*continued*

(In thousands of yards)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1933-34	1934-35
White.					
From United Kingdom	642,871	510,036	363,444	184,150	236,608
„ Netherlands	7,606	3,824	4,404	1,454	2,009
„ Switzerland	2,606	762	1,736	613	4,583
„ Japan	48	3,323	2,623	75,177	40,262
„ Other countries	1,124	945	1,362	523	1,781
Total	654,255	518,890	373,569	261,917	285,243
Coloured, etc.					
From United Kingdom	590,462	350,826	254,563	142,400	213,068
„ Netherlands	15,219	8,788	6,997	185	214
„ Belgium	4,082	548	812	36	109
„ Switzerland	2,655	1,734	1,539	88	3,058
„ Italy	10,320	9,111	4,183	407	1,816
„ Straits Settlements	1,458	666	1,353	894	399
„ Japan	521	13,095	14,049	124,046	139,759
„ Other countries	6,835	1,509	1,927	627	2,678
Total	631,552	386,277	285,423	268,683	361,101
Total of cotton piece-goods excluding tents.					
From United Kingdom	2,549,330	1,676,059	1,186,889	414,752	552,394
„ Netherlands	23,748	12,755	11,460	1,638	2,223
„ Belgium	4,122	551	821	36	115
„ Switzerland	5,257	2,498	3,275	701	7,642
„ Italy	10,517	9,162	4,297	478	2,306
„ Aden and Dependencies	118	123	1,168	65	54
„ Straits Settlements	2,008	903	1,546	1,026	503
„ China (including Hongkong)	798	892	2,368	183	1,289
„ Japan	3,128	97,589	113,399	340,849	373,774
„ United States of America	10,486	7,911	8,421	351	987
„ Other countries	7,312	1,599	2,176	706	2,427
Total	2,616,824	1,810,042	1,335,820	760,785	943,714

No. 13-A.—Production, Imports, Mill and other Consumption, Exports and Re-exports of Raw Cotton.

(In lakhs of bales)

—	Production	Imports	Mill consumption	Estimated other consumption	Exports	Re-exports
Season Sept. to Aug.—						
1913-14	51	..	18	4·5	37	..
1914-15	52	0·2	18	10·0	21	..
1915-16	37	..	19	7·5	25	..
1916-17	45	0·1	22*	7·5	21	..
1917-18	41	0·3	20*	7·5	17	..
1918-19	40	0·1	20*	7·5	13	..
1919-20	58	0·2	19*	7·5	27	..
1920-21	36	1·0	21*	7·5	22	..
1921-22	45	1·0	22*	7·5	32	0·3
1922-23	51	0·6	21*	7·5	35	0·4
1923-24	52	1·0	18†	7·5	34	0·6
1924-25	61	1·0	22†	7·5	40	0·5
1925-26	62	1·2	20†	7·5	37	0·2
1926-27	50	5·1	20†	7·5	28	0·1
1927-28	60	1·7	18†	7·5	31	0·1
1928-29	58	1·2	20†	7·5	39	0·1
1929-30	52	1·6	24†	7·5	39	..
1930-31	52	4·7	23†	7·5	37	..
1931-32	40	5·5	23†	7·5	16	..
1932-33	47	2·5	24†	7·5	27	..
1933-34	51	2·4	23†	7·5	32	..

* The figures of mill consumption from 1913-14 to 1915-16 were calculated from yarn produced by mills and furnished under Cotton Duties Act. From 1916-17, the figures furnished by the Bombay Millowners' Association were taken.

† Represents figures compiled by the Indian Central Cotton Committee, Bombay.

No. 14.—Production in the Indian Mills of Cotton Piecegoods.

(In thousands of yards)

Articles	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1933-34	1934-35
Grey and bleached piecegoods	854,141	1,065,855	1,209,684	2,264,995	2,641,305
Coloured piecegoods	251,353	378,187	466,182	680,057	755,802
Total	1,105,494	1,444,042	1,675,866	2,945,052	3,397,107

No. 15-A.—Imports of Cotton Twist and Yarn from Principal Countries.

(In thousands of lbs.)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1933-34	1934-35
From United Kingdom	37,050	24,674	25,702	9,952	9,784
„ Hongkong	25	19	193	20	42
„ Netherlands	1,360	627	279	..	1
„ Switzerland	1,132	339	604	14	11
„ Italy	607	297	287	18	4
„ China	15	214	537	10,209	12,726
„ Japan	458	7,424	16,786	11,684	11,339
„ Other countries	1,147	469	293	158	106
Total	41,794	34,063	44,681	32,055	34,013

No. 15-B.—Imports of Cotton Twist and Yarn by Counts.

(In thousands of lbs.)

Articles	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1933-34	1934-35	Percentage of total in 1934-35
Nos. 1 to 20	1,375	2,191	6,987	327	410	1·2
„ 21 to 30	4,374	3,198	3,526	788	1,237	3·6
„ 31 to 40	23,213	17,530	20,580	14,218	7,980	23·5
Above No. 40	7,602	5,945	6,291	5,709	8,402	24·7
Two-folds (doubles)	—	—	3,973	10,969	15,950	46·9
Unspecified descriptions	5,230	5,199	3,324	44	34	·1
Total	41,794	34,063	44,681	32,055	34,013	100

No. 15-C.—Imports of cotton twist and yarn from 1931-32 to 1934-35 by classes from the principal supplying countries.

(In thousands of lbs.)

—	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35
COUNTS 1-20—				
From United Kingdom	268	279	160	219
„ Japan	6	614	47	61
„ China (including Hongkong)	34	6	64	109
TOTAL (all countries)	308	901	327	410
COUNTS 21-30	750	1,068	788	1,237
COUNTS 31-40—				
From United Kingdom	2,681	2,838	1,940	1,575
„ Japan	385	6,257	4,614	1,371
„ China (including Hongkong)	11,164	11,564	7,554	5,022
TOTAL (all countries)	14,308	20,908	14,218	7,980
ABOVE 40—				
From United Kingdom	5,204	6,241	5,329	5,060
„ Japan	3	131	338	399
„ China (including Hongkong)	..	40	40	2,932
TOTAL (all countries)	5,252	6,429	5,709	8,402
TWO-FOLDS—				
From United Kingdom	3,153	3,011	1,828	1,995
„ Japan	5,628	11,036	6,548	9,236
„ China (including Hongkong)	2,017	1,716	2,552	4,695
TOTAL (all countries)	10,938	15,766	10,969	15,950
Unspecified descriptions	19	31	44	34
TOTAL OF COTTON TWIST AND YARN	31,575	45,103	32,055	34,013

16.—Production in the Indian Mills of Cotton Twist and Yarn by Counts.

(In thousands of lbs.)

Articles	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1933-34	1934-35	Percentage of total in 1934-35
Nos. 1 to 20	478,538	466,952	447,157	547,430	573,156	57·3
" 21 to 30	146,363	174,069	195,368	254,827	282,342	28·2
" 31 to 40	18,699	20,987	16,920	75,810	95,529	9·5
Above No. 40	2,655	3,834	2,690	37,359	43,876	4·4
Wastes	502	385	375	5,635	5,853	0·6
Total	646,757	666,227	662,510	921,061	1,000,756	100

No. 17.—Imports of Raw Silk, Silk Yarn and Silk Piecegoods.

(In thousands of Rupees)

Articles and Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1933-34	1934-35
Imports of Silk, Raw—					
China	83,44	82,92	1,19,57	55,88	33,32
Hongkong	23,69	16,83	21,13	8,39	2,20
Straits Settlements	6,75	1,29	2,02	..	..
Other countries	3,37	8,97	7,18	7,47	21,86
Total	1,17,25	1,10,01	1,49,90	71,74	57,38
Imports of Silk Yarn—					
United Kingdom	4,27	3,98	1,95	4,30	9,52
France	65	20	1,08	37	52
Switzerland	57	29	31	..	8
Italy	14,22	3,55	14,56	5,13	7,64
China (including Hongkong)	2,75	5,07	9,90	14,60	12,77
Japan	17,38	29,11	30,29	21,80	47,56
Other countries	1,35	3	20	54	7
Total	41,19	42,23	58,29	46,74	78,16
Imports of Silk Piecegoods—					
United Kingdom	3,86	4,13	5,19	68	55
France	8,87	3,65	2,63	33	22
China (including Hongkong)	53,54	73,94	1,34,98	32,06	21,16
Japan	1,13,57	1,17,93	1,77,63	1,47,39	1,00,89
Other countries	2,38	1,86	4,15	1,70	2,38
Total	1,82,22	2,01,51	3,24,58	1,82,16	1,25,20

No. 18.—Imports of Woollen Piecegoods.

(In thousands of Rupees)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1933-34	1934-35
United Kingdom	1,46,44	1,21,58	1,53,84	57,44	46,54
Germany	39,83	3,02	7,13	6,48	7,04
Netherlands	3,09	1,26	3,61	87	65
Belgium	1,78	31	4,20	4,59	50
France	10,85	3,35	7,80	17,43	4,23
Italy	83	18	2,07	22,62	3,53
Japan	2	6,30	8,16	15,47	73,06
Other countries	3,94	1,64	1,90	5,37	3,07
Total	2,06,78	1,37,64	1,88,71	1,30,27	1,39,82

No. 19.—Imports and declared value of iron and steel.

(Quantities in hundreds of tons)

Articles	1913-14 (Pre-war year)			1932-33			1933-34			1934-35		
	Quantity	Value	Value per ton	Quantity	Value	Value per ton	Quantity	Value	Value per ton	Quantity	Value	Value per ton
		₹ (lakhs)	₹		₹ (lakhs)	₹		₹ (lakhs)	₹		₹ (lakhs)	₹
Sheets and Plates—												
Galvanised	277,6	5,38	194	72,7	1,23	170	60,8	1,13	186	58,8	1,11	189
Tinned	52,8	1,25	237	7,0	19	278	7,2	21	292	5,6	17	304
Not Galvanised or Tinned	100,6	1,23	123	22,1	27	123	23,8	31	129	31,4	43	137
Iron Bars and channels	26,7	35	130	1,2	3	233	1,3	3	231	1,4	3	214
Bars (Steel)	204,6	2,07	101	69,2	57	82	66,1	63	95	62,6	69	110
Beams, channels, pillars, girders and bridgework.	89,6	1,16	129	15,7	15	97	19,2	21	109	22,3	24	108
Cast pipes and fittings	56,2	91	161	2,1	6	288	3,4	8	236	1,6	7	437
Steel, angle and spring	44,2	47	106	12,3	11	89	11,5	11	96	14,0	14	100
Wrought tubes, pipes and fittings	18,4	46	253	23,5	62	263	29,0	72	248	34,9	89	255
Hoops and strips	30,8	43	140	24,3	28	113	28,1	36	128	34,5	45	130
Nails, rivets and washers	25,1	50	200	10,5	31	292	10,6	28	264	12,2	32	262
Rails, chairs and fishplates (including those for railways) (*a*).	17,8	19	112	1,7	4	253	3,0	5	167	5,3	7	132
Wire	9,8	24	245	9,6	17	178	8,4	15	178	9,5	16	168
Wire nails	—	—	—	13,2	23	177	11,9	20	168	15,7	24	153
Wire rope	—	—	—	2,0	11	523	2,3	12	522	3,2	16	500
Bolts and nuts	7,4	23	308	6,5	18	284	7,6	21	276	10,2	29	284
Other sorts	56,6	1,14	201	32,4	75	232	34,9	73	209	46,9	92	196
Total	1,018,2	16,01	157	326,0	5,30	163	329,1	5,53	166	370,1	6,38	172

(*a*) Figures for 1913-14 exclude rails, chairs and fishplates for railways.

No. 20.—Imports of iron and steel.

(In tons)

Articles and countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1933-34	1934-35
(*i*) Pig-Iron—					
United Kingdom	12,471	2,754	6,578	1,964	1,537
Continent	32	9	3,889	..	..
Other countries	378	3	86	..	..
Total	12,881	2,766	10,553	1,964	1,537

(In lakhs of Rupees)

(*ii*) Manufactured Iron and Steel (excluding pig-iron and old for re-manufacturing)—					
United Kingdom	7,58	5,50	13,16	3,18	3,65
Continent	2,91	56	4,14	1,99	2,23
United States of America	39	2,83	3,43	7	8
Other countries	20	68	11	28	41
Total	11,08	9,57	20,84	5,52	6,37

No. 21.—Imports of machinery and millwork.

(In thousands of Rupees)

United Kingdom	4,97,69	4,20,36	17,60,27	8,73,47	9,15,27
United States of America	24,56	66,81	3,10,76	80,73	1,14,77
Japan	63	13,47	6,01	7,75	11,25
Italy	1,44	2,37	4,27	13,16	12,10
Germany	30,27	2,49	38,88	1,31,77	1,26,58
Other countries	6,55	8,37	44,65	1,70,05	88,70
Total	5,61,14	5,13,87	21,64,84	12,76,93	12,63,67

No. 22.—Imports of motor cars, cycles, wagons and accessories.

(In thousands of Rupees)

Motor cars—					
United Kingdom	77,27	23,67	80,55	1,06,15	1,23,73
United States of America	21,03	46,23	1,66,45	36,32	93,37
Canada	..	..	35,20	25,52	33,21
Italy	29	1,89	9,47	4,70	4,41
France	4,89	2,22	6,67	1,45	73
Other countries	9,97	90	13,94	2,81	3,77
Total	1,13,45†	74,91	3,12,28	1,76,95	2,59,22
Motor cycles—					
United Kingdom	10,28	5,10	13,47	2,99	3,38
Other countries	40	1,26	5,95	28	43
Total	10,68†	6,36	19,42	3,27	3,81
Motor omnibuses—					
United Kingdom	3,55	2,70	22,87	12,35	25,62
United States of America	66	2,70	29,66	36,45	67,55
Italy	..	84	5,21	..	1,38
Canada	..	..	6,18	16,39	25,62
Other countries	1,50	15	5,69	55	95
Total	5,71†	6,39	69,61	65,77	1,21,12

† The figures represent those for 1913-14 only.

No. 22.—Imports of motor cars, cycles, wagons and accessories—*contd.*

(In thousands of Rupees)

Articles and Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1933-34	1934-35
Parts of motor cars and motor cycles, etc., and accessories—					
United Kingdom	22,74	13,20	30,05	32,66	35,94
United States of America	1,08	9,45	37,73	24,60	31,20
France	2,12	48	79	93	46
Other countries	5,36	66	9,25	15,19	14,66
Total	31,30§	23,79	77,82	73,38	82,26
Total motor cars, etc., and parts—					
United Kingdom	74,50	44,70	1,46,96	1,54,14	1,88,68
United States of America	8,49	59,43	2,38,93	97,49	1,92,26
Italy	66	2,84	15,32	7,53	7,03
France	5,94	2,73	9,39	2,39	1,23
Germany	5,64	..	4,89	5,32	6,77
Belgium	4,15	36	9,53	24	17
Canada	..	..	46,30	47,01	65,81
Other countries	1,26	1,39	7,81	5,24	4,45
Total	1,00,64	1,11,45	4,79,13	3,19,36	4,66,40

§ Average for two years, 1912-13 and 1913-14.

No. 23.—Imports of hardware, excluding cutlery, etc.

(In thousands of Rupees)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1933-34	1934-35
United Kingdom	1,88,61	1,50,00	3,12,04	97,56	97,97
United States of America	24,72	60,27	1,22,35	22,76	29,72
Japan	3,59	46,68	46,00	34,77	32,15
Sweden	2,57	4,56	13,03	15,83	17,45
Germany	57,24	5,70	59,16	86,14	95,39
Austria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia	27,28	2,25	4,51	4,06 41 8,16	3,87 1,31 9,36
Belgium	5,58	51	2,74	2,85	3,47
Other countries	7,45	9,48	18,99	15,29	14,61
Total	3,17,04	2,79,45	5,78,82	2,87,88	3,05,30

No. 24.—Imports of metals (excluding iron and steel).

(In thousands of Rupees)

Articles and Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1933-34	1934-35
Copper (excluding ore)—					
United Kingdom	1,67,45	24,78	1,14,05	39,94	61,27
Japan	27,99	30,21	8,31	8,89	19,57
France	12,93	5,37	3,69	14	90
Germany	93,41	4,44	20,20	32,29	30,15
Belgium	3,54	66	1,52	1,07	84
Other countries	1,68	5,25	43,72	5,60	27,56
Total	3,07,00	70,71	1,91,49	87,93	1,40,29
Tin—					
Straits Settlements	44,54	40,53	63,18	52,86	67,52
United Kingdom	5,73	2,73	4,12	1,44	2,43
Other countries	1,60	1,35	1,73	49	28
Total	51,87	44,61	69,03	54,79	70,23
Zinc—					
United Kingdom	14,85	5,34	21,60	8,80	7,91
Belgium	3,75	24	4,81	4,24	4,75
Japan	..	12,03	59	1,09	46
Germany	3,23	24	1,38	2,61	3,98
Other countries	28	5,04	1,78	21,53	23,57
Total	22,11	22,89	30,16	38,27	40,67
Lead (excluding ore)—					
United Kingdom	13,99	19,59	14,56	5,10	3,62
Other countries	4,42	10,59	4,74	1,44	1,10
Total	18,41	30,18	19,30	6,54	4,72
Aluminium—					
United Kingdom	5,38	2,51	23,80	17,48	17,09
Germany	12,16	1,15	16,45	5,94	3,55
United States of America	4,26	3,45	9,12	60	1,45
Other countries	1,65	3,66	18,59	8,57	16,14
Total	23,45	10,77	67,96	32,59	38,23
Brass—					
United Kingdom	6,13	27,28	1,95,42	53,04	61,96
Germany	1,58	11,74	35,41	50,32	64,72
Other countries	3,94	39,56	44,84	35,10	41,71
Total	11,65	78,58	2,75,67	1,38,46	1,63,39
Other metals—					
United Kingdom	20,54	14,27	18,27	15,13	17,70
Other countries	3,87	5,87	10,38	19,27	18,73
Total	24,41	20,14	28,65	34,40	36,43
Total metals (excluding ores and Iron and Steel).	4,58,90	2,77,88	6,82,26	3,92,98	4,98,96

No. 25.—Imports of sugar (excluding molasses and confectionery).

(In hundreds of tons)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1933-34	1934-35
United Kingdom	7	4	7	36,7	16,8
Hungary	..	..	11,3	1,7	..
Straits Settlements	1,7	28,5	7,5	1	2
Hongkong	4,4	5,7	6,5	1,7	2,0
Mauritius and Dependencies	128,8	56,7	25,9	..	..
Java	453,0	367,2	382,8	194,4	175,9
Japan	2	5,7	4	3,5	2,7
Belgium	1	..	4,4	1,9	2,1
Other countries	44,6	8,1	4,0	21,3	23,2
Total	633,5	472,3	443,5	261,3	222,9

No. 26.—Imports of mineral oils.

(In thousands of Rupees)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1933-34	1934-35
United States of America	2,19,66	2,54,31	4,81,84	1,18,86	1,08,80
Borneo	53,76	62,34	1,24,31	58,83	64,17
Iran	4,09	31,11	1,08,48	1,22,37	1,85,47
Straits Settlements	15,52	18,84	29,15	54	5,51
United Kingdom	22,31	26,13	33,21	29,92	34,56
Sumatra	11,78	3,78	2,22	13,44	43,23
Germany	17,89	3,48	6,87	3,70	4,52
U. S. S. R.	19,86	54	2,88		
Georgia	—	—	11,92*	1,58,90	1,51,17
Azerbaijan	—	—	—		
Celebes and other Islands	..	..	..†	..	..
Other countries	7,16	1,77	1,98	76,51	14,74
Total	3,72,03	4,02,30	8,02,86	5,83,07	6,07,17

* Average of three years from 1921-22 to 1923-24.
† Imports in 1923-24 were valued at R4,17,626.

No. 27.—Imports of cement.

(In hundreds of tons)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1933-34	1934-35
United Kingdom	108,0	69,7	94,2	32,1	45,9
Japan	..	14,8	6,6	27,5	18,0
Hongkong	2,2	7,3	3,6	..	..
Italy	1,3	7	9	1	2
Other countries	18,8	2,9	13,6	6,2	3,2
Total	130,3	95,4	118,9	65,9	67,3

No. 28.—Exports of raw jute.

(In thousands of bales)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1933-34	1934-35
United Kingdom	1,691	1,295	952	992	932
Other parts of the British Empire	4	8	5	24	30
Total British Empire	1,695	1,303	957	1,016	962
United States of America	535	523	483	290	289
France	428	198	357	469	465
Italy	213	215	180	364	487
Brazil	15	66	79	107	100
Japan	17	30	60	97	130
Belgium	..	1	174	313	335
Spain	122	172	132	199	241
Germany	920	34	586	926	743
Austria	250	13	2	..	4
Hungary				..	6
Other countries	86	44	92	409	452
Total Foreign Countries.	2,586	1,296	2,145	3,174	3,252
Total	4,281	2,599	3,102	4,190	4,214

No. 29.—Production, mill consumption and exports of raw jute.

(In lakhs of bales)

	Production	Mill consumption July—June	Exports July—June
Season July—June			
1913-14	89	45	43
1914-15	104	49	30
1915-16	73	58	32
1916-17	83	57	28
1917-18	89	54	18
1918-19	70	51	22
1919-20	85	52	34
1920-21	59	56	23
1921-22	40	44	80
1922-23	54	47	29
1923-24	84	51	38
1924-25	81	57	39
1925-26	89	55	36
1926-27	121	55	45
1927-28	102	58	49
1928-29	99	60	49
1929-30	103	64	45
1930-31	112	46	34
1931-32	55	43	31
1932-33	71	44	35
1933-34	80	43	43
1934-35	79	46	44

No. 30-A.—Exports of jute gunny bags and cloth.

Bags—Hessian.

(In lakhs of bags)

Countries	Average of 3 war years 1916-17 to 1918-19	Post-war average	1933-34	1934-35
United Kingdom	2,523	113	270	325
Australia	77	168	79	88
United States of America	323	314	72	111
Argentine Republic	84	16	65	1
Other countries	1,120	370	447	477
Total (all countries)	4,127	981	933	1,002

No. 30-A.—Exports of jute gunny bags and cloth—*contd.*

Bags—Sacking.

(In lakhs of bags)

Countries	Average of 3 war years 1916-17 to 1918-19	Post-war average	1933-34	1934-35
United Kingdom	102	305	181	155
Australia	633	470	709	478
Japan	134	186	58	171
French Indo-China	186	148	74	118
Java	213	205	126	96
United States of America	92	51	10	8
Chile	467	249	120	34
Peru	51	39	66	75
Cuba	210	235	131	193
Other countries	941	1,174	1,608	1,900
Total (All Countries)	3,029	3,062	3,083	3,228

Cloth—Hessian.

(In lakhs of yards)

Countries	Average of 3 war years 1916-17 to 1918-19	Post-war average	1933-34	1934-35
United Kingdom	1,287	628	475	451
Canada	561	508	799	681
Australia	177	123	181	221
United States of America	7,057	8,810	6,434	6,060
Argentine Republic	1,134	1,756	1,606	2,223
Uruguay	42	85	102	78
Other countries	1,209	398	580	584
Total "for orders" Cargoes	—	—	—	8
Total (All Countries)	11,467	12,308	10,177	10,306

Cloth—Sacking.

(In lakhs of yards)

Countries	Average of 3 war years 1916-17 to 1918-19	Post-war average	1933-34	1934-35
United Kingdom	103	113	41	43
Australia	74	52	18	21
United States of America	29	128	38	30
Argentine Republic	42	56	90	69
Other countries	55	46	161	166
Total (All Countries)	303	395	348	329

Note.—Average of three war years, 1916-17 to 1918-19, is given, as the distinction between sacking and hessian gunny bags and cloth was made in the Sea-borne Trade Returns from 1st April, 1916.

No. 30-B.—Exports of Jute Gunny Bags and Cloth.

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1933-34	1934-35
	No. (lakhs)	No. (lakhs)	No. (lakhs)	No. (lakhs)	No. (lakhs)
BAGS					
United Kingdom	305	2,265	418	451	479
Europe (excepting United Kingdom)	206	688	299	260	203
Egypt	119	385	102	175	190
South Africa (including Rhodesia)	119	243	177	154	240
East Africa (including Mauritius)	99	90	112	235	250
Australia and New Zealand	628	737	720	876	668
Java	130	206	205	128	99
Japan	35	118	136	67	182
Far East (excepting Java and Japan)	393	436	584	658	823
South America	431	532	335	314	179
Central America and West Indies	130	229	298	244	317
Other countries	796	747	607	459	599
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES)	3,391	6,676	4,043	4,016	4,229
CLOTH	Yds. (lakhs)	Yds. (lakhs)	Yds. (lakhs)	Yds. (lakhs)	Yds. (lakhs)
United Kingdom	423	1,333	741	516	494
Canada	333	534	508	801	684
Australia	209	253	175	199	241
United States of America	6,639	6,985	8,938	6,472	6,091
Argentine Republic	1,727	1,440	1,813	1,696	2,292
Other countries	369	1,016	528	842	825
Total "for orders" Cargoes	—	—	—	—	8
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES)	9,700	11,561	12,703	10,526	10,635

No. 31.—Exports of Raw Cotton.

(In thousands of bales of 400 lbs.)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1933-34	1934-35
United Kingdom	122	212	152	342	347
Other parts of the British Empire	30	21	13	3	6
Total British Empire	152	233	165	345	353
Japan	1,012	1,373	1,540	1,022	2,011
Italy	233	249	263	261	278
France	109	69	91	161	148
China (exclusive of Hongkong, etc.)	31	48	289	337	142
Belgium	277	44	217	144	153
Spain	50	41	61	61	60
Germany	351	69	198	246	153
Austria (a)	167	33	32	..	..
Other countries	25	31	61	152	148
Total Foreign Countries	2,255	1,957	2,752	2,884	3,093
TOTAL	2,407	2,190	2,917	2,729	3,446

(a) Figures prior to 1921-22 relate to Austria-Hungary.

No. 32-A.—Exports of cotton twist and yarn.

(In thousands of lbs.)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1933-34	1934-35
China	169,953	110,284	62,751	..	..
Egypt	2,183	5,458	4,720	262	164
Straits Settlements	4,411	4,111	2,727	669	699
Iran	2,030	2,677	2,725	4,349	1,538
Siam	305	623	1,183	829	657
United Kingdom	683	1,246	474	440	236
Arabia other than Maskat	144	1,961	71	171	117
Other countries	13,135	3,325	7,515	9,668	9,378
Total (All Countries)	192,844	129,685	82,166	16,388	12,789

No. 32-B.—Exports of cotton twist and yarn by counts.

(In thousands of lbs.)

Articles	Pre-war average for two years 1912-13 and 1913-14	War average	Post-war average	1933-34	1934-35
Nos. 1 to 20	196,459	124,697	70,319	13,925	10,855
,, 21 to 40	4,384	4,274	2,395	2,036	1,480
Above No. 40	2	170	170	3	9
Two-folds (doubles)	..	..	6,782	90	138
Unspecified descriptions	125	544	2,500	334	307
Total	200,970	129,685	82,166	16,388	12,789

No. 33.—Exports of Indian grey and coloured cotton piecegoods.

(*a*) Grey (unbleached).

(In thousands of yards)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1933-34	1934-35
Iran	4,009	9,826	3,117	130	33
Iraq*	9,683	9,537	8,513	130	67
Straits Settlements	667	1,608	933	155	224
Aden and Dependencies	7,636	21,828	6,235	245	424
Kenya Colony and Zanzibar and Pemba	4,158	8,926	7,292	675	444
Ceylon	175	533	301	67	579
Portuguese East Africa	4,914	5,266	4,457	1,332	1,689
Other countries	16,172	17,052	11,667	1,431	2,890
Total (All Countries)	47,414	74,576	42,515	4,165	6,350

(*b*) Coloured, printed or dyed.

Iran	3,289	21,421	24,321	8,794	5,999
Iraq*	2,757	12,188	29,486	4,563	2,321
Straits Settlements	13,244	16,319	20,150	4,952	5,731
Aden and Dependencies	2,534	3,147	4,346	1,316	1,571
Kenya Colony and Zanzibar and Pemba	1,206	2,503	3,850	2,210	1,206
Ceylon	9,330	9,618	16,409	13,294	17,230
Portuguese East Africa	669	618	1,978	1,403	1,085
Other countries	9,355	14,563	20,703	15,467	15,666
Total (All Countries)	42,384	80,377	121,243	52,004	50,809

* Figures prior to 1921-22 relate to Turkey, Asiatic.

No. 34.—Exports of Indian Tea.

(In thousands of lbs.)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1933-34	1934-35
British Empire					
United Kingdom	194,481	252,338	279,777	276,262	288,520
Canada	10,195	10,063	10,165	15,129	12,815
Australia	8,978	8,253	5,758	1,987	1,586
Ceylon	4,162	3,403	3,107	3,247	3,046
Egypt (c)	1,209	1,918	2,072	—	—
Iraq (a)	—	—	2,382	—	—
Cape of Good Hope	116	1,131	806	—	—
Other British Possessions	2,028	2,806	2,526	6,687	4,994
Total British Empire	221,169	279,912	306,593	303,312	310,961
Iraq (a)	—	—	—	506	487
Egypt (c)	—	—	—	1,267	685
Union of Socialist Soviet Republics	—	—	—	708	40
Russia	29,614	18,390	4	—	—
United States of America	2,439	6,346	5,587	8,317	8,003
China (exclusive of Hongkong, etc.)	7,899	6,230	23	..	..
Turkey, Asiatic (b)	3,324	3,000	2,018	307	178
Iran	347	4,406	2,115	1,075	325
Chile	44	1,733	1,490	2	1,490
Other countries	1,661	2,674	3,339	2,322	2,665
Total Foreign Countries	45,328	42,779	14,576	14,604	13,873
Total " for orders " cargoes	—	—	—	—	1
Total	266,497	322,691	321,169	317,816	324,835

(a) Shown as a foreign country from 1927-28.
(b) Figures prior to 1921-22 include Iraq.
(c) Shown as a foreign country from 1923-24.

No. 35-A.—Exports of Seeds.

Linseed.

(In hundreds of tons)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1933-34	1934-35
United Kingdom	130,5	203,5	141,9	176,4	103,8
France	76,8	25,3	42,9	42,6	13,7
Italy	26,6	16,6	16,1	21,7	10,1
Belgium	67,8	4,9	23,1	10,2	8
Germany	33,5	2,0	3,2	10,8	5,4
Australia	1,6	11,1	11,4	12,0	21,4
Other countries	42,2	7,0	12,9	105,7	83,2
Total	379,0	276,4	251,5	378,9	238,4

Rape.

United Kingdom	25,3	50,5	46,7	19,7	12,2
France	63,5	19,6	17,0	11,1	5,2
Italy	7,1	6,0	26,0	9,7	3,4
Belgium	98,6	5,4	56,5	4,3	2,6
Germany	68,2	1,6	38,4	2,8	4,2
Other countries	10,0	7,6	21,2	18,9	9,3
Total	272,7	90,7	205,8	73,5	36,9

No. 35-A.—Exports of seeds—*contd.*

Sesamum (Til or Jinjili).

(In hundreds of tons)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1933-34	1934-35
France	43,1	15,7	7,6	2	1
Italy	13,0	4,1	8,7	8,5	8
Belgium	26,2	1,1	2,1	..	..
Austria (*a*)	20,2	8	8	..	..
Other countries	16,8	10,9	8,4	6,6	3,3
Total	119,3	32,6	27,6	15,3	4,2

(*a*) Figures prior to 1921-22 represent Austria-Hungary.

Groundnut.

France	169,1	87,5	126,8	188,1	99,3
United Kingdom	1,9	8,3	13,3	52,8	134,2
Belgium	15,3	6	14,0	13,5	14,0
Italy	7	2,9	14,6	72,4	54,4
Germany	7,4	8	12,2	97,2	65,1
Netherlands	1	..	7,3	100,9	114,8
Other countries	17,3	18,6	7,0	21,6	29,4
Total	211,8	118,7	195,2	546,5	511,2

Cotton.

United Kingdom	233,2	66,6	152,1	3,3	..
Other countries	6,8	2,6	2,7	2,3	6
Total	240,0	69,2	154,8	5,6	6

Castor.

United Kingdom	53,9	47,1	10,5	27,0	26,4
United States of America	11,8	14,7	18,8	23,5	13,9
Belgium	13,7	1,1	4,1	3	..
France	15,7	14,8	8,8	13,0	9,2
Italy	11,0	7,1	4,3	7,9	5,1
Other countries	7,5	4,0	1,8	9,9	14,2
Total	113,6	88,8	48,3	81,6	68,8

No. 35-B.—Shares of principal countries in the total value of exports of seeds.

(In thousands of Rupees)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1933-34	1934-35
United Kingdom	5,67,83	6,34,83	8,28,61	3,25,35	3,46,73
Other parts of the British Empire	35,29	69,65	72,27	42,73	64,96
France	7,11,59	3,24,57	6,21,53	3,17,69	1 55,13
Belgium	4,44,19	25,99	2,87,03	33,53	20,06
Italy	1,12,81	64,84	1,94,33	1,46,80	83,01
Germany	3,45,51	17,57	1,46,30	1,52,46	89,40
Austria (*a*)	78,68	5,49	16,18	..	..
Other Foreign Countries	1,41,08	74,47	1,87,38	3,47,59	2,94,81

(*a*) Figures prior to 1921-22 represent Austria-Hungary.

No. 36.—Exports of Rice not in the husk.

(In thousands of tons)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1933-34	1934-35
British Empire—					
United Kingdom	159	325	96	71	83
Ceylon	325	328	311	408	392
Hongkong	13	3	50	52	3
Straits Settlements	308	261	170	154	126
Mauritius	56	50	50	52	62
Egypt (*a*)	54	17	36	—	—
Other parts of the British Empire	129	110	122	173	176
Total British Empire	1,044	1,094	835	905	842
China (exclusive of Hongkong, etc.)	13	6	68	171	173
Germany	345	23	207	228	157
Egypt (*a*)	—	—	—	24	30
Japan	123	52	52	..	4
Netherlands	240	24	31	81	62
Turkey, Asiatic	61	31	1	..	..
Arabia	25	38	47	44	48
Java	168	82	75	4	26
Sumatra	10	33	33	70	70
Other Foreign Countries	369	302	113	206	162
Total Foreign Countries	1,354	591	627	828	732
Total "for orders" cargoes	—	—	—	—	19
Total exports	2,398	1,685	1,462	1,733	1,593

No. 37.—Exports of Wheat.

(In thousands of tons)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1933-34	1934-35
British Empire—					
United Kingdom	985	340	162	..	9
Egypt (*a*)	4	268	9	—	—
Other parts of the British Empire	3	22	2	1	1
Total British Empire	992	630	173	1	10
France	106	84	18	..	..
Italy	34	62	11	..	..
Belgium	138	6	16	..	..
Germany	16	..	8	..	..
Egypt (*a*)	—	—	—	..	..
Other Foreign Countries	22	25	11	1	1
Total Foreign Countries	316	177	64	1	1
Total (All Countries)	1,308	807	237	2	11

(*a*) Shown as a foreign country from 1923-24.

No. 38.—Exports of Lac.

(In cwts.)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1933-34	1934-35
Shellac—					
United Kingdom	79,423	65,023	75,618	309,277	215,000
United States of America	164,331	190,537	233,516	94,492	81,671
Germany	60,558	4,051	11,076	40,299	20,388
France	18,387	9,372	8,810	12,249	7,888
Japan	3,552	11,859	10,392	31,454	47,720
Canada	37	691	2,112	2,664	2,413
Australia	1,763	2,008	2,375	3,021	4,389
Other countries	28,290	17,130	12,038	35,619	40,221
Total "for orders" cargoes	—	—	—	—	12,247
Total	356,341	300,671	355,937	529,075	431,937
Button lac—					
United Kingdom	20,181	6,029	8,832	13,050	10,485
United States of America	2,689	1,342	3,062	1,389	1,552
Other countries	11,886	2,134	2,192	4,661	3,685
Total	34,756	9,505	14,086	19,100	15,722
Seed lac (Total exports)	9,748	15,666	5,765	152,214	88,635
Stick lac (Total exports)	5,375	2,723	1,560	6,872	5,081
Other kinds (Total exports)	28,131	16,811	38,903	23,727	44,627
Total (all kinds)	434,351	345,376	416,251	730,988	586,002

No. 39.—Exports of Indigo.

(In cwts.)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1933-34	1934-35
United Kingdom	3,388	14,455	912	110	98
United States of America	1,154	6,548	22	..	..
Egypt	2,016	3,788	2,340	21	24
Iran	1,083	1,173	869	12	..
Japan	427	3,851	7,376	3	15
Turkey, Asiatic (a)	3,145	386	849	..	..
Iraq	—	—	742	..	4
Other countries	4,177	1,214	197	356	403
Total	15,390	31,415	13,307	502	544

(a) Figures prior to 1921-22 include Iraq.

No. 40.—Exports of Opium

(In thousands of Rupees)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1933-34	1934-35
French Indo-China	29,07	73,59	76,96	24,00	6,80
Java	52,26	45,96	55,60	..	..
Japan	9,79	30,21	18,86	..	..
Siam	18,84	35,28	43,65	48,64	..
Straits Settlements	1,48,74	9,12	3,20	..	..
Hongkong	4,15,52	12,99	9,88	..	..
Other countries	3,21,95	10,20	24,90	..	1
Total	9,96,17	2,17,35	2,33,05	72,64	6,81

Note.—This table excludes opium exported on Government account.

No. 41.—Exports of Hides and Skins

(In thousands of Rupees)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1933-34	1934-35
Raw hides—					
United Kingdom	30,57	1,09,41	59,96	10,54	9,87
United States of America	68,76	1,65,15	85,53	1,91	1,68
Italy	83,85	1,44,99	52,25	17,56	23,41
Spain	46,85	20,64	26,23	4,14	3,33
France	8,27	9,06	5,19	1,55	1,09
Belgium	7,07	93	3,61	17	1,25
Germany	2,43,48	24,99	75,37	34,04	20,28
Netherlands	16,54	96	3,73	6,68	10,23
Austria	1,28,77	9,96	44	..	..
Hungary			..	..	..
Other countries	22,96	18,51	29,67	24,75	28,77
Total British Empire	34,15	1,16,46	68,41	10,55	10,09
Total Foreign Countries	6,22,97	3,88,14	2,73,57	90,79	98,82
Total "for orders" cargoes	—	—	—	—	60
Grand Total	6,57,12	5,04,60	3,41,98	1,01,34	1,09,51
Raw skins—					
United States of America	2,79,90	3,93,36	4,79,94	1,58,54	1,08,85
United Kingdom	25,75	38,91	50,41	84,07	46,12
France	25,41	21,90	28,46	17,53	8,33
Other countries	41,93	28,17	42,89	68,10	39,20
Total British Empire	32,04	57,54	68,73	92,97	54,73
Total Foreign Countries	3,40,95	4,24,80	5,32,97	2,30,27	1,47,77
Grand Total	3,72,99	4,82,34	6,01,70	3,23,24	2,02,50

No. 41.—Exports of Hides and Skins—*contd.*

(In thousands of Rupees)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1933-34	1934-35
Dressed and tanned hides—					
United Kingdom	1,52,48	4,37,88	2,90,56	2,38,34	1,94,50
Other countries	4,19	1,86	28,80	1,04	3,18
Total British Empire	1,53,44	4,38,93	3,02,82	2,39,38	1,95,49
„ Foreign Countries	3,23	81	16,54	1,42	2,14
Grand Total	1,56,67	4,39,74	3,19,36	2,40,80	1,97,63
Dressed and tanned skins—					
United Kingdom	2,15,45	1,98,57	2,13,83	2,91,78	2,91,24
United States of America	29,19	58,62	24,74	4,26	2,68
Japan	12,79	11,82	36,21	21,55	25,15
Other countries	13,35	5,94	17,81	6,18	5,44
Total British Empire	2,21,15	2,02,35	2,25,82	2,94,95	2,94,16
„ Foreign Countries	49,63	72,60	66,77	28,82	30,35
Grand Total	2,70,78	2,74,95	2,92,59	3,23,77	3,24,51

No. 42.—Exports of Manganese ore

(In thousands of tons)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1933-34	1934-35
United Kingdom	193	336	245	117	159
Germany	7	3	5	3	1
Netherlands	19	..	15	3	..
Belgium	150	15	194	19	37
France	97	47	108	61	113
Italy	3	12	12	..	..
Japan	4	12	2	62	99
United States of America	132	48	66	..	..
Other countries	2	1	1	1	51
Total	607	474	648	266	460

No. 43.—Percentage of exports of certain principal crops to total production

	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1933-34	1934-35
Rice	9	5	5	6	5
Wheat	14	9	3	0·02	0·1
Tea	96	89	95	83	81
Cotton, raw	56	51	61	54	72
Jute, raw	51	31	48	52	49
Linseed	73	63	59	101	57
Rape and Mustard	23	8	19	8	4
Sesamum	25	8	6	3	1
Groundnuts	35	12	19	16	27
Indigo	40	44	27	7	(a)

(a) Not available.

No. 44.—Imports and Exports of Gold, Silver and Currency Notes.

(In thousands of Rupees)

Countries	GOLD									
	Imports					Exports				
	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1933-34	1934-35	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1933-34	1934-35
United Kingdom—Private	15,31,52	2,20,75	12,24,11	4,08	60	3,36,26	1,26,97	1,38,65	44,23,41	35,07,87
United Kingdom—Government	..	..	6,50,53	..	..	71,48	7,14	1,18,30	..	..
Gibraltar	2	..	1,98	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malta and Gozo	1 85	17	1,95	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sweden	..	..	2,55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Germany	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Netherlands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,98,47	57,85
Belgium—Private	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Belgium—Government	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
France	63,08	10	1,40,05	..	5	..	..	..	2,27,93	56,84
Italy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	54,39	..
Austria / Hungary	9,70	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				..	..				..	..
Iraq / Turkey, Asiatic—Private	59,88	28,15	1,44,52	18	10	4,16	13	2, 10	..	56
				..	..				..	..
Iraq / Turkey, Asiatic—Government	..	76	38	..	.	..	3,72	..	..	..
				..	..				..	..
Aden and Dependencies—Private	43,53	18,52	57,44	12,83	11,08	18	..	..	4	..
Aden and Dependencies—Government	21	..	14,31	..	..	.	60	1,50	..	..
Arabia—Private	53	69	10,11	21,78	16,28	2,71	66	69	..	..
Arabia—Government	..	8	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

No. 44.—Imports and Exports of Gold, Silver and Currency Notes—*contd.*

(In thousands of Rupees)

Countries	Gold									
	Imports					Exports				
	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1933-34	1934-35	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1933-34	1934-35
Bahrein Islands { Private	36	1,15	6,83	12,22	5,36	11,24	1,60	14	..	..
Bahrein Islands { Government	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,83	..	..
Iran { Private	35	15	7	..	..	1,96	59	..	..	..
Iran { Government	6	..	2	..	..	28	..	..	..	..
Ceylon	8,06	1,80	7,37	49,79	35,50	5,57	6,16	12	..	..
Straits Settlements (including Labuan)	60,80	3,94	21,73	25	..	29,34	8,44	2,19	..	..
Federated Malay States	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Java	2	14,77	5	..	..	27	62	33	63	52
China (including Hongkong) { Private	66,39	52,27	45,11	67	..	14	45	2,74	..	..
China (including Hongkong) { Government	..	..	48,85	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Japan	8	3,12,30	5	..	..	..	63,60	3,43,36	..	..
Egypt { Private	8,09,87	21,13	6,71	..	..	1	31	..	..	..
Egypt { Government	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,00	..	..	..
Union of South Africa { Private	6,35	2,27,36	67,12	53	6	..	..	..	..	..
Union of South Africa { Government	..	7	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..
East Africa	58	1,54	14,57	6,70	2,22	9	15	54	..	..
Somaliland Protectorate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mauritius and Dependencies (including Seychelles)	..	..	..	82	67	..	..	1,06	..	..
Canada	..	4,31	..	..	..	..	89,06	..	..	..

United States of America.	Private	15	1,04,47	2,17,98	..	..	..	..	4,10,88	9,10,43	17,02,04
	Government	..	..	1,16,02	..	..	..	61,59	..	..	..
Australia and New Zealand.	Private	6,14,81	46,02	1,87,15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Government	..	1,53,22	1,36,71	..	..	..	45,00	..	..	..
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES)	Private	32,78,42	10,59,77	21,57,46	1,09,94	71,93	3,92,07	2,99,01	9,02,80	58,15,30	53,25,68
	Government	27	1,54,13	9,67,00	..	..	71,76	1,27,11	1,22,63	..	..
						SILVER					
United Kingdom	Private	8,70,27	2,56,55	7,24,62	37,09	1,11,36	48	2,44	1,13	69,18	1,49,18
	Government	2,76,82	2,13,99	17,61	..	..	..	4,11	2	3,37,24	5,77,84
Germany		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Netherlands		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..
Belgium	Private	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Government	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
France	Private	1,82	..	3,68	..	..	..	..	..	6	..
	Government	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italy		..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Austria		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Iraq	Private	14,70	5,62	80,33	29,48	3,27	2,24	37	4	..	1
Turkey, Asiatic					..	..				..	..
Iraq	Government	..	35	1,47	..	..	3	85,41	38	..	..
Turkey, Asiatic					..	..				..	..
Aden and Dependencies.	Private	1,39	3,77	15,98	5	14	16	3	63	..	..
	Government	21	6,99	1,25	57	2	19	4,99	53	..	..
Arabia	Private	8,05	5,69	35,77	6,70	6,52	27,54	10,32	24,99	1,36	3,11
	Government	15	12	1,58	..	..	..	99	28	..	..
Bahrein Islands	Private	8,97	12,28	16,36	5,80	3,94	48,21	34,51	40,25	6,70	7,80
	Government	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,50	1,51	..	..
Iran	Private	9,39	5,70	10,78	10	2,52	10,86	4,26	6,76	46	60
	Government	5,52	5,65	21,34	..	..	30	6,91	76	..	..
Henjam Island	Private	..	5	4	..	..	..	2,71	..	..	..
	Government	2	2	..	..	..	..	6	2	..	..

No. 44.—Imports and Exports of Gold, Silver and Currency Notes—*concld.*

(In thousands of Rupees)

Countries		SILVER									
		Imports					Exports				
		Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1933-34	1934-35	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1933-34	1934-35
Ceylon	Private	7,77	39	2,99	1	..	59,51	33,02	17,86	1	1
	Government	28	7,62	18,66	..	..	60	80	7,00	..	..
Straits Settlements (including Labuan).	Private	8,82	28,83	6,66	2	3,22	15,48	11,20	26,40	..	..
	Government	..	15,03	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Federated Malay States		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	..	..
Java		..	..	20	..	11	..	16	1,65	..	..
Siam		78	2,42	2,46	57	24	5,20	1,38	1,84	..	..
French Indo-China		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
China (including Hongkong).	Private	67,13	60,96	79,53	1,16	2,54,18	1,65,55	1,20	96,31	..	2,40,00
	Government	70,02	7,19,89	1,79,88	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Japan	Private	3	9,42	1,48	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Government	..	4,01	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Egypt	Private	12	1,83	12	3	..	3	46,07	..	..	..
	Government	..	10	..	..	..	..	5,15	6	..	..
Union of South Africa.	Private	..	32	72	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
	Government	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
East Africa.	Private	2,03	33	68,41	5	4	25,20	26,32	7,79	2,02	7,20
	Government	..	..	1,77	..	..	..	2,90	..	..	..
Mauritius and Dependencies (including Seychelles).	Private	1,87	9,84	15,17	..	22,04	6,60	2,23	40,01	..	..
	Government	..	..	..	..	..	..	14,00	..	..	..
Canada	Private	..	1,25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Government	..	1,68	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

United States of America.	Private	6,77	17,21	2,88,21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Government	..	11,74,62	3,56,29	..	..	..	..	..	3,00,41	..
Australia and New Zealand.	Private	78,33	33,73	64,09	9	37,49	..	..	..	..	..
	Government	7	86,34	16,60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fiji Islands		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES).	Private	10,88,25	4,56,21	14,17,57	81,15	4,45,09	3,67,34	1,76,79	2,66,23	79,79	4,07,91
	Government	3,53,09	22,36,64	6,16,46	57	2	1,12	1,26,82	10,57	6,37,65	5,77,84
					CURRENCY NOTES*						
United Kingdom	Private	—	—	..	..	..	—	—	—	..	..
	Government	—	—	30,00	..	..	—	—	..	..	..
Iraq	Private	—	—	40,75	..	..	—	—	9,75	..	..
	Government	—	—	13,05	..	..	—	—	..	..	..
Aden and Dependencies.	Private	—	—	3,23	2,66	75	—	—	..	..	..
	Government	—	—	2,38	..	..	—	—	10,50	..	..
Arabia	Private	—	—	17,58	1,67	1,37	—	—	4	1,09	1,14
	Government	—	—	1,30	..	..	—	—	..	..	..
Bahrein Islands		—	—	..	2	2	—	—	..	1	..
Iran	Private	—	—	1,66	..	..	—	—	..	..	..
	Government	—	—	5	..	..	—	—	4,42	..	..
Henjam Island	Private	—	—	..	..	..	—	—	..	..	..
	Government	—	—	..	..	..	—	—	3	..	..
Ceylon	Private	—	—	1,00	..	..	—	—	..	22,80	37,90
	Government	—	—	..	..	..	—	—	..	..	..
Straits Settlements (including Labuan)		—	—	..	..	..	—	—	..	..	..
Federated Malay States		—	—	..	..	..	—	—	..	..	..
Java		—	—	..	..	..	—	—	2	..	..
Egypt		—	—	..	..	..	—	—	..	..	..
East Africa	Private	—	—	..	..	..	—	—	..	..	..
	Government	—	—	1	..	..	—	—	..	..	..
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan		—	—	2,02	..	..	—	—	..	..	..
Mauritius and Dependencies (including Seychelles)		—	—	..	13	..	—	—	..	..	..
				45,00	..	..	—	—	10	..	..
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES).	Private	—	—	1,09,23	4,48	2,14	—	—	9,91	23,90	39,04
	Government	—	—	48,80	..	..	—	—	14,95	..	..

* Not recorded prior to 1922-23. The figures for post-war average in columns 4 and 9 represent average for two years, 1922-23 and 1923-24.

No. 45.—Net imports of Gold, Silver and Currency Notes in each month of the year 1934-35.

(In thousands of Rupees)

Months	Net imports of gold		Net imports of silver		Net imports of currency notes.	
	Private	Government	Private	Government	Private	Government
April	—5,28,04	..	1,53,76	—13,16	—1,44	..
May	—5,23,46	..	2,77	—21,87	—1,83	..
June	—4,98,09	..	72,72	—22,67	—1,57	..
July	—5,77,19	..	—24,16	—43,70	—2,62	..
August	—93,43	..	—29,70	—67,51	2	..
September	—66,86	..	—21,13	—56,02	—8,24	..
October	—3,83,85	..	—33,85	—74,76	—3,40	..
November	—5,46,62	..	—25,45	—27,00	—4,11	..
December	—6,18,77	..	20,68	—27,63	—3,57	..
January	—4,35,91	..	—25,80	—52,45	—2,79	..
February	—4,74,43	..	—67,17	—82,15	—3,54	..
March	—5,07,10	..	14,56	—88,91	—3,81	..
Total	—52,53,75	..	37,18	—5,77,83	—36,90	..

No. 46.—Absorption of Gold (both coin and bullion) in India

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	1873-74	Average of 5 years ending											1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35
		1878-79	1883-84	1888-89	1893-94	1898-99	1903-04	1908-09	1913-14	1918-19	1923-24	1928-29	1933-34				
1. Production (a)	..	..	..	..	..	71	2,01	2,95	3,40	3,36	3,39	2,72	2,25	2,26	2,08	2,54	2,76	2,93
2. Imports	1,65	1,68	4,23	3,41	4,12	5,48	13,00	16,85	32,79	(b)9,88	(b)30,66	33,68	6,54	2,80	1,32	1,10	72
3. Exports	27	1,04	10	33	2,02	3,23	6,82	7,50	4,64	(b)3,01	(b)8,28	18	37,26	60,78	66,84	58,15	53,26
4. Net imports (*i.e.*, 2—3)	1,38	64	4,13	3,08	2,10	2,25	6,18	9,35	28,15	(b)6,87	(b)22,38	33,50	—30,72*	—57,98*	—65,52*	—57,05*	—52,54*
5. Net addition to stock (*i.e.*, 1+4)	1,38	64	4,13	3,08	2,81	4,26	9,18	12,75	31,51	10,26	25,10	35,75	—28,46	—55,90	—62,98	—54,29	—49,61
6. Balance held in mint and Government Treasuries and Currency and Gold Standard Reserves	..	..	..	..	..	66	12,88	6,57	19,11	16,93	27,92	25,79	38,20	41,47	41,53	41,56	41,55
7. Increase (+) or decrease (—) in stock held in mints, etc., as compared with the preceding year	..	..	..	..	..	+61	+2,67	—3,25	+4,47	—1,02	+99	+4,95	+1,87	+7,29	+6	+3	—1
8. Net absorption (*i.e.*, 5—7)	1,38	64	4,13	3,08	2,81	3,65	6,46	16,00	27,04	11,28	24,11	30,80	—30,33	—63,19	—63,04	—54,32	—49,60
9. Progressive total of additions to stock	1,38	4,63	15,24	35,17	51,74	61,86	1,01,19	1,58,81	2,77,15	3,72,61	4,66,83	6,51,53	6,56,81	6,73,42	6,10,44	5,56,15	5,06,54
10. Net progressive absorption	1,38	4,63	15,24	35,17	51,74	61,19	88,31	1,52,24	2,58,04	3,55,68	4,38,92	6,25,75	6,18,61	6,31,96	5,68,92	5,14,60	4,65,00

NOTE.—The quinquennial average figures are inserted only for comparative purposes. The progressive total of additions to stock (item 9) and net progressive absorption (item 10) are calculated on the annual figures and are not based on these averages. Item 9 is the sum of the yearly figures in item 5 and item 10, the sum of the yearly figures in item 8.

(a) Figures are for calendar year ending 31st December.

(b) Excludes gold imported and exported on behalf of the Bank of England.

*Net exports.

No. 47.—Balance of Trade of India*

(In lakhs of Rupees)

—	Average of 5 years ending 1888-89	1893-94	1898-99	1903-04	1908-09	1913-14	1918-19	1923-24	1928-29	1933-34	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35
Exports of Indian Merchandise (private)	+84,99	+1,00,50	+1,03,26	+1,21,32	+1,61,85	+2,19,50	+2,15,97	+2,86,33	+3,42,04	+1,93,15	+1,55,89	+1,32,27	+1,46,31	+1,51,21
Re-exports of Foreign Merchandise (private)	+3,59	+4,41	+4,19	+3,20	+3,46	+4,62	+8,14	+15,62	+9,87	+4,71	+4,66	+3,22	+3,42	+3,55
Imports of Foreign Merchandise (private)	—58,52	—67,75	—69,79	—78,43	—1,11,85	—1,45,85	—1,47,80	—2,48,81	—2,39,11	—1,55,10	—1,25,72(c)	—1,32,27(c)	—1,14,99(c)	—1,31,80(c)
Balance of trade in Merchandise (private)	+30,06	+37,16	+37,66	+46,09	+53,46	+78,27	+76,31	+53,14	+1,12,80	+42,76	+34,83	+3,22	+34,74	+22,96
Gold (private)	—3,08	—2,10	—2,25	—9,55	—12,88	—28,87	—7,81(a)	—18,93(a)	—33,50	+30,72	+57,98	+65,52	+57,05	+52,54
Silver (private)	—8,96	—12,21	—6,25	—5,12	—8,11	—7,21	—2,99(b)	—11,79(b)	—16,78	—5,37	—2,59	—73	—1	—37
Currency Notes (private)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—40	—13	+9	+26	+14	+19	+37
Balance of transactions in treasure (private)	—12,04	—14,31	—8,50	—14,67	—20,99	—36,08	—10,80	—26,12	—50,41	+25,44	+55,65	+64,93	+57,23	+52,54
Total visible balance of trade	+18,02	+22,85	+29,16	+31,42	+32,47	+42,19	+65,51	+27,02	+62,39	+68,20	+90,48	+68,15	+91,97	+75,50
Council Bills, purchases of sterling and other Government remittances to the United Kingdom (e)	—18,00	—21,81	—26,07	—27,76	—35,56	—41,35	—34,96(d)	—15,45	—39,84	—37,77	—53,04	—48,18	—59,97	—49,82
Sterling transfers on London sold in India	..	..	..	..	+2,41	+5	+5,50	+9,42	+38§	+5,34	+18,98	..	..	..
Transfers of Government Securities	+17	+49	—53	—88	—54	—87	—38	+38	—27	—11	+6	—13	—11	+32
Interest drafts on India in respect of Government of India Securities	—87	—99	—83	—70	—56	—44	—30	—31	—36	—33	—32	—32	—36	—28
Balance of remittances of funds	—18,70	—22,31	—27,43	—29,34	—34,25	—42,61	—30,14	—5,96	—40,09	—32,87	—34,32	—48,63	—60,44	—49,78

* All possible items in the Balance of Trade cannot be included in the table. §One-fifth of the amount for 1926-27 only, there being no transactions in other years.

NOTE.—In these balances *plus* (+) signifies net export and *minus* (—) net import.

(*a*) Excludes transactions, such as gold imported or exported on behalf of the Bank of England, which do not enter into India's Balance of Trade.

(*b*) Excludes *piastres* coined at the Bombay Mint on behalf of the Egyptian Government valued at ₹1,16 lakhs in 1916-17, ₹77 lakhs in 1917-18 and ₹6 lakhs in 1918-19. The value of old Straits dollars received at the Bombay Mint for recoinage (₹1,13 lakhs) and that of the export of the recoined dollars (₹12 lakhs) are also excluded in 1918-19. The value of 'silver—other coin' exported to Ceylon on account of the Ceylon Government (₹5 lakhs) and that to the Straits Settlements on account of the Straits Government (₹24 lakhs) have been excluded in 1919-20. In 1920-21 the following items have been excluded :—(1) the value of 'silver—other coin' imported from Ceylon on account of the Ceylon Government (₹3 lakhs), (2) the value of 'silver—other coin' exported to Ceylon on account of the Ceylon Government (₹10 lakhs) and to the Straits Settlements on account of the Straits Government (₹16 lakhs), and (3) the value of Straits dollars exported to the Straits Settlements on account of the Straits Government (₹86 lakhs). The items excluded in 1921-22 are:—(1) import of 'silver—other coin' from Ceylon on account of the Ceylon Government (₹4 lakhs), (2) export of 'silver—other coin' to Ceylon on account of the Ceylon Government (₹3 lakhs), and (3) export of Straits dollars to the Straits Settlements on account of the Straits Government (₹1 lakh). The value of Straits dollars exported to the Straits Settlements on account of the Straits Government (₹2 lakhs) has been excluded in 1926-27.

(*c*) Exclusive of the value of railway materials imported direct by State Railways working under company management, which was not paid for in the ordinary way and not therefore taken into account in arriving at the Balance of Trade.

(*d*) Includes ₹85 lakhs being the funds supplied by Government to finance wheat purchases.

(*e*) Figures for the years prior to 1921-22 represent only Council Bills and telegraphic transfer paid in India.

No. 48.—Declared value per unit of Principal Imported articles

Articles	Per	Pre-war average	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35
		₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.
1. Sugar, 16 D. S. and above	Cwt.	9 14 4	5 10 1	5 3 6	4 11 8
Molasses	,,	2 3 7	1 10 9	1 6 9	1 0 1
2. Other articles of food and drink—					
(a) Liquors—					
Ale, beer and porter	Gal.	1 5 7	2 0 10	1 15 10	1 15 7
Spirit—Brandy	,,	7 15 9	14 10 5	15 2 7	15 9 1
,, Whisky	,,	6 8 2	16 8 2	16 12 2	16 9 9
,, present in drugs	,,	17 9 3	32 0 2	30 9 8	30 9 10
(b) Provisions—					
Biscuits and cakes	lb.	0 7 3	0 11 5	0 10 9	0 9 11
Farinaceous and patent foods	Cwt.	14 14 2	18 4 1	19 12 4	18 4 5
Milk, condensed	lb.	0 4 6	0 4 1	0 3 9	0 3 10
Canned provisions	Cwt.	46 10 3	39 12 6	37 0 0	31 15 5
(c) Spices—					
Betelnuts	lb.	0 1 4	0 1 6	0 1 3	0 1 2
Cloves	,,	0 5 2	0 7 3	0 6 5	0 5 3
(d) Other articles—					
Salt	Ton	14 8 5	14 8 2	13 6 9	13 12 3
3. Oils—					
Kerosene	Gal.	0 6 6	0 6 10	0 6 3	0 6 1
4. Textile, Cotton—					
Cotton yarn	lb.	0 14 5	0 13 5	0 12 10	0 14 7
,, goods, grey	Yd.	0 2 3	0 2 3	0 2 2	0 2 1
,, ,, white	,,	0 2 9	0 2 10	0 2 11	0 3 1
,, ,, coloured	,,	0 3 3	0 3 2	0 3 2	0 3 3
,, handkerchiefs and shawls	No.	0 3 6	0 2 0	0 1 4	0 1 5
5. Other textiles—					
(a) Silk, raw	lb.	4 9 1	3 10 9	3 0 3	2 9 5
,, goods, mixed	Yd.	0 12 9	0 6 11	0 8 11	0 8 10
,, piecegoods	,,	0 11 2	0 8 4	0 7 1	0 6 0
(b) Wool—					
,, piecegoods	Yd.	0 14 9	1 2 6	1 2 1	1 5 3
,, shawls	No.	2 7 9	3 3 3	2 13 9	2 14 0
6. Apparel—					
Boots and shoes	Pair	2 7 2	0 10 6	0 10 5	0 13 1
7. Metals and manufactures—					
Copper, wrought	Cwt.	51 12 1	35 6 10	31 9 8	28 9 4
Iron, bars and channel	Ton	118 4 2	232 9 7	226 7 1	233 11 7

No. 48.—Declared value per unit of Principal Imported articles—*continued*

Articles	Per	Pre-war average	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35
		₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.
7. Metals and manufactures—*contd.*					
Iron or Steel—					
Beams, etc.	Ton	115 5 6	97 6 5	109 6 10	105 10 4
Nails, etc.	,,	205 1 6	292 2 5	266 15 1	263 14 9
Pipes, etc.	,,	150 10 9	287 11 1	226 13 10	438 10 10
Rails, chairs, etc.	Cwt.	3 11 6	12 10 8	8 6 2	7 0 8
Sheets, galvanised	Ton	192 0 1	169 12 11	186 5 9	188 8 0
,, tinned	,,	236 15 1	277 9 0	295 15 1	304 5 2
,, not galvanised	,,	139 6 0	122 10 4	130 4 0	135 5 2
Tubes	,,	231 8 4	262 14 7	246 8 7	254 2 11
Steel, bars	,,	99 7 7	82 2 10	95 5 5	109 13 8
Tin, block, etc.	Cwt.	138 4 5	97 13 10	141 11 9	151 15 2
8. Animals and other raw and manufactured articles—					
(*a*) Animals, horses	No.	455 6 3	654 12 7	717 5 3	756 7 3
(*b*) Fruits, coconuts	,,	0 0 10	0 0 10	0 0 9	0 0 7
(*c*) Dyeing substances—					
Aniline	lb.	0 12 4	—	—	—
Alizarine	,,	0 7 9	0 12 4	0 12 9	0 10 11
(*d*) Chemicals—					
Sodium carbonate	Cwt.	4 1 6	5 14 0	5 10 6	5 7 7
(*e*) Drugs, medicines—					
Quinine salts	lb.	9 11 11	25 10 7	24 14 1	24 1 0
(*f*) Tobacco manufactures—					
Cigarettes	,,	3 0 9	3 3 7	3 3 5	3 9 10
(*g*) Gums and resins	Cwt.	15 13 9	14 15 11	14 3 11	13 10 7
(*h*) Flax—					
Canvas	Yd.	0 8 9	0 12 1	0 12 8	0 12 6
Piecegoods	,,	0 5 8	0 6 9	0 7 0	0 9 9
(*i*) Coal	Ton	17 5 11	21 7 9	16 4 4	16 2 7
(*j*) Other raw materials—					
Tallow and stearine	Cwt.	28 5 1	17 10 5	16 13 7	15 3 7
(*k*) Other manufactured articles—					
(*i*) Arms, etc.—					
Gunpowder	lb.	0 11 7	0 12 8	0 11 9	0 10 9
(*ii*) Glass and glassware—					
Beads	Cwt.	85 9 1	54 10 4	62 8 3	63 12 7
Sheet and plate	Sq. ft.	—	0 2 0	0 1 9	0 1 6
(*iii*) Paints and colours	Cwt.	16 1 2	20 10 3	19 0 1	20 13 0
(*iv*) Printing paper	,,	12 8 3	12 3 7	10 14 1	9 14 6
(*v*) Soap	,,	19 11 7	27 14 1	25 13 3	30 9 0
(*vi*) Umbrellas	No.	1 1 1	0 13 4	0 9 2	0 8 3
(*vii*) Building materials—					
Bricks	,,	0 1 6	0 3 5	0 3 3	0 2 11
Cement	Cwt.	2 0 5	1 12 0	1 10 11	1 12 3
Pitch and tar	,,	4 1 4	3 9 10	3 4 0	3 6 9

No. 49.—Declared value per unit of Principal Exported articles

Articles	Per	Pre war average	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35
		₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.
1. Food grains—cereals—					
Rice (not in the husk)	Cwt.	5 5 8	3 14 1	3 0 7	3 3 9
Wheat	,,	5 5 5	8 11 5	7 15 0	4 13 5
,, flour	,,	7 14 8	6 10 7	6 8 6	6 3 9
Barley	,,	4 4 2	3 2 11	4 0 5	3 4 8
2. Food grains—					
Pulse	Cwt.	4 1 4	4 10 9	4 6 0	4 11 0
3. Tea	lb.	0 7 1	0 7 3	0 10 0	0 9 11
Coffee	Cwt.	54 0 4	63 6 7	55 1 4	51 9 3
4. Other articles of food and drink—					
(*a*) Spices—					
Pepper	lb.	0 4 8	0 5 5	0 4 5	0 4 9
Chillies	,,	0 2 4	0 1 10	0 2 2	0 2 6
(*b*) Other articles—					
Ghi	,,	0 9 0	0 10 5	0 7 9	0 8 2
5. Seeds, oils and oilcake—					
Seeds—					
Castor	Cwt.	7 5 2	7 3 6	6 1 8	5 14 4
Copra	,,	17 15 7	23 0 8	19 4 7	17 0 4
Cotton	,,	3 12 0	3 7 11	2 14 7	3 1 1
Groundnut	,,	8 5 1	8 3 7	6 1 1	5 12 9
Linseed	,,	10 8 8	6 5 0	6 0 7	6 4 7
Rapeseed	,,	7 9 8	6 11 4	5 8 8	5 11 10
Sesamum	,,	10 6 5	9 7 2	7 4 4	8 13 11
Oils—					
Castor	Gal.	1 5 10	1 8 8	1 5 10	1 7 4
Coconut	,,	1 12 8	1 11 7	1 6 0	1 0 4
Oilcakes	Cwt.	3 12 8	3 6 10	2 13 11	2 13 4
6. Textiles, Jute—					
Jute, raw	Ton	290 7 4	172 13 0	146 2 0	144 7 6
Gunny bags	No.	0 4 5	0 4 4	0 3 10	0 3 11
,, cloth	Yd.	0 1 9	0 1 7	0 1 9	0 1 8
7. Textiles, Cotton—					
Cotton, raw	Cwt.	38 11 3	27 10 6	27 2 7	28 0 6
,, yarn	lb.	0 7 11	0 8 4	0 8 0	0 7 10
,, piece-goods, grey	Yd.	0 2 5	0 4 4	0 4 2	0 3 7
,, ,, coloured	,,	0 5 0	0 5 1	0 4 9	0 5 1

No. 49.—Declared value per unit of Principal Exported articles—*continued*

Articles	Per	Pre-war average	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35
		₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.
8. Other textiles—					
Wool, raw	lb.	0 7 10	0 6 1	0 5 8	0 6 0
9. Hides and skins—					
Hides, raw	Cwt.	66 4 1	23 9 10	24 15 10	24 3 10
„ tanned	„	85 10 10	89 11 4	91 8 3	86 14 7
Skins, raw	„	68 0 6	80 3 7	81 2 10	66 12 8
„ tanned	„	196 12 3	277 5 1	246 8 9	247 13 10
10. Metals and Ores—					
Manganese ore	Ton	16 4 0	24 6 5	19 4 8	17 7 11
11. Other raw and manufactured articles—					
(*a*) Dyeing substances—					
Indigo	Cwt.	194 6 6	210 0 0	192 15 3	196 6 1
Myrobalans	„	4 4 5	5 4 1	4 8 4	3 8 6
(*b*) Chemicals—					
Saltpetre	„	11 7 6	7 11 1	8 1 10	7 15 8
(*c*) Drugs, medicines, etc.—					
Tobacco—					
Unmanufactured	lb.	0 1 10	0 5 7	0 4 11	0 4 8
Cigars	„	0 13 7	1 0 11	1 5 1	1 3 5
Opium	Cwt.	1,945 10 10	3,205 11 2	3,200 0 3	3,213 14 8
(*d*) Hemp, raw	„	13 12 0	11 7 3	9 4 10	8 14 11
(*e*) Lac, shell	„	54 1 9	31 13 9	36 11 5	61 12 10
(*f*) Coal	Ton	9 12 7	9 11 0	9 15 6	9 5 2
(*g*) Manures—Bones	„	69 0 9	62 9 2	58 15 7	55 7 8
(*h*) Other raw materials—					
Rubber, raw	Cwt.	36 15 5	14 4 0	21 8 9	31 0 10
Coir, unmanufactured	„	10 11 6	12 2 2	13 10 0	9 0 2
Mica	„	72 15 0	77 14 5	68 1 2	66 1 5
(*i*) Other manufactured articles—					
Candles	lb.	0 4 6	0 4 6	0 4 6	0 4 6
Paraffin wax	Cwt.	22 7 1	22 5 0	21 2 0	20 10 6
12. Building materials—					
Teakwood	c. Ton	155 12 1	231 9 11	229 4 7	209 11 10

per	1913-14				1932-33				1933-34				
	April	July	October	January	April	July	October	January	April	July	October	January	A
	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R
.	0 7 3	0 8 10	0 7 11	0 7 10	0 5 2	0 7 11	0 5 0	0 4 8	0 7 2	0 9 9	0 9 6	0 11 3	0
,,	0 6 4	0 6 9	0 6 9	0 7 1	0 4 4	0 4 4	0 3 10	0 4 2	0 6 2	0 7 1	0 8 0	0 10 6	0
,	0 6 6	0 6 9	0 6 9	0 7 0	0 4 5	0 4 5	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 6 3	0 7 1	0 7 11	0 10 3	0
,,	0 8 9	0 11 7	0 9 11	0 10 6	0 12 7	0 5 8	0 7 0	0 9 8	0 13 8	0 11 4	0 12 3	0 13 8	0
,,	0 7 5	0 7 11	0 7 5	0 7 6	0 5 7	0 5 0	0 4 0	0 4 6	0 7 1	0 7 11	0 8 4	0 11 2	0
,	0 7 0	0 7 2	0 7 0	0 7 2	0 4 8	0 4 6	0 3 11	0 3 11	0 6 6	0 7 4	0 8 1	0 10 7	0
,,	..	0 6 10	0 6 8	0 7 0	0 4 0	0 3 10	0 3 8	0 3 10	..	0 7 0	0 7 11	0 10 4	
,,	0 5 11	0 6 9	0 6 10	0 6 8	0 8 3	0 4 1	0 5 5	0 5 10	..	0 6 9	0 7 9	0 9 10	0
,	0 7 10	0 7 10	0 7 7	0 7 7	0 6 6	0 5 5	0 4 6	0 4 7	(j) 0 9 0 (k) 0 5 6	(j) 0 8 0 (k) 0 5 0	(j) 0 8 8 (k) 0 4 7	(j) 0 11 0 (k) 0 5 2	0
und	..	..	..	..	5 12 0	(i) 5 4 0	(i) 6 4 0	(i) 5 0 0	(i) 5 2 0	6 4 0	(l) 4 6 0	(l) 5 0 0	5
,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
lbs.	(f) 59 0 0	(f) 69 0 0	(f) 88 0 0	(f) 85 8 0	31 8 0	27 4 0	30 12 0	26 4 0	25 4 0	29 12 0	(m) 25 8 0	26 8 0	28
,	(g) 54 0 0	..	(g) 76 0 0	(g) 73 0 0	28 8 0	24 4 0	28 12 0	24 4 0	23 8 0	28 4 0	(m) 28 8 0	23 8 0	25
bags	34 0 0	33 8 0	41 0 0	37 4 0	23 8 0	23 8 0	28 12 0	23 14 0	22 8 0	25 8 0	22 4 0	24 0 0	24
yds.	12 14 0	13 0 0	16 8 0	13 14 0	7 12 0	7 6 0	8 12 0	7 14 0	8 6 0	11 2 0	9 2 0	9 14 0	9
,,	17 0 0	17 0 0	21 10 0	17 0 0	10 9 0	10 1 0	11 5 0	10 7 0	10 12 0	14 4 0	11 7 0	12 6 0	12
784 lbs.)	317 0 0	287 0 0	..	292 0 0	177 0 0	171 8 0	214 0 0	203 0 0	175 0 0	212 8 0	182 8 0	191 8 0	198
.	0 7 1½	0 6 10½	0 7 3	0 6 9	(a) 0 6 6	(a) 0 5 6	(a) 0 6 3	(a) 0 5 6	(a) 0 5 0	(a) 0 5 6	(a) 0 5 3	(a) 0 5 3	0
,,	0 8 3	0 8 1½	0 8 6	0 7 10½	0 8 6	0 7 6	0 7 6	0 7 0	0 6 9	0 7 3	0 7 3	0 7 0	0
,	0 12 4	0 12 3	0 12 6	0 12 4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	0 10 9	0 10 9	0 10 3	0 10 0	(b) 0 11 9	(b) 0 10 6	(b) 0 11 0	(b) 0 10 6	(b) 0 10 3	(b) 0 10 9	(b) 0 10 3	(b) 0 10 0	0
,,	0 10 6	0 10 3	0 10 0	0 9 9	(c) 0 11 0	(c) 0 9 9	(c) 0 10 3	(c) 0 10 0	(c) 0 9 9	(c) 0 10 3	(c) 0 9 9	..	
,,	0 10 3	0 10 3	0 10 0	0 9 9	(d) 0 11 6	(d) 0 10 0	(d) 0 10 9	(d) 0 10 6	(d) 0 10 0	(d) 0 10 3	(d) 0 10 0	(d) 0 9 9	0
ece	10 6 0	10 5 0	10 8 0	10 8 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,	5 12 0	5 12 0	5 13 6	5 11 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,	5 0 6	5 1 0	5 1 0	5 1 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
kets of each.	330 0 0	332 8 0	317 8 0	290 0 0	232 8 0	227 8 0	200 0 0	167 8 0	147 8 0	167 8 0	145 0 0	142 8 0	133
,,	337 8 0	340 0 0	330 0 0	302 8 0	245 8 0	240 0 0	209 0 0	180 0 0	157 8 0	175 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	137
Md.	6 6 0	6 14 0	7 0 0	6 8 0	4 4 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	4 6 0	4 11 0	(n) 5 4 0	3
,,	5 7 0	6 4 0	5 14 0	5 8 0	3 8 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	(h) 2 12 0	(h) 2 13 0	(h) 3 6 0	(h) 3 7 0	(n) 4 0 0	3

prices in the first week of each month, but where quotations are not available for that week, for the nearest period. The blanks indicate that no quotations were availa

* April prices relate to the first sale in June each year.

(a) Yarn, 10⅛s.
(b) Longcloth (Standard Quality), 37″ × 37½ yds., 9 lbs.
(c) T-cloths, 30″ × 24 yds., 6 lbs.
(d) Chadars, 50″ × 6 yds., 2¼ lbs.
(e) Nominal.

(f) Group.

(g) Red Group.

(h) Shipment quality.
(i) Jat and Dist. Combined
(j) For Tea sold with expo
(k) For tea sold for interna
(l) Jat and Dist. L. R.'s (
(m) New Crop.
(n) Old crop.
(p) Domestics 35″ × 40 yds.

ARTICLES	Rate per	1913-14				1932-33				1933-34				1934-35				1935
		April	July	October	January	April	July	October	January	April	July	October	January	April	July	October	January	April
		R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.
Wheat—																		
Delhi white (Bombay)	Cwt.	5 7 0	5 4 0	5 9 6	6 6 0	4 5 6	4 10 9	5 3 6	4 12 0	4 8 6	5 1 6	4 1 6	3 12 6	3 13 0	4 4 0	4 2 6	4 12 6	4 6 6
Punjab white (Karachi)	Candy (656 lbs.)	31 8 0	30 4 0	29 6 0	29 12 0	21 2 0	23 9 0	29 0 0	29 2 0	33 10 0	25 11 0	22 2 0	20 14 0	18 10 0	21 4 0	19 10 0	22 7 0	22 0 0
White (Lyallpur)	B. Md.	3 7 0	3 3 0	3 0 0	3 6 0	2 1 0	2 8 0	3 1 0	3 1 6	3 6 6	2 13 6	2 7 0	2 2 0	1 12 3	2 2 9	1 15 6	2 5 9	2 3 6
Barley—(Karachi)	Candy (653 lbs.)	24 4 0	25 8 0	25 8 0	23 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Linseed—																		
Bold (Bombay)	Cwt.	7 13 6	8 1 0	8 2 0	8 2 0	5 13 0	5 14 0	5 5 0	6 8 6	4 15 6	6 10 6	6 0 0	5 12 0	6 2 0	6 11 6	6 3 6	6 11 0	6 8 6
Small to medium (Calcutta)	B. Md.	5 3 0	5 9 0	5 11 0	5 14 0	(b) 3 13 0	(b) 3 10 6	(b) 4 5 6	(b) 4 4 6	(b) 3 8 6	(b) 4 12 8	(b) 4 3 6	(b) 4 4 0	(b) 4 5 0	(b) 4 11 6	(b) 4 11 0	(b) 4 11 0	(b) 4 8 0
Groundnuts—																		
Ordinary (Madras)	Candy (529 lbs.)	43 0 0	46 0 0	45 0 0	42 0 0	(e) 42 0 0	(e) 37 0 0	(e) 35 0 0	(g) 30 0 0 to 31 12 0	(e) 23 9 0	(e) 27 11 0	(e) 21 11 2	(e) 19 8 8	(e) 17 11 0	(e) 19 10 6	(e) 28 0 0	(e) 30 10 0	(e) 37 14 9
(Bombay)	Cwt.	10 6 0	..	10 1 6	9 15 6	8 13 0	8 10 0	7 7 0	7 5 0	6 8 0	6 3 0	5 1 6	4 10 0	4 1 6	4 6 0	6 2 0	8 4 0	8 6 0
Rapeseed—																		
Toria 9% (Karachi)	Candy (656 lbs.)	..	..	..	..	32 4 0	33 0 0*	37 12 0*	35 12 0*	(p) 29 4 0	(p) 33 0 0	(p) 30 6 0	(p) 26 12 0	(p) 26 10 0	(p) 31 12 0	(p) 30 6 0	(p) 37 0 0	(p) 37 4 0
Brown, Cawnpore (Bombay)	Cwt.	8 12 0	8 3 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(q) 5 8 0	(q) 5 4 0	4 14 0	(q) 4 4 0	(q) 5 3 0	(q) 5 10 0	(q) 6 13 0	6 8 0
Gingelly—White, Bold (Bombay)	,,	12 6 6	..	12 6 0	12 0 0	9 0 0	9 8 0	8 8 0	7 8 0	6 6 0	6 12 0	5 14 6	5 6 6	5 7 0	5 14 0	7 0 0	10 13 0	9 14 0
Castor seed—Ordinary F. A. (Bombay).	,,	7 2 0	7 4 6	7 2 0	7 2 0	6 8 0	6 10 0	6 10 0	6 5 6	4 15 6	5 15 0	5 2 6	4 14 6	4 12 6	5 1 0	5 5 0	6 11 0	6 8 0
Cotton seed—(Bombay)	,,	3 11 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 8 0	3 14 0	4 1 0	3 14 0	3 1 6	2 5 0	3 0 0	2 8 0	2 4 6	2 5 6	2 6 0	2 10 6	3 11 0	3 9 0
Castor oil—																		
No. 1 Fine pale (Calcutta)	B. Md.	(c) 19 8 6	(d) 19 8 0	(d) 20 8 6	(d) 20 8 6	14 12 0	14 0 0	14 8 0	14 0 0	12 12 0	12 8 0	12 8 0	12 6 0	12 6 0	12 0 0	12 8 0	13 6 6	13 4 0
(Madras)	Candy (500 lbs.)	80 0 0	81 0 0	79 0 0	80 0 0	68 0 0	66 0 0	63 10 0	62 2 0	50 0 0	57 2 0	53 2 0	51 0 0	47 2 0	47 10 0	53 2 0	57 2 0	62 2 0
Cocoanut oil (Madras)	Candy	..	..	..	..	80 0 0	80 0 0	80 0 0 (q)	80 0 0 (q)	80 0 0 (q)	80 0 0 (q)	62 0 0 (q)	54 0 0 (q)	53 0 0 (q)	52 0 0 (q)	55 0 0 (q)	75 0 0 (q)	70 0 0
Groundnut Cake (Calcutta)	B. Md.	..	..	..	..	2 8 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 13 0	1 9 0	1 9 0	2 2 0	2 0 0	2 4 0
Bonemeal—																		
Raw Steamed (Calcutta)	20 cwts.	80 0 0	80 0 0	81 0 0	85 0 0	109 0 0	92 0 0	92 0 0	92 0 0	92 0 0	92 0 0	92 0 0	92 0 0	92 0 0	92 0 0	92 0 0	92 0 0	65 0 0
,, Unsteamed (Calcutta)	,,	71 8 0	72 0 0	75 0 0	78 0 0	88 0 0	67 0 0	67 0 0	67 0 0	67 0 0	64 0 0	67 0 0	67 0 0	62 0 0	62 0 0	62 0 0	62 0 0	47 0 0
Indigo—Bengal and Tirhoot, Midlg. to good, 60 to 66% (Calcutta).	Fy.Md.(74-87 lbs.)	..	..	..	..	165 0 0	165 0 0	165 0 0	165 0 0	165 0 0	132 8 0	132 8 0	132 8 0	132 8 0	132 8 0	132 8 0	132 8 0	132 8 0
Wool—Kandahar (Karachi)	Md. (82 lbs.)	28 0 0	27 0 0	27 8 0	29 0 0	14 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	12 0 0	13 0 0	24 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	19 0 0
Shellac T. N. (Calcutta)	B. Md.	42 8 0	46 8 0	50 0 0	48 8 0	23 0 0	17 8 0	23 0 0	20 8 0	18 0 0	25 0 0	21 8 0	37 0 0	34 8 0	50 0 0	43 0 0	41 0 0	24 0 0
Coffee—(Bangalore)—																		
Nilgiri Peaberry	Cwt.					(d) 87 0 0	98 0 0	94 0 0	88 0 0	72 0 0	85 0 0	82 0 0	80 0 0	85 0 0	88 0 0	88 0 0	86 0 0	76 0 0
Native Peaberry	Md. of 28 lbs.					17 8 0	17 8 0	18 4 0	17 0 0	14 4 0	15 4 0	15 4 0	15 0 0	14 12 0	14 12 0	14 12 0	14 8 0	14 8 0
Nilgiri Parchment	Cwt.	..	..	..	..	(d) 68 0 0	76 0 0	74 0 0	65 0 0	66 0 0	70 0 0	62 0 0	60 0 0	69 0 0	68 0 0	65 0 0	63 0 0	60 0 0
Native flat	Md. of 28 lbs.					14 0 0	14 8 0	14 0 0	13 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	11 0 0	10 0 0	10 12 0	10 8 0	10 8 0	10 0 0	10 0 0
Hides, Cow—																		
Agras (Calcutta)	20 lbs.	22 0 0	18 12 0	..	22 8 0	6 8 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	3 0 0	7 0 0	8 8 0	..	8 0 0	7 8 0	6 0 0	..	9 8 0	7 0 0
Dumbhangas (Calcutta)	,,	7 8 0	14 0 0	13 4 0	18 12 0	5 0 0	3 8 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	4 12 0	5 4 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	4 8 0	3 8 0	4 8 0	4 4 0
Patnas (Calcutta)	,,	13 0 0	11 0 0	13 0 0	13 0 0	4 0 0	3 0 0	3 8 0	4 0 0	3 12 0	4 4 0	4 8 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 8 0	3 0 0	3 8 0	3 8 0
Sallad (Calcutta)	,,	14 0 0	11 0 0	13 0 0	12 8 0	3 8 0	2 14 0	4 8 0	4 4 0	3 8 0	4 12 0	4 12 0	4 12 0	4 0 0	3 4 0	4 4 0	3 12 0	3 12 0
Hides, Buffalo, Arsenicated (Calcutta)	,,	15 8 0	14 0 0	14 0 0	15 0 0	4 0 0	3 8 0	4 8 0	6 0 0	3 8 0	4 0 0	..	5 0 0	4 0 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	4 8 0	4 8 0
Skins, Goat (Calcutta)	100 pieces	150 0 0	125 0 0	130 0 0	150 0 0	120 0 0	80 0 0	130 0 0	140 0 0	120 0 0	165 0 0	115 0 0	135 0 0	110 0 0	90 0 0	80 0 0	90 0 0	90 0 0
Sugar—																		
Java, T. M. O. (Calcutta)	B. Md.	7 7 6	7 7 6	6 15 0	6 12 2	(g) 10 9 0	(g) 10 9 6	(g) 10 10 0	(g) 10 9 9	(g) 10 4 0	(g) 10 6 6	(g) 10 8 0	(g) 9 15 0	(g) 10 1 0	(g) 9 14 0	(g) 9 10 0	(g) 9 9 0	(g) 9 9 6
,, ,, (Bombay)	Cwt.	10 10 0	10 4 0	10 5 0	9 11 0	14 12 9	15 1 0	15 6 0	14 11 6	14 11 0	14 15 6	14 12 0	13 14 0	14 3 0	13 14 6	13 11 0	13 6 0	13 6 9
Kerosene oil—																		
Snowflake (Calcutta)	Case	5 14 0	5 14 0	5 14 0	5 14 0	(h) 8 6 6	(h) 8 6 6	(f) 9 1 6	(i) 9 0 6	(f) 9 0 6	(i) 9 1 0	(f) 9 1 0	(i) 9 1 0	(f) 9 1 0	(i) 9 1 0	(f) 9 1 0	(i) 9 1 0	(f) 9 1 0
Rising Sun (Calcutta)	2 tins	4 3 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	4 5 0	(f) 5 15 0	(f) 5 15 0	(f) 6 8 0	(f) 6 8 0	(f) 6 8 0	(f) 6 9 0	(f) 6 9 0	(f) 6 9 0	(f) 4 11 0	(f) 4 10 0	(f) 4 10 0	(f) 4 10 0	(f) 4 14 0
Victoria (Calcutta)	,,	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	(f) 5 7 0	(f) 5 7 0	(f) 6 0 0	(f) 6 0 0	(f) 6 0 0	(f) 6 1 0	(f) 5 8 6	(f) 5 8 6	(f) 4 10 0	(f) 4 2 0	(f) 4 2 0	(f) 4 2 0	(f) 4 10 0
Salt—																		
Liverpool, ex-gola (Calcutta)†	100 Mds.	56 0 0	57 0 0	51 0 0	56 0 0	37 0 0	48 0 0	58 0 0	58 0 0	59 0 0	58 0 0	51 0 0	55 0 0	55 0 0	55 0 0	55 0 0	55 0 0	55 0 0
(Bombay) (c)	,,	..	..	..	..	225 0 0	225 0 0	237 8 0	237 8 0	225 0 0	237 8 0	250 0 0	250 0 0	237 8 0	237 8 0	250 0 0	252 8 0	262 8 0

† The prices exclude duty and port and handling charges.

(a) Relates to Fair Firsts.
(b) Sna I grains, 5% refraction.
(c) The prices relate to Black Bombay sa't and include duty and other charges.
(d) New

(e) Machine decorticated per candy of 500 lbs.
(f) *Ex*-Narkuldanga.
(g) Java white D. S. 25 and/or higher.
(h) Ex-Budge Budge.
(i) F. O. R. Budge Budge and *Ex*-Narculdanga.
(j) *Ex*-Narkuldanga or f. o. r./f. o. b. Calcutta when orders exceed 16 tins or 8 cases.

* Crop 1932.
(p) Crop 1933.
† Old.
(q) Nominal.

No. 51.—Prices of cotton, raw and Index Numbers of cotton, raw and cloth in Liverpool.

(Compiled from F. W. Tattersall's Cotton Trade Review.)

		Prices of cotton, raw American Middling (Pence per lb.)	Index Numbers (July, 1914 = 100)	
			Cotton, raw American	Cloth
1934				
April	6	6·40	96	114
	13	6·35	95	114
	20	6·18	93	113
	27	5·88	88	111
May	4	5·93	89	110
	11	6·15	92	111
	18	6·23	94	112
	24	6·20	93	112
June	1	6·26	94	112
	8	6·56	98	114
	15	6·61	99	114
	22	6·69	102	114
	29	6·84	103	115
July	6	6·66	100	115
	13	6·99	105	117
	20	7·17	108	119
	27	6·97	105	118
August	3	7·07	106	119
	10	7·42	111	124
	17	7·11	107	119
	24	7·12	107	119
	31	7·11	107	119
September	7	7·20	108	119
	14	7·10	107	119
	21	7·05	106	118
	28	6·91	104	118
October	5	6·88	103	117
	12	6·96	105	117
	19	6·97	105	117
	26	6·92	104	116
November	2	6·79	102	116
	9	6·81	102	115
	16	6·88	103	114
	23	6·91	104	113
	30	6·96	105	113
December	7	7·02	105	114
	14	7·08	106	114
	21	7·15	..	114
	28	7·20	..	114
1935				
January	4	7·23	109	114
	11	7·18	108	114
	18	7·15	107	115
	25	7·08	106	115
February	1	7·07	106	114
	8	7·05	106	114
	15	7·06	106	114
	22	7·10	107	114
March	1	7·09	106	114
	8	7·10	107	114
	15	6·59	99	112
	22	6 30	95	110
	29	6·36	95	110

No. 52.—Statistics of Maritime freights *from* Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi, Madras and Rangoon *to* London, Marseilles, Antwerp, Hamburg and Japan.

Articles	Freights to	Rate per	1914	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934				1935	
			April	April	April	April	April	January	April	July	October	January	April
Calcutta*—			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Jute	London	Ton of 50 c.ft.	1 0 0	1 13 9	1 11 3	1 17 6	1 17 6	1 17 6	1 17 6	1 17 6	1 17 6	1 17 6	1 17 6
	Marseilles	„	1 2 6	1 13 9	1 11 3	1 17 6	1 17 6	1 17 6	1 17 6	1 17 6	1 17 6	1 17 6	..
	Antwerp	„	1 0 0	1 10 0	1 7 6	1 13 9	1 13 9	1 13 9	1 13 9	1 13 9	1 13 9	1 13 9	1 13 9
	Hamburg	„	1 2 6	1 10 0	1 7 6	1 13 9	1 13 9	1 13 9	1 13 9	1 13 9	1 13 9	1 13 9	1 13 9
Linseed	London	Ton	1 0 0	1 8 9	1 8 9	1 10 0	1 7 6	1 7 6	1 10 0	1 8 9	1 8 9	1 8 9	1 8 9
	Marseilles	„	1 2 6	1 8 9	1 8 9	1 10 0	1 7 6	1 7 6	1 10 0	1 8 9	1 8 9	1 8 9	..
	Antwerp	„	1 0 0	1 5 0	1 5 0	1 7 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Hamburg	„	1 2 6	1 5 0	1 5 0	1 7 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bombay—Cotton	London	Ton of 40 c.ft.	0 12 0	0 13 6	0 13 0	1 2 0	1 0 0	..	0 18 0	1 1 0	1 1 0	1 1 0	1 2 0
	Antwerp	„	0 11 6	0 13 6	0 13 0	1 1 0	1 0 0	1 1 0	0 19 0	..	..	1 1 0	1 0 0
	Hamburg	„	0 16 6	0 14 0	0 17 6	1 1 0	1 0 0	1 1 0	0 19 0	0 19 0	..	1 1 0	1 0 0
	Japan	Bale	Rs. 17 (*b*)	Yen 4·56	Yen 4·56	Yen 4·56	Yen 4·56	Yen 4·56	Yen 4·56	Yen 4·56	Yen 4·56	Yen 4·56	Yen 4·56
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Seeds (16 cwt. and over)	London	Ton	0 12 0	0 13 6	0 13 0	1 2 0	1 0 0	..	0 18 0	1 1 0	1 1 0	1 1 0	1 2 0
	Marseilles	„	0 11 0	0 14 0	0 16 6	..	1 3 0	..	0 19 0	1 1 0	1 1 0	1 2 0	..
	Antwerp	„	0 11 6	0 13 6	0 13 0	1 1 0	1 0 0	1 1 0	0 19 0	0 19 0	..	1 1 0	1 0 0
	Hamburg	„	0 16 0	0 14 0	0 17 6	1 1 0	1 0 0	1 1 0	0 19 0	0 19 0	..	1 1 0	1 0 0
Light seeds (13 cwt. and under)	London	„	0 10 0	0 10 6	0 15 0	0 19 0	0 17 0	0 18 0	0 15 0	0 18 0	0 18 0	0 17 0	0 18 0
	Marseilles	„	0 10 0	0 11 0	0 13 6	..	1 0 0	0 19 0	0 16 0	0 18 0	0 18 0	0 18 0	..
Madras—													
Groundnuts	Marseilles	„	1 2 6	0 15 0	1 5 0	1 3 9 to 1 6 3	1 2 6 nominal.	1 5 0 to 1 6 3	1 2 6	1 1 3	1 6 3 nominal.	1 6 3	0 18 0
Karachi—													
Barley (16 cwt.)	London	„	(*a*) 0 12 0	0 15 0	0 16 0	0 19 6	1 1 0	1 1 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 2 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
Rangoon—													
Rice	United Kingdom	„	1 3 3	0 19 0	1 5 0	1 7 6	1 7 6	1 6 3	1 5 0	1 2 6	1 5 0	1 5 0	1 2 6
	Hamburg	„	..	0 19 0	1 5 0	1 10 0	1 5 0	1 3 9	1 7 6	1 7 6	1 7 6	1 7 6	1 0 0

NOTE.—The rates quoted are those for the first week of each month.

* The rates since 1926 from Calcutta to London and Marseilles are subject to a rebate of 10 per cent not exceeding 5*s.* per ton.

(*a*) Rate for Liverpool.

(*b*) Per ton of 40 c.ft.

No. 53.—Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue).

(In thousands of Rupees.)

—	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1934-35 as compared with 1933-34.
Sea Customs—Imports.						
I.—Revenue Duties.						
1. Ale, beer, porter, cider and other fermented liquors	2,40,85	1,90,29	35,41	34,21	34,88	+67
2. Spirits and liqueurs			1,72,59	1,77,98	1,76,81	—1,17
3. Wines			12,92	13,81	14,42	+61
4. Spices	..	21,27	18,16	18,27	16,84	—1,43
5. Tea	7,88	11,49	11,45	13,36	8,79	—4,57
6. Tobacco	1,26,60	1,06,12	1,33,76	1,14,82	1,07,47	—7,35
7. Kerosene Oil	1,50,25	1,79,96	1,45,35	1,25,77	1,64,06	+38,29
8. Motor Spirit	32,32	67,12	29,09	10,20	5,18	—5,02
9. Oils, batching, fuel and lubricating	29,32	31,26	34,31	39,59	42,14	+2,55
10. Cotton, raw	..	28,10	55,91	30,38	38,91	+8,53
11. Boots and shoes	..	11,53	27,81	24,28	17,43	—6,85
12. Motor cars, cycles, scooters, omnibuses, chassis, vans, lorries and parts, thereof(a)	72,31	63,20	68,10	95,02	1,33,71	+38,69
13. Electric lighting bulbs	..	7,41	18,06	15,92	16,60	+68
14. Wireless reception instruments and apparatus	56	1,04	2,55	4,09	7,83	+3,74
15. Dyes derived from coal-tar and coal-tar derivatives	..	11,05	17,24	23,64	32,37	+8,73
16. Machinery	..	..	1,27,86	1,50,86	1,59,71	+8,85
17. Iron and Steel	42,24	39,40	35,59	39,34	44,09	+4,75
18. Silver bullion, coin, sheets, plates and other manufactures	2,38,68	95,46	8,93	2,13	22,19	+20,06
19. Tin, block	6,59	6,40	7,25	6,15	7,67	+1,52

No. 53.—Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue)—*contd.*

(In thousands of Rupees.)

	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1934-35 as compared with 1933-34.
Sea Customs—Imports—*contd.*						
***I.—Revenue Duties*—contd.**						
20. Metals, other than iron and steel, silver and block tin	66,53	62,54	92,10	75,86	96,05	+20,19
21. Railway plant and rolling stock	19,12	13,20	7,88	9,31	13,39	+4,08
22. Artificial silk yarn and thread	6,63	11,47	17,14	15,70	31,38	+15,68
23. Yarns and textile fabrics, others (*b*)	—	—	96,51	1,00,11	1,62,03	+61,92
24. Cinematograph films	6,04	7,63	9,48	12,81	13,59	+78
25. Portland cement excluding white Portland cement	10,00	10,43	11,51	10,17	9,81	—36
26. Pneumatic rubber tyres and tubes	30,82	34,12	37,57	32,52	34,89	+2,37
27. Toys, games and sports goods	14,61	16,03	23,69	25,37	23,75	—1,62
28. Betelnuts	..	59,40	57,54	56,54	45,70	—10,84
29. All other articles (*c*)	8,75,54	9,98,79	9,61,07	8,98,13	9,73,89	+75,76
II.—Protective Duties.						
30. Sugar	10,78,97	8,00,07	6,84,79	4,72,04	3,81,34	—90,70
31. Heavy chemicals	..	2,87	4,48	18	23	+5
32. Iron and Steel	1,44,99	1,17,53	1,10,37	85,05	78,60	—6,45
33. Silver wire, thread and other manufactures	6,04	6,25	8,33	5,72	4,27	—1,45
34. Paper and Stationery	22,57	21,12	21,71	24,24	21,26	—2,98
35. Raw silk (*d*) (*e*)	15,31	15,92	28,15	17,90	30,69	+12,79
36. Silk yarn and thread (*e*)	8,07	11,42	21,55	12,03	20,08	+8,05

37. Cotton yarn and thread (*e*)	30,09	37,22	54,87	40,17	32,58	—7,59
38. Cotton fabrics of British manufacture	1,98,82	1,80,16	3,00,49	2,10,42	2,87,26	+76,84
39. Cotton fabrics not of British manufacture	1,74,58	1,90,72	3,52,16	2,50,44	2,58,38	+7,94
40. Silk fabrics (*e*)	50,16	1,09,45	2,55,25(*f*)	1,28,18	88,96	—39,22
41. Cotton hosiery (*e*) (*j*)	14,52	12,47	17,95	20,87	27,52	+6,65
42. Artificial silk fabrics (*e*) (*k*)	—	—	—	68,23	1,10,57	+42,34
43. Fabrics of artificial silk mixed with other materials (*e*) (*l*)	5,26	18,51	47,64	44,78	26,54	—18,24
44. Other textile manufactures (*e*)	(*g*)	(*g*)	(*g*)	(*g*)	49,16(*h*)	+49,16
45. Matches, match splints and veneers	3,75	1,08	40	29	23	—6
46. Wood pulp	..	..	8,80	11,49	11,01	—48
TOTAL IMPORTS	37,29,52	36,04,50	41,93,77	35,68,37	38,84,26	+3,15,89
Deduct—Refunds and drawbacks	60,16	85,34	87,20	99,52	1,03,76	+4,24
NET IMPORT DUTY	36,69,36	35,19,16	41,06,57	34,68,85	37,80,50	+3,11,65
SEA CUSTOMS—EXPORTS.						
Skins, raw (*i*)	24,80	20,23	14,07	18,82	8,45	—10,37
Jute (raw and manufactured)	3,44,28	3,10,01	3,07,47	3,46,67	3,59,07	+12,40
Rice	90,61	95,28	75,75	69,36	64,79	—4,57
TOTAL EXPORTS	4,59,69	4,25,52	3,97,29	4,34,85	4,32,31	—2,54
Deduct—Refunds	6,46	3,87	2,53	3,57	2,44	—1,13
Net export duty	4,53,23	4,21,65	3,94,76	4,31,28	4,29,87	—1,41
TOTAL IMPORT AND EXPORT DUTIES (NET)	41,22,59	39,40,81	45,01,33	39,00,13	42,10,37	+3,10,24
Land Customs and miscellaneous	1,65,74	1,19,13	72,98	1,28,59	71,66	—56,93
Excise duty on motor spirit	2,67,45	3,46,90	3,93,69	4,42,79	4,91,91	+49,12
,, ,, ,, kerosene	1,45,72	2,50,54	2,76,52	2,80,68	2,95,53	+14,85

No. 53.—Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue)—*concld.*

(In thousands of Rupees.)

——	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1934-35 as compared with 1933-34.
Sea Customs—Imports—*contd.*						
II.—Protective Duties—contd.						
Excise duty on silver	16,60	22,93	76	..	..	..
„ „ „ sugar	..	..	..	..	97,31	+97,31
„ „ „ matches	..	..	..	..	1,52,84	+1,52,84
„ „ „ steel ingots	..	..	..	..	11,98	+11,98
Total Customs Revenue (gross)	47,84,72	47,69,52	53,35,01	48,55,28	54,37,80	+5,82,52
Tax on raw jute and jute manufactures	10,24	9,42	9,29	10,15	10,78	+63
Tea Cess	13,41	12,94	14,13	12,19	16,10	+3,91

(*a*) Exclusive, up to December 1932, of duty collected on motor omnibuses, chassis, motor vans, lorries and parts thereof.
(*b*) Figures for 1930-31 and 1931-32 are not separately available. They are included in item No. 29.
(*c*) Inclusive, up to December 1932, of duty collected on motor omnibuses, chassis, motor vans, lorries and parts thereof.
(*d*) Includes figures for silk cocoons from 1934-35.
(*e*) Transferred to protective group with effect from 1st May 1934.
(*f*) Includes figures for artificial silk fabrics.
(*g*) Figures not available.
(*h*) Excludes collections at Madras and Bombay for April 1934.
(*i*) Includes duty on hides, raw from 1930-31 to 1933-34.
(*j*) Relates to "hosiery excluding articles made of silk or artificial silk" up to 1933-34.
(*k*) Figures from October 1931 to March 1933 included in item No. 40.
(*l*) Includes fabrics of silk mixed with other materials up to 1933-34.
Note.—Figures for 1934-35 are not finally adjusted by Accounts Department.

No. 54.—CUSTOMS TARIFF *—RATES OF DUTY IN FORCE IN BRITISH INDIA.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—IMPORT TARIFF.

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	
			SECTION I.			
			Live Animals and Products of the Animal Kingdom.			
1	Animals, living, all sorts	..	Free . . .	..	..	..
2	Bacon and Ham, not canned or bottled.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
3	Fish, not otherwise specified.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
3(1)	Fish, salted, wet . .	Revenue	Such rate or rates of duty not exceeding one rupee per Indian maund of 82⅔ lbs. avoirdupois weight as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, from time to time prescribe †, plus 6¼ per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
3(2)	Fish, salted, dry . .	Preferential revenue.	Rs. 3-8 per cwt. .	..	Re. 1-8 per cwt.	..
3(3)	Fish, unsalted, dry .	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..
3(4)	Fishmaws, including singally and sozille and sharkfins.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
4	Butter, Cheese and Ghee	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
4(1)	Milk, condensed or preserved, including milk cream.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
5	Coral, unprepared	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
5(1)	Cowries and Shells .	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
5(2)	Ivory, unmanufactured .	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	.
			SECTION II.			
			Products of the Vegetable Kingdom.			
6	Plants, living, not otherwise specified.	..	Free . . .	..	..	..
6(1)	Rubber stumps . .	..	Free . . .	..	..	..
	Vegetables, all sorts, fresh, dried, salted or preserved, not otherwise specified.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..
8	Fruits, all sorts, fresh, dried, salted or preserved, not otherwise specified.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..

* As in operation on 22nd April, 1935.

† The rate on the 1st January, 1935, and until further notice is annas 9¾ per maund of 82⅔ lbs. avoirdupois.

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	
	SECTION II—*contd.*					
	Products of the Vegetable Kingdom—contd.					
8(1)	Currants . . .	Revenue	Re. 1-4 per cwt. .	..	..	..
9	Coffee, not otherwise specified.	Preferential revenue.	25 per cent *ad valorem* plus one anna per pound.	..	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..
9(1)	Coffee, canned or bottled	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..
9(2)	Tea	Preferential revenue.	Five annas per pound	..	Three annas per pound.	..
9(3)	The following Spices, namely :—					
	Cardamoms, cassia, cinnamon, cloves, nutmegs and pepper—					
	(*a*) Unground . .	Preferential revenue.	45 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	37½ per cent *ad valorem.*	..
	(*b*) Ground . .	Revenue	37½ per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
9(4)	The following unground Spices, namely :—					
	Chillies, ginger and mace.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	22½ per cent *ad valorem.*	..
9(5)	Betelnuts . . .	Preferential revenue.	45 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	37½ per cent *ad valorem.*	..
9(6)	Vanilla beans . .	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..
10	Grain and Pulse, not otherwise specified, including broken grains and pulse, but excluding flour.	..	Free . . .	..	..	..
10(1)	Wheat . . .	Protective	Re 1-8 per cwt. .	..	..	March 31st, 1936.
10(2)	Broken rice . .	Protective	Twelve annas per Indian maund of 82⅔ lbs. avoirdupois weight.	..	..	March 31st, 1936.
11	Flour, not otherwise specified.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
11(1)	Wheat flour . . .	Protective	Re 1-8 per cwt. .	..	..	March 31st, 1936.
11(2)	Sago flour . . .	..	Free . . .	..	..	..
11(3)	Sago and Tapioca .	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..
11(4)	Starch and tarina . .	Revenue	15 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
12	Seeds, all sorts, not otherwise specified.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	
	SECTION II—*concld.*					
	Products of the Vegetable Kingdom—concld.					
12(1)	Oilseeds imported into British India by sea from the territories of any Prince or Chief in India.	..	Free . . .	..	..	..
12(2)	Oilseeds, non-essential, all sorts, not otherwise specified, including copra or coconut kernel.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..
12(3)	Rubber seeds . .	..	Free . . .	..	..	..
12(4)	Hops	..	Free . . .	..	..	..
12(5)	Fodder, bran and pollards	Revenue	2½ per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
13	Dyeing and Tanning Substances, all sorts, not otherwise specified.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
13(1)	Barks for tanning .	..	Free . . .	..	..	..
13(2)	Cutch and gambier, all sorts.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..
13(3)	Gums, Resins and Lac, all sorts not otherwise specified.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
13(4)	Gums, Arabic, Benjamin (ras and cowrie) and Dammer (including unrefined batu) and rosin.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..
13(5)	Stick or Seed Lac . .	..	Free . . .	..	..	..
13(6)	Opium . . .	Revenue	Rs. 30 per seer of 80 tolas or 18¾ per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.	..	..	..
13(7)	Cinchona bark . .	..	Free . . .	..	..	..
14	Canes and Rattans .	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
	SECTION III.					
	Fatty Substances, Greases, Oils and Products of their Decomposition; prepared Alimentary Fats; Waxes of Animal or Vegetable origin.					
15	All sorts of Stearine, wax, grease and animal fat, not otherwise specified.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
15(1)	Lard, not canned or bottled.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
15(2)	Beeswax . . .	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..
15(3)	Tallow . . .	..	Free . . .	..	..	..

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	
	SECTION III—*contd.*					
	Fatty Substances, Greases, Oils and Products of their Decomposition; prepared Alimentary Fats; Waxes of Animal or Vegetable origin—contd.					
15(4)	Fish oil, including whale oil, not otherwise specified.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
15(5)	Fish oil and whale oil, hardened or hydrogenated.	Revenue	Rs. 10 per cwt.	..	..	..
15(6)	Vegetable Non-essential oils, not otherwise specified.	Preferential revenue.	35 per cent *ad valorem.*	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..
15(7)	The following Vegetable Non-essential oils, namely, coconut, groundnut and linseed.*	Preferential revenue.	35 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..
15(8)	All sorts of Animal oils, not otherwise specified.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
	SECTION IV.					
	Products of the food-preparing Industries; Beverages, Alcoholic Liquors and Vinegars; Tobacco.					
16	Canned or bottled bacon, ham and lard.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
16(1)	Fish, canned . .	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..
16(2)	Isinglass, canned or bottled.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
17	Sugar, excluding confectionery.	Protective	Rs. 9-1 per cwt.	..	..	March 31st, 1938.
17(1)	Molasses . . .	Revenue	31¼ per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
17(2)	Confectionery . .	Preferential revenue.	50 per cent *ad valorem.*	40 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
17(3)	Sugar-candy . .	Revenue	Rs. 10-8 per cwt.	..	..	..
18	Cocoa and chocolate, other than confectionery.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
19	Biscuits, cakes, and farinaceous and patent foods, canned or bottled.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
20	Vegetable products, jams, jellies, pickles, chutnies, sauces and condiments, canned or bottled.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
20(1)	Fruit juices . .	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..
20(2)	Fruits and Vegetables, canned or bottled.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..

* Under Government of India, Finance Department (Central Revenues), Notification No. 14, dated the 9th April, 1932, as amended subsequently, the duty leviable on linseed oil at the standard rate is 25 per cent *ad valorem.*

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	
	SECTION IV—*contd.*					
	Products of the Food-Preparing Industries; Beverages, Alcoholic Liquors and Vinegars; Tobacco—contd.					
21	Canned or bottled provisions, not otherwise specified.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
21(1)	Provisions and Oilman's Stores and Groceries, all sorts, not otherwise specified.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
21(2)	All sorts of food, not otherwise specified.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
22	All sorts of drink, not otherwise specified.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
22(1)	Ale and beer—					
	(*a*) In barrels or other containers containing 27 oz. or more.	Preferential revenue.	Re. 1-2 per Imperial gallon.	Fourteen annas per Imperial gallon.	..	..
	(*b*) In bottles containing less than 27 oz. but not less than 20 oz.	Preferential revenue.	Three annas per bottle.	Two annas and four pies per bottle.	..	..
	(*c*) In bottles containing less than 13½ oz. but not less than 10 oz.	Preferential revenue.	One anna and six pies per bottle.	one anna and two pies per bottle.	..	..
	(*d*) In bottles containing less than 6¾ oz. but not less than 5 oz.	Preferential revenue.	Nine pies per bottle	Seven pies per bottle.	..	..
	(*e*) In other containers	Preferential revenue.	Re. 1-8 per Imperial gallon.	Re. 1-2-8 per Imperial gallon.	..	..
22(2)	Porter, cider and other fermented liquors except ale and beer—					
	(*a*) In barrels or other containers containing 27 oz. or more.	Revenue	Fifteen annas per Imperial gallon.	..	..	..
	(*b*) In bottles containing less than 27 oz. but not less than 20 oz.	Revenue	Two annas and six pies per bottle.	..	..	..
	(*c*) In bottles containing less than 13½ oz. but not less than 10 oz.	Revenue	One anna and three pies per bottle.	..	..	.
	(*d*) In bottles containing less than 6¾ oz. but not less than 5 oz.	Revenue	Seven and half pies per bottle.	..	..	..
	(*e*) In other containers	Revenue	Re. 1-4 per Imperial gallon.	..	..	..
22(3)	Wines, not containing more than 42 per cent of proof spirit—					
	(*a*) Champagne and other sparkling wines.	Revenue	Rs.13-2 per Imperial gallon.	..	..	..
	(*b*) Other sorts . .	Revenue	Rs. 7-8 per Imperial gallon.	..	..	..

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	
	SECTION IV—*contd.*					
	Products of the Food-Preparing Industries; Beverages, Alcoholic Liquors and Vinegars; Tobacco—contd.					
22(4)	Spirits (other than denatured spirit)—					
	(*a*) Brandy, gin, whisky and other sorts of spirits, not otherwise specified including wines containing more than 42 per cent of proof spirit.	Revenue	Rs.37-8 per Imperial gallon of the strength of London proof.	..	..	..
	(*b*) Liqueurs, cordials, mixtures and other preparations containing spirit, not otherwise specified—					
	(i) entered in such a manner as to indicate that the strength is not to be tested.	Revenue	Rs. 50 per Imperial gallon.	..	..	..
	(ii) not so entered .	Revenue	Rs.37-8 per Imperial gallon of the strength of London proof.	..	..	..
	Provided that—					
	(*a*) the duty on any article included in this item shall in no case be less than the duty which would be charged if the article were liable to a duty of 25 per cent *ad valorem*;					
	(*b*) where the unit of assessment is the Imperial gallon of the strength of London proof, the duty shall be increased or reduced in proportion as the strength is greater or less than London proof.					
22(5)	Spirits—					
	(*a*) Bitters—					
	(i) entered in such a manner as to indicate that the strength is not to be tested.	Preferential revenue.	Rs. 50 per Imperial gallon.	..	Rs. 45 per Imperial gallon.	..
	(ii) not so entered .	Preferential revenue.	Rs. 37-8 per Imperial gallon of the strength of London proof.	..	Rs. 33-12 per Imperial gallon of the strength of London proof.	..

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	
	SECTION IV—*contd.*					
	Products of the Food-Preparing Industries; Beverages, Alcoholic Liquors and Vinegars; Tobacco—contd.					
22(5)—*contd.*	Spirits—*contd.*					
	(*b*) Drugs and medicines containing spirit—					
	(i) entered in such a manner as to indicate that the strength is not to be tested.	Preferential revenue.	Rs. 40 per Imperial gallon.	Rs. 36 per Imperial gallon.	Rs. 36 per Imperial gallon.	..
	(ii) not so entered .	Preferential revenue.	Rs. 29 per Imperial gallon of the strength of London proof.	Rs. 26 per Imperial gallon of the strength of London proof.	Rs. 26 per Imperial gallon of the strength of London proof.	..
	(*c*) Perfumed spirits .	Preferential revenue.	Rs. 60 per Imperial gallon.	Rs. 52-8 per Imperial gallon.	..	..
	(*d*) Rum . . .	Preferential revenue.	Rs. 37-8 per Imperial gallon of the strength of London proof.	..	Rs. 33-12 per Imperial gallon of the strength of London proof.	..
	Provided that—					
	(*a*) on any article chargeable under this item with the lower rate of duty, the duty levied shall in no case be less than 20 per cent *ad valorem*, and on any article chargeable under this item with the higher rate of duty, the duty levied shall in no case be less than 30 per cent *ad valorem*;					
	(*b*) where the unit of assessment is the Imperial gallon of the strength of London proof, the duty shall be increased or reduced in proportion as the strength is greater or less than London proof.					
22(6)	Denatured spirit . .	Revenue	9¾ per cent *ad valorem*.	..	..	
22(7)	Vinegar in casks . .	Revenue	2½ per cent *ad valorem*.	..	..	..
23	Oilcakes . . .	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem*.	..	..	

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Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	
			SECTION IV—*concld.*			
			Products of the Food-Preparing Industries; Beverages, Alcoholic Liquors and Vinegars; Tobacco—concld.			
24	Tobacco, manufactured, not otherwise specified.	Revenue	Rs. 3-12 per lb.	..	..	..
24(1)	Cigars	Revenue	112½ per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
24(2)	Cigarettes	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem* and in addition either Rs. 8-2 per thousand or Rs. 3-4 per lb., whichever is higher.	..	..	..
24(3)	Tobacco, unmanufactured.	Preferential revenue.	Rs. 3-4 per lb.	..	Rs. 2-12 per lb.	..
			SECTION V.			
			Mineral Products.			
25	China clay	..	Free	..	..	..
25(1)	Salt excluding salt exempted under Item No. 25 (2).	Revenue	The rate at which excise duty is for the time being leviable on salt manufactured in the place where the import takes place.*	..	..	..
25(2)	Salt imported into British India and issued, in accordance with rules made with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, for use in any process of manufacture; also salt imported into the port of Calcutta and issued with the sanction of the Government of Bengal to manufacturers of glazed stoneware; also salt imported into any port in the provinces of Bengal and Bihar and Orissa and issued, in accordance with rules made with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, for use in curing fish in those provinces.	..	Free	..	..	..
25(3)	The following building and engineering materials, namely, chalk, lime and clay.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..

* The rate of excise duty on the 1st January 1935, and until further notice is Re. 1-9-0 per maund of 82⅔ lbs. avoir. Under the Salt (Additional Import Duty) Act, 1931, as amended subsequently, salt imported into any port in British India except Aden and Perim is liable to an additional duty of custom at the rate of 2½ annas per maund upto the 30th April 1935.

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	
	SECTION V—*contd.*					
	Mineral Products—contd.					
25(4)	Cement not otherwise specified.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
25(5)	Portland cement excluding white Portland cement.	Preferential revenue.	Rs. 18-4 per ton .	Rs. 13-12 per ton.	..	..
25(6)	Stone prepared as for road metalling.	..	Free . . .	..	..	..
25(7)	Marble and stone not otherwise specified.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
26	Metallic ores, all sorts except ochres and other pigment ores.	..	Free . . .	..	..	..
27	Coal, coke and patent fuel.	Revenue	Ten annas per ton .	..	..	..
27(1)	Asphalt . . .	Preferential revenue.	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	15 per cent *ad valorem.*	..
27(2)	Pitch and Tar . .	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
27(3)	All sorts of mineral oils not otherwise specified.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
27(4)	Kerosene, also any mineral oil other than kerosene and motor spirit which has its flashing point below one hundred degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer by Abel's close test.	Revenue	Three annas and nine pies per Imperial gallon.	..	..	..
27(5)	Mineral oil, not included in Item No. 27 (4) or Item No. 27 (6) which is suitable for use as an illuminant in wick lamps.	Revenue	Three annas and nine pies per Imperial gallon.	..	..	..
27(6)	Motor spirit . .	Revenue	Ten annas per Imperial gallon.	..	..	..
27(7)	Mineral oil—					
	(*a*) which has its flashing point at or above two hundred degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer, and is ordinarily used for the batching of jute or other fibre;	Revenue	Rs. 15-10 per ton .	..	..	..

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	
	SECTION V—*concld.*					
	Mineral Products—concld.					
27(7)—*contd.*	Mineral oil—*contd.* (*b*) which has its flashing point at or above one hundred and fifty degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer, is not suitable for use as an illuminant in wick lamps, and is such as is not ordinarily used except as fuel or for some sanitary or hygienic purposes.	Revenue	12½ per cent *ad valorem*.	..	..	..
27(8)	Lubricating oil, that is, oil such as is not ordinarily used for any other purpose than lubrication, excluding any mineral oil which has its flashing point below two hundred degrees of the Fahrenheit's thermometer by Abel's close test.	Preferential revenue.	Two annas and six pies per Imperial gallon.	Six pies per Imperial gallon.	..	..
	SECTION VI.					
	Chemical and Pharmaceutical Products; Colours and Varnishes; Perfumery; Soap; Candles and the like; Glues and Gelatines; Explosives; Fertilisers.					
28	Chemicals, Drugs and Medicines, all sorts not otherwise specified.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem*.	20 per cent *ad valorem*.	20 per cent *ad valorem*.	..
28(1)	Bleaching paste and bleaching powder.	..	Free . . .	..	..	..
28(2)	Copperas, green (ferrous sulphate).	Revenue	2½ per cent *ad valorem*.	..	..	..
28(3)	Sulphur . . .	..	Free . . .	..	..	..
28(4)	Liquid Gold for glass-making.	Preferential revenue.	25 per cent *ad valorem*.	15 per cent *ad valorem*.	..	..
28(5)	Heavy Chemicals, the following namely :— Magnesium chloride .	Protective	Re. 1-5 per cwt. or 25 per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.	..	..	March 31st 1939.
28(6)	The following Chemicals, namely :—					
	(*a*) Alum (ammonia alum, potash alum and soda alum).	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem* or Re. 1-6 per cwt., whichever is higher.	..	..	..
	(*b*) Magnesium sulphate or hydrated magnesium sulphate.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem* or Re. 1-4 per cwt., whichever is higher.	..	..	..

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	
	SECTION VI—*contd.*					
	Chemical and Pharmaceutical Products; Colours and Varnishes; Perfumery; Soap; Candles and the Like; Glues and Gelatines; Explosives; Fertilisers—contd.					
28(7)	The following Chemicals, namely, cadmium sulphide, cobalt oxide, selenium, uranium oxide and zinc oxide.	Preferential revenue.	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	15 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
28(8)	The following Chemicals, Drugs and Medicines, namely, acetic, carbolic, citric and oxalic acids, napthalene, potassium chlorate and potassium cyanide, bicarbonate of soda, borax, sodium silicate, arsenic, calcium carbide, glycerine, lead, magnesium and zinc compounds not otherwise specified, aloes, asafoetida, cocaine, sarsaparilla and storax.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
28(9)	Saccharine (except in tablets) and such other substances as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, declare to be of a like nature or use to saccharine.	Revenue	Rs. 6-4 per lb.	..	..	..
28(10)	Saccharine tablets	Revenue	18¾ per cent *ad valorem* or Rs. 6-4 per pound of saccharine contents, whichever is higher.	..	..	..
28(11)	Alkaloids of Opium and their derivatives.	Revenue	Rs. 30 per seer of 80 tolas or 18¾ per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.		..	..
28(12)	Alkaloids extracted from Cinchona Bark including Quinine and alkaloids derived from other sources which are chemically identical with alkaloids extracted from cinchona bark.	..	Free	..	..	..
28(13)	Anti-plague Serum	..	Free	..	..	..
28(14)	Toilet Requisites not otherwise specified.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
29	Cinematograph Films not exposed.	Preferential revenue.	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	15 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
29(1)	Cinematograph Films, exposed.	Revenue	37½ per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	
	SECTION VI—*contd.*					
	***Chemical and Pharmaceutical Products; Colours and Varnishes; Perfumery; Soap; Candles and the Like; Glues and Gelatines; Explosives; Fertilisers*—contd.**					
30	Paints, colours and painters' materials, all sorts not otherwise specified, including paints, solutions and compositions containing dangerous petroleum within the meaning of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1934.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
30(1)	Dyes derived from coal-tar, and coal-tar derivatives, used in any dyeing process.	Revenue	10 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
30(2)	Paints, colours and painters' materials, the following, namely:—					
	(*a*) Red lead, genuine dry, genuine moist and reduced moist.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem* or Rs. 4-12 per cwt., whichever is higher.	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
	(*b*) White lead, genuine dry.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem* or Rs. 5-12 per cwt., whichever is higher.	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
	(*c*) Zinc white, genuine dry.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem* or Rs. 6 per cwt., whichever is higher.	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
	(*d*) Paints, other sorts, coloured moist—					
	(i) in packing of 1 lb. or over.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem* or Rs. 8-8 per cwt., whichever is higher.	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
	(ii) in packing of ½ lb. and over but less than 1 lb.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem* or Rs. 11-4 per cwt., whichever is higher.	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
	(iii) in packing of ¼ lb. and over but less than ½ lb.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem* or Rs. 17 per cwt., whichever is higher.	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
	(iv) in packing of less than ¼ lb.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem* or Rs. 24 per cwt., whichever is higher.	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
30(3)	Paints, colours and painters' materials, the following, namely:—					
	(*a*) Red lead, reduced dry.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem* or Rs. 4-12 per cwt., whichever is higher.	..	..	..
	(*b*) White lead, genuine moist, and reduced dry or moist.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem* or Rs. 5-12 per cwt., whichever is higher.	..	..	..

Item No	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	
	SECTION VI—*contd.*					
	***Chemical and Pharmaceutical Products; Colours and Varnishes; Perfumery; Soap; Candles and the Like; Glues and Gelatines; Explosives; Fertilisers*—contd.**					
30(3)—*contd.*	Paints, colours, etc.—*contd.*					
	(*c*) Zinc white, genuine moist.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem* or Rs. 6 per cwt., whichever is higher.	..	..	..
	(*d*) Zinc white, reduced dry or moist.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem* or Rs. 4-4 per cwt., whichever is higher.	..	..	..
30(4)	The following Paints, colours and painters' materials, namely, barytes, turpentine, turpentine substitute, and varnish not containing dangerous petroleum within the meaning of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1934.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
30(5)	Plumbago and graphite .	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..
30(6)	Printers' ink . .	Revenue	10 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
30(7)	Lead pencils . .	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem* or one anna per dozen, whichever is higher.	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
30(8)	Slate pencils .	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
31	Natural Essential Oils, all sorts not otherwise specified.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
31(1)	The following Natural Essential Oils, namely, citronella, cinnamon, and cinnamon leaf.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..
31(2)	The following Natural Essential Oils, namely, almond, bergamot, cajupatti, camphor, cloves, eucalyptus, lavender, lemon, otto-rose and peppermint.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
31(3)	Essential Oils, synthetic.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
31(4)	Camphor . . .	Revenue	50 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
31(5)	Perfumery, not otherwise specified.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	.	..	..
32	Soap not otherwise specified.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	
	SECTION VI—*contd.*					
	Chemical and Pharmaceutical Products; Colours and Varnishes; Perfumery; Soap; Candles and the Like; Glues and Gelatines; Explosives; Fertilisers—contd.					
32(1)	Soap, toilet . . .	Preferential revenue.	35 per cent *ad valorem* or Rs. 20 per cwt., whichever is higher.	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
32(2)	Soap, household and laundry—					
	(*a*) in plain bars of not less than one pound in weight.	Revenue	Rs. 4 per cwt. .	..	..	..
	(*b*) other sorts . .	Revenue	Rs. 6-8 per cwt. .	..	..	..
32(3)	Polishes and compositions.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
32(4)	Candles . . .	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
33	Glue, not otherwise specified.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
33(1)	Glue, clarified, liquid .	Revenue	10 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
34	Gunpowder for cannons, rifles, guns, pistols and sporting purposes.	Revenue	50 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
34(1)	Explosives, namely, blasting gunpowder, blasting gelatine, blasting dynamite, blasting roburite, blasting tonite, and all other sorts, including detonators and blasting fuse.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
34(2)	Fireworks specially prepared as danger or distress lights for the use of ships.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..		..
34(3)	Fireworks, not otherwise specified.	Revenue	50 per cent *ad valorem.*			
34(4)	Matches, undipped splints and veneers—					
	(*a*) Matches—					
	(1) In boxes or booklets containing on an average not more than 40 matches.	Protective	The rate at which excise duty is for the time being leviable on such matches manufactured in British India *plus* ten annas per gross of boxes or booklets.	..	..	..

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	
	SECTION VI—*concld.*					
	Chemical and Pharmaceutical Products; Colours and Varnishes; Perfumery; Soap; Candles and the Like; Glues and Gelatines; Explosives; Fertilisers—concld.					
34(4)—*contd.*	Matches, undipped splints and veneers—*contd.*					
	(*a*) Matches—*contd.*					
	(2) In boxes or booklets containing on an average more than 40 but not more than 60 matches.	Protective	The rate at which excise duty is for the time being leviable on such matches manufactured in British India *plus* fifteen annas per gross of boxes or booklets.	..	..	..
	(3) In boxes or booklets containing on an average more than 60 but not more than 80 matches.	Protective	The rate at which excise duty is for the time being leviable on such matches manufactured in British India *plus* Re. 1-4 per gross of boxes or booklets.	..	..	..
	(4) All other matches.	Protective	The rate at which excise duty is for the time being leviable on such matches manufactured in British India *plus* one pie for every 48 matches or fraction thereof.	..	..	..
	(*b*) Undipped splints such as are ordinarily used for match-making.	Protective	Five annas and seven and a half pies per lb.	..	..	..
	(*c*) Veneers such as are ordinarily used for making boxes, including boxes and parts of boxes made of such veneers.	Protective	Seven annas and six pies per lb.	..	..	..
35	Manures, all sorts, including animal bones and the following chemical manures:—Basic slag, nitrate of ammonia, nitrate of soda, muriate of potash, sulphate of ammonia, sulphate of potash, kainite salts, carbolime, urea, nitrate of lime, calcium cyanamide, ammonium phosphates, mineral phosphates and mineral superphosphates.	..	Free			..
	SECTION VII.					
	Hides, Skins, Leather, Fur Skins and Manufactures of these Materials.					
36	Hides and skins not otherwise specified.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..

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Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	
	SECTION VII—*contd.*					
	***Hides, Skins, Leather, Fur Skins and Manufactures of these Materials*—contd.**					
36(1)	Hides and skins, raw or salted.	..	Free . . .	..	..	..
36(2)	Skins (other than Fur Skins), tanned or dressed, and unwrought leather.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	.	..
37	The following leather manufactures, namely, saddlery, harness, trunks and bags.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
37(1)	Leather cloth including artificial leather, and other manufactures of leather not otherwise specified.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
38	Fur Skins, dressed .	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
	SECTION VIII.					
	Rubber and Articles made of Rubber.					
39	Rubber, raw. . .	..	Free . . .	..	..	..
39(1)	Rubber tyres and tubes and other manufactures of rubber, not otherwise specified, excluding apparel and boots and shoes.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
	SECTION IX.					
	Wood and Cork and Wares of these Materials; Goods made of plaiting Materials.					
40	Wood and Timber, all sorts, not otherwise specified, including all sorts of ornamental wood.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
40(1)	Firewood . . .	Revenue	2½ per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
40(2)	Furniture and cabinetware, not otherwise specified, excluding mouldings.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
40(3)	Tea chests and parts and fittings thereof.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
41	Cork manufactures not otherwise specified.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
42	Furniture of wickerwork or bamboo.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	
	SECTION X.					
	Paper and its Applications.					
43	Wood pulp . . .	Protective	Rs. 56-4 per ton .	..	..	March 31st, 1939.
44	Paper, including chrome, marble, flint, poster and stereo printing paper; articles made of paper and papier maché; pasteboard, millboard and cardboard, all sorts, other than strawboard.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
44(1)	Printing paper (excluding chrome, marble, flint, poster and stereo), all sorts which contain no mechanical wood pulp or in which the mechanical wood pulp amounts to less than 70 per cent of the fibre content.	Protective	One anna and three pies per lb.	..	..	March 31st, 1939.
44(2)	Printing paper, all sorts not otherwise specified which contain mechanical wood pulp amounting to not less than 70 per cent of the fibre content; and strawboard, all sorts.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
44(3)	Writing paper—					
	(*a*) Ruled or printed forms (including letter paper with printed headings) and account and manuscript books and the binding thereof.	Protective	One anna and three pies per lb. or 18¾ per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.	..	..	March 31st 1939.
	(*b*) All other sorts .	Protective	One anna and three pies per lb.	..	..	March 31st, 1939.
44(4)	Trade catalogues and advertising circulars imported by packet, book, or parcel post.	..	Free . . .	..	..	..
44(5)	Paper money . .	..	Free . . .	..	..	..
44(6)	Newspapers, old, in bales and bags.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
45	Stationery including drawing and copy books, labels, advertising circulars, sheet or card almanacs and calendars, Christmas, Easter and other cards including cards in booklet forms; including also waste paper but excluding paper and stationery otherwise specified.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	
			SECTION X—*contd.*			
			Paper and its Applications—contd.			
45(1)	Books, printed, including covers for printed books, maps, charts, and plans, proofs, music, manuscripts, and illustrations specially made for binding in books.	..	Free . . .	..	..	..
45(2)	Prints, Engravings and Pictures (including photographs and picture post cards) on paper or cardboard.	Revenue	50 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
			SECTION XI.			
			Textile Materials and Textile Goods.			
46	Silk, raw (excluding silk waste and noils), and silk cocoons.	Protective	25 per cent *ad valorem plus* 14 annas per lb.	..	..	March 31st, 1939.
46(1)	Silk waste and noils .	Protective	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	March 31st, 1939.
46(2)	Wool, raw, and wool-tops.	..	Free . . .	..	..	..
46(3)	Cotton, raw . . .	Revenue	Six pies per lb. .	..	..	..
46(4)	Textile materials, the following:— Raw flax, hemp, jute and all other unmanufactured textile materials not otherwise specified.	Revenue	Raw hemp—18¾ per cent *ad valorem;* all others—25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
46(5)	Sisal and Aloe fibre .	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..
47	Silk yarn including thrown silk warps but excluding sewing thread and yarn spun from silk waste or noils.	Protective	25 per cent *ad valorem plus* 14 annas per lb.	..	..	March 31st, 1939.
47(1)	Silk yarn spun from waste or noils and silk sewing thread.	Protective	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	March 31st, 1939.
47(2)	Artificial silk yarn and thread.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem* or 3 annas per lb., whichever is higher.	..	..	..
47(3)	Woollen yarn not otherwise specified.	Preferential revenue.	35 per cent *ad valorem.*	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
47(4)	Woollen yarn for weaving and knitting wool.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
47(5)	Cotton thread other than sewing or darning thread.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	
	SECTION XI—*contd.*					
	***Textile materials and Textile Goods*—contd.**					
47(6)	Cotton twist and yarn, and cotton sewing or darning thread—					
	(*a*) of counts above 50's—					
	(i) of British manufacture.	Protective	5 per cent *ad valorem*.	..	..	March 31st, 1939.
	(ii) not of British manufacture.	Protective	6¼ per cent *ad valorem*.	..	..	March 31st, 1939.
	(*b*) of counts 50's and below—					
	(i) of British manufacture.	Protective	5 per cent *ad valorem* or 1¼ annas per lb., whichever is higher.	..	..	March 31st, 1939.
	(ii) not of British manufacture.	Protective	6¼ per cent *ad valorem* or 1⅞ annas per lb., whichever is higher.	..	..	March 31st, 1939.
47(7)	Twist and yarn of flax or jute.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem*.	..	..	..
47(8)	Yarn (excluding cotton yarn) such as is ordinarily used for the manufacture of belting for machinery.	Revenue	6¼ per cent *ad valorem*.	..	..	..
48	Fabrics, not otherwise specified, containing more than 90 per cent of silk, including such fabrics embroidered with artificial silk—					
	(*a*) Ponjee . .	Protective	50 per cent *ad valorem plus* Re. 1 per lb.	..	..	March 31st, 1939.
	(*b*) Fuji, Boseki and corded (excluding white cord).	Protective	50 per cent *ad valorem plus* Re. 1-8 per lb.	..	..	March 31st, 1939.
	(*c*) Other sorts . .	Protective	50 per cent *ad valorem plus* Rs. 2 per lb.	..	..	March 31st, 1939.
48(1)	Fabrics, not otherwise specified, containing more than 90 per cent of artificial silk—					
	(*a*) of British manufacture.	Protective	30 per cent *ad valorem* or 2⅛ annas per square yard, whichever is higher.	..	..	March 31st, 1939.

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	
	SECTION XI—*contd.*					
	***Textile Materials and Textile Goods*—contd.**					
48(1)—*contd.*	Fabrics, not otherwise specified, containing more than 90 per cent of artificial silk—*contd.*					
	(*b*) not of British manufacture.	Protective	50 per cent *ad valorem* or 4 annas per square yard, whichever is higher.	..	..	March 31st, 1939.
48(2)	Woollen fabrics, not otherwise specified, containing more than 90 per cent of wool, excluding felt and fabrics made of shoddy or waste wool.	Preferential revenue.	35 per cent *ad valorem* or Re. 1-2 per lb., whichever is higher.	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
48(3)	Cotton fabrics not otherwise specified, containing more than 90 per cent of cotton—					
	(*a*) Grey piecegoods (excluding bordered grey chadars, dhuties, saris and scarves)—					
	(i) of British manufacture.	Protective	25 per cent *ad valorem* or 4½ annas per lb., whichever is higher.	..	..	March 31st, 1939.
	(ii) not of British manufacture.	Protective	50 per cent *ad valorem* or 5¼ annas per lb., whichever is higher.	..	..	March 31st, 1939.
	(*b*) Cotton piecegoods and abrics not otherwise specified—					
	(i) of British manufacture.	Protective	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	March 31st, 1939.
	(ii) not of British manufacture.	Protective	50 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	March 31st, 1939.
48(4)	Fabrics, not otherwise specified, containing more than 10 per cent and not more than 90 per cent silk—					
	(*a*) containing more than 50 per cent of silk or artificial silk or of both.	Protective	50 per cent *ad valorem plus* Rs. 2 per lb.	..	..	March 31st, 1939.

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duratin of protectie rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	
	SECTION XI—*contd.*					
	***Textile Materials and Textile Goods*—contd.**					
48(4)—*contd.*	Fabrics, not otherwise specified, containing more than 10 per cent and not more than 90 per cent silk—*contd.*					
	(*b*) containing not more than 50 per cent of silk or artificial silk or of both—					
	(i) containing more than 10 per cent artificial silk.	Protective	50 per cent *ad valorem* or Re. 1-8 per lb., whichever is higher.	..		March 31st, 1939.
	(ii) containing no artificial silk or not more than 10 per cent artificial silk.	Protective	50 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	March 31st, 1939.
48(5)	Fabrics, not otherwise specified, containing not more than 10 per cent silk but more than 10 per cent and not more than 90 per cent artificial silk—					
	(*a*) containing 50 per cent or more cotton—					
	(i) of British manufacture.	Protective	30 per cent *ad valorem* or 2 annas per square yard, whichever is higher.	..	..	March 31st, 1939.
	(ii) not of British manufacture.	Protective	50 per cent *ad valorem* or 3¼ annas per square yard, whichever is higher.	..	..	March 31st, 1939.
	(*b*) containing no cotton or containing less than 50 per cent cotton—					
	(i) of British manufacture.	Protective	30 per cent *ad valorem* or 2¼ annas per square yard, whichever is higher.	..	..	March 31st, 1939.
	(ii) not of British manufacture.	Protective	50 per cent *ad valorem* or 4 annas per square yard, whichever is higher.	..	..	March 31st, 1939.

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	
			SECTION XI—*contd.*			
			Textile Materials and Textile Goods—contd.			
48(6)	Fabrics, not otherwise specified, containing not more than 10 per cent silk or 10 per cent artificial silk, but containing more than 10 per cent but not more than 90 per cent wool.	Preferential revenue.	35 per cent *ad valorem.*	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
48(7)	Fabrics, not otherwise specified, containing not more than 10 per cent silk or 10 per cent artificial silk or 10 per cent wool, but containing more than 50 per cent cotton and not more than 90 per cent cotton—					
	(*a*) of British manufacture.	Protective	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	March 31st, 1939.
	(*b*) not of British manufacture.	Protective	50 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	March 31st, 1939.
48(8)	Fabrics, not otherwise specified, containing not more than 10 per cent silk or 10 per cent artificial silk or 10 per cent wool or 50 per cent cotton.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
48(9)	The following Cotton Fabrics, namely, Sateens including Italians of Sateen weave, velvets and velveteens and embroidered all-overs—					
	(*a*) of British manufacture.	Protective	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	March 31st, 1939.
	(*b*) not of British manufacture.	Protective	35 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	March 31st, 1939.
48(10)	Fabrics containing gold or silver thread.	Protective	50 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	March 31st, 1939.
49	Textile manufactures, the following articles when made wholly or mainly of any of the fabrics specified in Item No. 48, 48(1), 48(3), 48(4), 48(5), 48(7), 48(9) or 48(10):—	Protective	The *ad valorem* rates of duty applicable to the fabric of which the article is wholly or mainly made.	..	..	March 31st, 1939.
	Bed sheets.					
	Bed spreads.					

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	
	SECTION XI—*contd.*					
	Textile Materials and Textile Goods—contd.					
49—*contd.*	Textile manufactures, the following articles when made wholly or mainly of any of the fabrics specified in Item No. 48, 48(1), 48(3), 48(4), 48(5), 48(7), 48(9) or 48(10)—*contd.* Bolster cases. Counterpanes. Cloths, table. Cloths, tray. Covers, bed. Covers, table. Dusters. Glass-cloths. Handkerchiefs. Napkins. Pillow cases. Pillow slips. Scarves. Shirts. Shawls. Sacks (cotton). Towels. Umbrella coverings.	Protective .	The *ad valorem* rates of duty applicable to the fabric of which the article is wholly or mainly made.	..	..	March 31st, 1939.
49(1)	Tents, not exceeding 4 yards in length, being *bonâ fide* remnants of piece goods or other fabrics.	Preferential revenue.	35 per cent *ad valorem.*	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
49(2)	Ribbons . . .	Preferential revenue.	50 per cent *ad valorem.*	40 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
49(3)	Blankets and rugs (other than floor rugs), excluding blankets and rugs made wholly or mainly from artificial silk.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
49(4)	Woollen carpets, floor rugs, shawls and other manufactures of wool, not otherwise specified, including felt.	Preferential revenue.	35 per cent *ad valorem.*	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	
	SECTION XI—*contd.*					
	***Textile Materials and Textile Goods*—contd.**					
49(5)	Cotton braids or cords, the following, namely:—	Protective	6¼ annas per lb.	..	..	March 31st, 1939.
	Ghoonsis and Muktakesis.					
50	Jute manufactures not otherwise specified.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
50(1)	Second hand or used gunny bags or cloth made of jute.	..	Free . . .	.	.	..
50(2)	Hemp manufactures .	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
50(3)	Cotton, hair and canvas ply belting for machinery.	Revenue	6¼ per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
50(4)	Ropes, cotton	..	Free . . .	..	..	..
50(5)	Oilcloth and floorcloth	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
50(6)	Cordage, rope and twine of vegetable fibre other than jute and cotton, not otherwise specified.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
50(7)	Mats and Mattings, not otherwise specified.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
50(8)	Coir fibre, coir yarn and coir mats and matting.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..
51	Socks and stockings made wholly or mainly from silk or artificial silk.	Preferential revenue.	50 per cent *ad valorem.*	40 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
51(1)	Woollen hosiery and woollen knitted apparel, that is to say, all hosiery and knitted apparel containing not less than 15 per cent of wool by weight.	Preferential revenue.	35 per cent *ad valorem* or Re. 1-2 per lb., whichever is higher.	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
51(2)	Cotton hosiery, the following, namely:—					
	Cotton undervests, knitted or woven, and cotton socks or stockings.	Protective	25 per cent *ad valorem* or 12 annas per lb., whichever is higher.	..	..	March 31st, 1939.
51(3)	Cotton knitted fabric .	Protective	50 per cent *ad valorem* or 12 annas per lb., whichever is higher.	..	..	March 31st, 1939.
52	Apparel, hosiery, haberdashery, millinery and drapery, not otherwise specified.	Preferential revenue.	35 per cent *ad valorem.*	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	
	SECTION XI—*concld.*					
	***Textile Materials and Textile Goods*—concld.**					
52(1)	Silk or artificial silk goods used or required for medical purposes, namely:—Silk or artificial silk ligatures; elastic silk or artificial silk hosiery, elbow pieces, thigh pieces, knee caps, leggings, socks, anklets, stockings, suspensory bandages, silk or artificial silk abdominal belts, silk or artificial silk web catheter tubes, and oiled silk or artificial silk.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
52(2)	Uniforms and Accoutrements appertaining thereto, imported by a public servant for his personal use.	..	Free . . .	.	..	..
52(3)	Insignia and Badges of official, British and Foreign Orders.	..	Free . . .	..	..	..
53	Textile manufactures, not otherwise specified.	Preferential revenue.	35 per cent *ad valorem.*	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
53(1)	Rags and other paper-making materials excluding wood pulp.	..	Free . . .	..	..	..
	SECTION XII.					
	Footwear, Hats, Umbrellas and Parasols, Articles of Fashion.					
54	Boots and Shoes not otherwise specified.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem* or six annas per pair, whichever is higher.	..	..	..
54(1)	Boots and Shoes composed mainly of leather.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem* or six annas per pair, whichever is higher.	20 per cent *ad valorem* or 5 annas per pair, whichever is higher.	..	..
54(2)	Uppers for boots and shoes unless entirely made of leather.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem* or three annas per pair, whichever is higher.	..	..	..
55	Hats, caps, bonnets and hatters' ware, not otherwise specified.	Preferential revenue.	35 per cent *ad valorem.*	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..
56	Parasols and Sunshades and fittings for umbrellas, parasols and sunshades.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	
	SECTION XII—*contd.*					
	Footwear, Hats, Umbrellas and Parasols, Articles of Fashion—contd.					
56(1)	Umbrellas . . .	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem* or eight annas each, whichever is higher.	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
57	....	..	....	..	..	..
	SECTION XIII.					
	Wares of Stone and of other Mineral Materials; Ceramic Products; Glass and Glassware.					
58	Articles made of Stone or Marble.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
58(1)	Asbestos manufactures, not otherwise specified.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
58(2)	Packing—engine and boiler—all sorts, not otherwise specified.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
59	Building and Engineering materials, all sorts not of iron, steel or wood not otherwise specified including tiles other than glass, earthenware or porcelain tiles, and firebricks not being component parts of any articles included in Item No. 72 or No. 74(2).	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
59(1)	Building and Engineering bricks.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
59(2)	Earthenware, china and porcelain, all sorts not otherwise specified.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
59(3)	Earthenware pipes and sanitary ware.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
59(4)	Tiles of earthenware and porcelain.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem* or two annas per square foot, whichever is higher.	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
59(5)	Domestic Earthenware, china and porcelain, the following, namely :—					
	(*a*) Tea cups and coffee cups—					
	(i) having a capacity of more than 7½ ozs.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem* or ten annas per dozen, whichever is higher.	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
	(ii) having a capacity of not more than 7½ ozs.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem* or four annas per dozen, whichever is higher.	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	
	SECTION XIII—*contd.*					
	Wares of Stone and of other Mineral Materials; Ceramic Products; Glass and Glassware—contd.					
59(5)—*contd.*	Domestic Earthenware, china and porcelain, the following, namely —*contd.*					
	(*b*) Saucers—					
	(i) for use with tea cups or coffee cups having a capacity of more than 7½ ozs.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem* or five annas per dozen, whichever is higher.	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
	(ii) for use with tea cups or coffee cups having a capacity of not more than 7½ ozs.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem* or two annas per dozen, whichever is higher.	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
	(*c*) Tea-pots—					
	(i) having a capacity of more than 20 ozs.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem* or Rs. 3 per dozen, whichever is higher.	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
	(ii) having a capacity of more than 10 ozs. and not more than 20 ozs.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem* or Re. 1-8 per dozen, whichever is higher.	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
	(iii) having a capacity of not more than 10 ozs.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem* or twelve annas per dozen, whichever is higher.	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
	(*d*) Sugar-bowls	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem* or Re. 1-8 per dozen, whichever is higher.	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
	(*e*) Jugs having a capacity of over 10 ozs.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem* or twleve annas per dozen, whichever is higher.	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
	(*f*) Plates over 5½ inches in diameter—					
	(i) over 8½ inches in diameter.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem* or Re. 1 per dozen, whichever is higher.	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
	(ii) not over 8½ inches in diameter.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem* or ten annas per dozen, whichever is higher.	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	
	SECTION XIII—*concld.*					
	Wares of Stone and of other Mineral Materials; Ceramic Products; Glass and Glassware—concld.					
59(6)	Covered crucibles for glass-making.	Preferential revenue.	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	15 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
60	Glass and Glassware not otherwise specified, and lacquered ware.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
60(1)	Glass globes and chimneys for lamps and lanterns—					
	(*a*) Globes for hurricane lanterns.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem* or four annas and six pies per dozen, whichever is higher.	..	..	..
	(*b*) Other globes and chimneys having an external base diameter of over one inch.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem* or three annas per dozen, whichever is higher.	..	..	..
60(2)	Electric lighting bulbs .	Preferential revenue.	50 per cent *ad valorem.*	40 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
60(3)	Glass bangles, glass beads and false pearls.	Revenue	50 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
	SECTION XIV.					
	Real Pearls, Precious Stones, Precious Metals and Wares of those Materials; Coin (Specie).					
61	Precious Stones, unset and imported uncut, and Pearls, unset.	..	Free . . .	..	..	..
61(1)	Precious Stones, unset and imported cut.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
61(2)	Silver bullion and silver sheets and plates which have undergone no process of manufacture subsequent to rolling.	Revenue	Two annas per ounce	..	..	..
61(3)	Gold bullion and gold sheets and plates which have undergone no process of manufacture subsequent to rolling.	..	Free . . .	..	..	..
61(4)	Silver plate and silver manufactures, all sorts not otherwise specified.	Revenue	50 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
61(5)	Silver thread and wire (including so-called gold thread and wire mainly made of silver) and silver leaf including also imitation gold and silver thread and wire, lametta and metallic spangles and articles of a like nature, of whatever metal made.†	Protective	62½ per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	March 31st, 1941.

† Under Government of India, Finance Department (Central, Revenues) Notification No. 14, dated the 9th April, 1932, as amended subsequently, all the articles included in this item are liable to duty at 50 per cent *ad valorem.*

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	
			SECTION XIV—*contd.*			
			Real Pearls, Precious Stones, Precious Metals and Wares of those Materials; Coin (Specie)—contd.			
61(6)	Gold plate, gold leaf and gold manufactures, all sorts not otherwise specified.	Revenue	50 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
61(7)	Gold or gold-plated pen nibs.	Preferential revenue.	50 per cent *ad valorem.*	40 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
61(8)	Articles, other than cutlery and surgical instruments, plated with gold or silver.	Revenue	50 per cent *ad valorem*	..	..	..
61(9)	Cutlery plated with gold or silver . . .	Preferential revenue.	50 per cent *ad valorem.*	40 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
61(10)	Jewellery and Jewels .	Revenue	50 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
62	Current coin of the Government of India.	..	Free . . .	..	..	..
62(1)	Silver coin, not otherwise specified.	Revenue	Two annas per ounce	..	..	..
62(2)	Gold coin . .	..	Free . . .	..	..	..
			SECTION XV.			
			Base Metals and Articles made therefrom.			
63	Iron or Steel, old . .	Revenue	15⅝ per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
63(1)	Iron alloys, *viz.*, ferro-manganese, ferro-silicon, ferro-chrome, spiegeleisen and the like as commonly used for steel making.	Preferential revenue.	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	10 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
63(2)	Iron or steel angle, channel, tee, flat, beam, zed, trough and piling—					
	(*a*) not fabricated—					
	(i) of British manufacture—					
	not coated with other metals.	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingot produced in British India; or 10 per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	
	SECTION XV—*contd.*					
	Base Metals and Articles made therefrom—contd.					
63(2)—*contd.*	Iron or steel angle, channel, tee, flat, beam, zed, trough and piling—*contd.*					
	(*a*) not fabricated—*contd.*					
	(i) of British manufacture—*contd.*					
	coated with other metals.	Protective	1¼ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India or 10 per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.
	(ii) not of British manufacture.	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India *plus* Rs. 43 per ton.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.
	(*b*) fabricated—					
	(i) of British manufacture	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India *plus* Rs. 40 per ton.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.
	(ii) not of British manufacture.	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India *plus* Rs. 40 per ton.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.
63(3)	Iron or steel bar and rod—					
	(i) of British manufacture.	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India *plus* Rs. 10 per ton; or 10 per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.
	(ii) not of British manufacture.	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India *plus* Rs. 39 per ton; or 20 per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	
	SECTION XV—*contd.*					
	Base Metals and Articles made therefrom—contd.					
63(4)	Iron, pig . . .	Preferential revenue.	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	10 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
63(5)	Iron rice bowls . .	Preferential revenue.	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	10 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
63(6)	Cast iron pipes and tubes; also cast iron fittings therefor, that is to say, bends, boots, elbows, tees, sockets, flanges, plugs, valves, cocks and the like—					
	(i) of British manufacture.	Protective	10 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	March 31st, 1941.
	(ii) not of British manufacture.	Protective	Rs. 57-8-0 per ton .	..	..	March 31st, 1941.
63(7)	Cast iron plates . .	Preferential revenue.	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	10 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
63(8)	Steel ingots . . .	Preferential revenue.	The excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India; or 20 per cent *ad valorem* whichever is higher.	The excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India; or 10 per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.	..	..
	Iron or steel blooms, billets and slabs, provided that no piece less than 1½ inches square or thick shall be included in this item.					
63(9)	Iron or steel Structures, fabricated partially or wholly, not otherwise specified, if made mainly or wholly of iron or steel bars, sections, plates or sheets, for the construction of buildings, bridges, tanks, well curbs, trestles, towers and similar structures or for parts thereof, but not including builders' hardware or any of the articles specified in Items No. 72, 72(3), 74(1), 75(3), 75(4) or 76(1)—					
	(*a*) of British manufacture.	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India *plus* Rs. 40 per ton.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.
	(*b*) not of British manufacture.	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India *plus* Rs. 40 per ton.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	
	SECTION XV—*contd.*					
	Base Metals and Articles made therefrom—contd.					
63(10)	Steel, tinplates and tinned sheets, including tin taggers, and cuttings of such plates, sheets or taggers—					
	(i) of British manufacture.	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India *plus* Rs. 38 per ton.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.
	(ii) not of British manufacture.	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India *plus* Rs. 59 per ton.	..		March 31st, 1941.
63(11)	Iron or Steel anchors and cables.	Preferential revenue.	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	10 per cent *ad valorem.*		
63(12)	A. Iron or Steel bolts and nuts, including hook-bolts and nuts for roofing but excluding fish bolts and nuts—					
	(i) of British manufacture.	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India; or 10 per cent *ad valorem* whichever is higher.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.
	(ii) not of British manufacture.	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India; *plus* Re. 1-9-0 per cwt.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.
	B. Iron or Steel fish bolts and nuts—					
	(i) of British manufacture.	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India; or 10 per cent *ad valorem,* whichever is higher.	..	..	March 31st, 1941
	(ii) not of British manufacture.	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India *plus* Rs. 4-5-0 per cwt.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	
	SECTION XV—*contd.*					
	Base Metals and Articles made therefrom—contd.					
63(13)	Iron or Steel expanded metal.	Preferential revenue.	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	10 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
63(14)	Iron or Steel hoops and strips.	Preferential revenue.	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	10 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
63(15)	Iron or Steel rivets—					
	(i) of British manufacture.	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India; or 10 per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.
	(ii) not of British manufacture.	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India *plus* Re. 1-14-0 per cwt.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.
63(16)	Iron or Steel nails and washers, all sorts not otherwise specified.	Preferential revenue.	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	10 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
63(17)	Iron or Steel pipes and tubes and fittings therefor, if riveted or otherwise built up of plates or sheets—					
	(i) of British manufacture.	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India *plus* Rs. 12 per ton; or 10 per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.
	(ii) not of British manufacture.	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India *plus* Rs. 35 per ton.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.
63(18)	Iron or Steel pipes and tubes; also fittings therefor, that is to say, bends, boots, elbows, tees, sockets, flanges, plugs, valves, cocks and the like, excluding pipes, tubes and fittings therefor otherwise specified.	Preferential revenue.	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	10 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	
	SECTION XV—*contd.*					
	***Base Metals and Articles made therefrom*—contd.**					
63(19)	Iron or Steel plates excluding cast iron plates—					
	(*a*) not fabricated—					
	(i) of British manufacture— not coated with other metals.	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India; or 10 per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.
	coated with other metals.	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India; or 10 per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.
	(ii) not of British manufacture.	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India *plus* Rs. 25 per ton.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.
	(*b*) fabricated— (i) of British manufacture.	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India *plus* Rs. 40 per ton.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.
	(ii) not of British manufacture.	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India *plus* Rs. 40 per ton.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.
63(20)	Iron or Steel sheets—					
	(*a*) not fabricated—					
	(1) not galvanized—					
	(i) of British manufacture.	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India *plus* Rs. 11 per ton; or 10 per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	
	SECTION XV—*contd.*					
	Base Metals and Articles made therefrom—contd.					
63(20) *contd.*	Iron or Steel sheets—*contd.*					
	(*a*) not fabricated—*contd.*					
	(1) not galvanized—*contd.*					
	(ii) not of British manufacture.	Protective	1⅓ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India *plus* Rs. 32 per ton.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.
	(2) galvanized—					
	(i) of British manufacture.	Protective	1⅓ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India *plus* Rs. 10 per ton; or 10 per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.
	(ii) not of British manufacture.	Protective	1⅓ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India *plus* Rs. 40 per ton.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.
	(*b*) fabricated—					
	(1) not galvanized—					
	(i) of British manufacture.	Protective	1⅓ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India *plus* Rs. 12 per ton; or 10 per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.
	(ii) not of British manufacture.	Protective	1⅓ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India *plus* Rs. 35 per ton.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.
	(2) galvanized—					
	(i) of British manufacture.	Protective	1⅓ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India *plus* Rs. 11 per ton; or 10 per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	
	SECTION XV—*contd.*					
	Base Metals and Articles made therefrom—contd.					
63(20) *concld.*	Iron or Steel sheets—*concld.*					
	(*b*) fabricated—*contd.*					
	(2) galvanized—*contd.* (ii) not of British manufacture.	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India *plus* Rs. 44 per ton.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.
63(21)	Iron or Steel Railway Track Material—					
	A. Rails (including tramway rails the heads of which are not grooved)—					
	(*a*) 30 lbs. per yard and over, and fish-plates therefor— (i) of British manufacture.	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India; or 10 per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.
	(ii) not of British manufacture.	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India; or 20 per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.
	(*b*) under 30 lbs. per yard and fish-plates therefor—					
	(i) of British manufacture.	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India *plus* Rs. 10 per ton; or 10 per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.
	(ii) not of British manufacture.	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India *plus* Rs. 39 per ton.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	
	SECTION XV—*contd.*					
	***Base Metals and Articles made therefrom*—contd.**					
63(21) *contd.*	Iron or Steel Railway Track Material—*contd.*					
	B. Switches and crossings including stretcher bars and other component parts, and switches and crossings including stretcher bars and other component parts for tramway rails the heads of which are not grooved—					
	(*a*) for rails 30 lbs. per yard and over—					
	(i) of British manufacture.	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India; or 10 per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.
	(ii) not of British manufacture.	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India; or 20 per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.
	(*b*) for rails under 30 lbs. per yard —					
	(i) of British manufacture.	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India *plus* Rs. 11 per ton; or 10 per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.
	(ii) not of British manufacture.	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India *plus* Rs. 43 per ton.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	
	SECTION XV—*contd.*					
	Base Metals and Articles made therefrom—contd.					
63(21) *contd.*	Iron or Steel Railway Track Material—*contd.*					
	C. Sleepers, and sleeper bars, other than cast iron—					
	(i) of British manufacture.	Protective	1⅓ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India; or 10 per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.
	(ii) not of British manufacture.	Protective	1⅓ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India; or 20 per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.
	D. Spikes (other than dog-spikes) and tie-bars—					
	(i) of British manufacture.	Protective	1⅓ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India *plus* Rs. 10 per ton; or 10 per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.
	(ii) not of British manufacture.	Protective	1⅓ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India *plus* Rs. 39 per ton.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.
	E. Dog-spikes—					
	(i) of British manufacture.	Protective	1⅓ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India *plus* 7 annas per cwt.; or 10 per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.
	(ii) not of British manufacture.	Protective	1⅓ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India *plus* Rs. 2-15-0 per cwt.	..	..	March 31st. 1941.

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	
	SECTION XV—*contd.*					
	Base Metals and Articles made therefrom—contd.					
63(21) *concld.*	Iron or Steel Railway Track Material—*concld.*					
	F. Gibs, cotters, keys (including tapered key bars), distance pieces and other fastenings for use with iron or steel sleepers—					
	(i) of British manufacture.	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India *plus* 7 annas per cwt.; or 10 per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.
	(ii) not of British manufacture.	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India *plus* Rs. 2-15-0 per cwt.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.
63(22)	Iron or Steel Railway Track materials not otherwise specified, including bearing plates, cast iron sleepers and lever boxes.	Preferential revenue.	20 per cent *ad valorem*.	10 per cent *ad valorem*.	..	..
63(23)	Iron or Steel Tramway Track materials not otherwise specified, including rails, fish-plates, tie-bars, switches, crossings and the like materials of shapes and sizes specially adapted for tramway tracks.	Preferential revenue.	20 per cent *ad valorem*.	10 per cent *ad valorem*.	..	..
63(24)	Iron or Steel barbed or stranded wire and wire rope.	Preferential revenue.	20 per cent *ad valorem*.	10 per cent *ad valorem*.	..	..
63(25)	Iron or Steel wire, other than barbed or stranded wire, wire rope or wire netting; and iron or steel wire nails—					
	(i) of British manufacture.	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India *plus* Rs. 25 per ton.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	
	SECTION XV—*contd.*					
	Base Metals and Articles made therefrom—contd.					
63(25)—*contd.*	Iron or Steel wire, other than barbed or stranded wire, wire rope or wire netting; and iron or steel wire nails—*contd.*					
	(ii) not of British manufacture.	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India *plus* Rs. 60 per ton.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.
63(26)	Iron or Steel (other than bar or rod) specially designed for the reinforcement of concrete.	Preferential revenue.	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	10 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
63(27)	Iron or Steel, the original material (but not including machinery) of any ship or other vessel intended for inland or harbour navigation which has been assembled abroad, taken to pieces and shipped for reassembly in India—					
	(i) of British manufacture.	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India; or 10 per cent *ad valorem,* whichever is higher.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.
	(ii) not of British manufacture.	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India *plus* Rs. 27-8-0 per ton; or 20 per cent *ad valorem,* whichever is higher.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.
	Provided that articles dutiable under this item shall not be deemed to be dutiable under any other item.					
63(28)	All sorts of Iron and Steel and manufactures thereof not otherwise specified.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	
	SECTION XV—*contd.*					
	Base Metals and Articles made therefrom—contd.					
63(29)	Enamelled ironware, the following, namely :—					
	(*a*) Sign-boards .	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem* or four and a half annas per square foot, whichever is higher.	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
	(*b*) Domestic hollow-ware, the following, namely, basins, bowls, dishes, plates and thalas, including rice-cups, rice-bowls and rice-plates—					
	(i) having no diameter exceeding 19 centimetres.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem* or per dozen four annas *plus* one anna for every two centimetres or part thereof by which any diameter exceeds 11 centimetres, whichever is higher.	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
	(ii) having any diameter exceeding 19 centimetres.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem* or per dozen eight annas *plus* two annas for every two centimetres or part thereof by which any diameter exceeds 19 centimetres, whichever is higher.	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
64	Copper, wrought, and manufactures of copper, all sorts not otherwise specified.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
64(1)	Copper, scrap . .	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
65	German silver including nickel silver.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
66	Aluminium—circles, sheets and other manufactures not otherwise specified.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
66(1)	Unwrought ingots, blocks and bars of aluminium.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
67	Lead, wrought—the following articles, namely, pipes and tubes and sheets other than sheets for tea chests.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	
	SECTION XV—*concld.*					
	Base Metals and Articles made therefrom—concld.					
67(1)	Lead sheets for tea chests	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
68	Zinc or spelter, wrought or manufactured, not otherwise specified.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
68(1)	Zinc, unwrought, including cakes, ingots, tiles (other than boiler tiles) hard or soft slabs and plates, dust, dross and ashes; and broken zinc.	..	Free . .	..	..	..
69	Tin, Block . . .	Revenue	Rs. 3-12-8 per ton .	..	..	..
70	Brass, bronze and similar alloys, wrought, and manufactures thereof not otherwise specified.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
70(1)	All sorts of metals, other than iron and steel, and manufactures thereof, not otherwise specified.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
71	Hardware, ironmongery and tools, all sorts not otherwise specified, including incandescent mantles but excluding machine tools and agricultural implements.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
71(1)	The following Hardware, ironmongery and tools, namely, agricultural implements not otherwise specified, buckets of tinned or galvanized iron, and pruning-knives.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
71(2)	Cutlery, all sorts not otherwise specified.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
71(3)	Metal furniture and cabinetware.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
71(4)	Printing type . .	Revenue	One anna and three pies per lb.	..	..	..
71(5)	The following printing materials, namely, leads, brass rules, wooden and metal quoins, shooting sticks and galleys and metal furniture.	Revenue	2½ per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
71(6)	Racks for the withering of tea leaf.	Revenue	2½ per cent *ad valorem*	..	..	..

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	
	SECTION XVI.					
	Machinery and Apparatus; Electrical Material.					
72	Machinery, namely, such of the following articles as are not otherwise specified:— (*a*) prime-movers, boilers, locomotive engines and tenders for the same, portable engines (including power-driven road rollers, fire engines and tractors), and other machines in which the prime-mover is not separable from the operative parts; (*b*) machines and sets of machines to be worked by electric, steam, water, fire or other power, not being manual or animal labour, or which before being brought into use require to be fixed with reference to other moving parts; (*c*) apparatus and appliances, not to be operated by manual or animal labour, which are designed for use in an industrial system as parts indispensable for its operation and have been given for that purpose some special shape or quality which would not be essential for their use for any other purpose; (*d*) control gear, self-acting or otherwise, and transmission-gear designed for use with any machinery above specified, including belting of all materials (other than cotton, hair and canvas ply) and driving chains, but excluding driving ropes not made of cotton;	Revenue	10 per cent *ad valorem*.	..	..	..

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	
	SECTION XVI—*contd.*					
	Machinery and Apparatus; Electrical Material—contd.					
72—*contd.*	Machinery, namely, such of the following articles as are not otherwise specified—*contd.* (*e*) bare hard-drawn electrolytic copper wires and cables and other electrical wires and cables, insulated or not, and poles, troughs, conduits and insulators designed as parts of a transmission system, and the fittings thereof. Note.—The term 'industrial system' used in sub-item (*c*) means an installation designed to be employed directly in the performance of any process or series of processes necessary for the manufacture, production or extraction of any commodity.	Revenue	10 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
72(1)	The following textile machinery and apparatus by whatever power operated, namely, healds, heald cords and heald knitting needles; reeds and shuttles; warp and weft preparation machinery and looms; bobbins and pirns; dobbies; Jacquard machines; Jacquard harness linen cards; Jacquard cards; punching plates for Jacquard cards; warping mills; multiple box sleys; solid border sleys; tape sleys; swivel sleys; tape looms; wool carding machines; wool spinning machines; hosiery machinery; coir mat shearing machines; coir fibre willowing machines; heald knitting machines; dobby cards; lattices and lags for dobbies; wooden winders, silk looms; silk throwing and	Revenue	10 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	
	SECTION XVI—*contd.*					
	Machinery and Apparatus; Electrical Material—contd.					
72(1) *contd.*	reeling machines; cotton yarn reeling machines; sizing machines; doubling machines; silk twisting machines; cone winding machines; piano card cutting machines; harness building frames; card lacing frames; drawing and denting hooks; sewing thread balls making machines; cumbli finishing machinery; hank boilers; cotton carding and spinning machines; mail eyes, lingoes, comber boards and comber board frames; take-up motions, temples and pickers; picking bands; picking sticks; printing machines; roller cloth; clearer cloth; sizing flannel; and roller skins.	Revenue	10 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
72(2)	Printing and Lithographic Material, namely, presses, lithographic plates, composing sticks, chases, imposing tables, lithographic stones, stereoblocks, wood blocks, half-tone blocks, electrotype blocks, process blocks and highly polished copper or zinc sheets specially prepared for making process blocks, roller moulds, roller frames and stocks, roller composition, lithographic nap rollers, standing screw and hot presses, perforating machines, gold blocking presses, galley presses, proof presses, arming presses, copper plate printing presses, rolling presses, ruling machines, ruling pen making machines, lead cutters, rule cutters, slug cutters, type casting machines, type setting and casting machines, paper in rolls with side perforations to be used after further perforation for type-casting, rule bending machines,	Revenue	10 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	
	SECTION XVI—*contd.*					
	Machinery and Apparatus; Electrical Material—contd.					
72(2) *contd.*	rule mitreing machines, bronzing machines, stereotyping apparatus, paper folding machines, and paging machines but excluding ink and paper.	Revenue	10 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
72(3)	Component parts of Machinery as defined in Items Nos. 72, 72(1) and 72(2), namely, such parts only as are essential for the working of the machine or apparatus and have been given for that purpose some special shape or quality which would not be essential for their use for any other purpose: Provided that articles which do not satisfy this condition shall also be deemed to be component parts of the machine to which they belong if they are essential to its operation and are imported with it in such quantities as may appear to the Collector of Customs to be reasonable.	Revenue	10 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
72(4)	Passenger Lifts and component parts and accessories thereof.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem*	..	..	..
72(5)	Domestic Refrigerators .	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	.
72(6)	Machinery and component parts thereof, meaning machines or parts of machines to be worked by manual or animal labour, not otherwise specified, and any machines (except such as are designed to be used exclusively in industrial processes) which require for their operation less than one-quarter of one brake-horse-power.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
72(7)	Water-lifts, sugar-mills, sugar centrifuges, sugar pug-mills, oil-presses, and parts thereof, when constructed so that they can be worked by manual or animal power and pans for boiling sugar-cane juice.	..	Free	..	.	..

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	
	SECTION XVI—*contd.*					
	Machinery and Apparatus; Electrical Material—contd.					
72(8)	The following Agricultural Implements, namely, winnowers, threshers, mowing and reaping machines, binding machines, elevators, seed and corn crushers, chaff-cutters, root-cutters, ensilage-cutters, horse and bullock gear, ploughs, cultivators, scarifiers, harrows, clod-crushers, seed-drills, hay-tedders, hay presses, potato-diggers, latex spouts, spraying machines, powder-blowers, white-ant exterminating machines, beet pullers, broadcast seeders, corn pickers, corn shellers, culti-packers, drag scrapers, stalk cutters, huskers and shredders, potato planters, lime sowers, manure spreaders, listers, soil graders, and rakes; also agricultural tractors, also component parts of these implements, machines or tractors, provided that they can be readily fitted into their proper places in the implements, machines or tractors for which they are imported, and that they cannot ordinarily be used for purposes unconnected with agriculture.	..	Free . . .	..	..	..
72(9)	The following Dairy and Poultry Farming Appliances, namely, cream separators, milking machines, milk sterilizing or pasteurizing plant, milk aerating and cooling apparatus, churns, butter dryers, butter workers, milk-bottle fillers and cappers, apparatus specially designed for testing milk and other dairy produce, and incubators; also component parts of these appliances, provided that they can be readily fitted into their proper places in the appliances for which they	..	Free . . .	..	..	..

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	
			SECTION XVI—*contd.*			
			Machinery and Apparatus; Electrical Material—contd.			
72(9)—*contd.*	are imported, and that they cannot ordinarily be used for other than dairy and poultry farming purposes.	..	Free . . .	..	..	..
73	Electrical Instruments, apparatus, and appliances, not otherwise specified, excluding telegraphic and telephonic.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
73(1)	The following Electrical Instruments, Apparatus and Appliances, namely:—	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
	Electrical Control Gear and Transmission Gear, namely. switches (excluding switch-boards), fuses and current-breaking devices of all sorts and descriptions, designed for use in circuits of less than ten amperes and at a pressure not exceeding 250 volts; and regulators for use with motors designed to consume less than 187 watts; bare or insulated copper wires and cables, any one core of which, not being one specially designed as a pilot core, has a sectional area of less than one-eightieth part of a square inch, and wires and cables of other metals of not more than equivalent conductivity; and line insulators, including also cleats, connectors, leading-in tubes and the like, of types and sizes such as are ordinarily used in connection with the transmission of power for other than industrial purposes, and the fittings thereof but excluding electrical earthenware and porcelain otherwise specified.					

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	
	SECTION XVI—*contd.*					
	Machinery and Apparatus; Electrical Material—contd.					
73(2)	The following Electrical Instruments, Apparatus and Appliances, namely, telegraphic and telephonic instruments, apparatus and appliances not otherwise specified, flash lights, carbons, condensors, and bell apparatus, and switchboards designed for use in circuits of less than ten amperes and at a pressure not exceeding 250 volts.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
73(3)	Telegraphic Instruments and Apparatus and parts thereof imported by, or under the orders of, a Railway Administration.	Revenue	15§ per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
73(4)	Wireless Reception Instruments and Apparatus and component parts thereof, including all electric valves, amplifiers and loud speakers which are not specially designed for purposes other than wireless reception or are not original parts of and imported along with instruments or apparatus so designed.	Preferential revenue.	50 per cent *ad valorem.*	40 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
73(5)	Electrical earthenware and porcelain, the following, namely:—					
	(*a*) Insulators, Shackle, Sinclair, Cordeaux or Pin-type, not otherwise specified—					
	(i) fitted . .	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem* or Re. 1-2 per dozen, whichever is higher.	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
	(ii) not fitted .	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem* or fourteen annas per dozen, whichever is higher.	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	.
	(*b*) Two-way cleats .	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem* or four annas per gross of pairs, whichever is higher.	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	
	SECTION XVI—*concld.*					
	Machinery and Apparatus; Electrical Material—concld.					
73(5)—*contd.*	Electrical earthenware and procelain, the following, namely—*contd.*					
	(c) Spacing insulators	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem* or two annas per gross, whichever is higher.	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
	(*d*) Ceiling roses—					
	(i) fitted . .	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem* or ten annas per dozen, whichever is higher.	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
	(ii) not fitted .	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem* or eight annas per dozen, whichever is higher.	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
	(*e*) Joint-box cut-outs—					
	(i) fitted . .	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem* or eight annas per dozen, whichever is higher.	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
	(ii) not fitted .	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem* or six annas per dozen, whichever is higher.	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
73(6)	Rubber-insulated Copper Wires and Cables. no core of which, other than one specially designed as a pilot core, has a sectional area of less than one-eightieth part of a square inch, whether made with any additional insulating or covering material or not.	Revenue	6½ per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	
	SECTION XVII.					
	Transport Material.					
74	Coal tubs, tipping wagons and the like conveyances designed for use on light rail track, if adapted to be worked by manual or animal labour and if made mainly of iron or steel; and component parts thereof made of iron or steel—					
	(*a*) of British manufacture.	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India; or 10 per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	
	SECTION XVII—*contd.*					
	Transport Material—contd.					
74—*contd.*	Coal tubs, tipping wagons and the like conveyances designed for use on light rail track if adapted to be worked by manual or animal labour and if made mainly of iron or steel; and component parts thereof made of iron or steel—*contd.*					
	(*b*) not of British manufacture.	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India *plus* Rs. 40 per ton; or 20 per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.
74(1)	Tramcars and component parts and accessories thereof.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem*.	..	..	..
74(2)	Railway materials for permanent-way and rolling-stock, namely, sleepers, other than iron and steel, and fastenings, therefor; bearing plates, chairs, interlocking apparatus, brake-gear, shunting skids, couplings and springs, signals, turn-tables, weigh-bridges, carriages, wagons, traversers, rail removers, scooters, trollies, trucks; also cranes, water-cranes and water-tanks when imported by or under the orders of a Railway Administration: Provided that for the purpose of this entry 'railway' means a line of railway subject to the provisions of the Indian Railways Act, 1890, and includes a railway constructed in a State in India and also such tramways as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, specifically include therein: Provided also that articles of machinery as defined in Item No. 72 or No. 72(3) shall not be deemed to be included hereunder.	Revenue	15⅝ per cent *ad valorem*.	..	..	..

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Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	
	SECTION XVII—*contd.*					
	***Transport Material*—contd.**					
74(3)	Component parts of Railway Materials, as defined in Item No. 74(2), namely, such parts only as are essential for the working of railways and have been given for that purpose some special shape or quality which would not be essential for their use for any other purpose: Provided that articles which do not satisfy this condition shall also be deemed to be component parts of the railway material to which they belong, if they are essential to its operation and are imported with it in such quantities as may appear to the Collector of Customs to be reasonable.	Revenue	15⅔ per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
75	Conveyances not otherwise specified and component parts and accessories thereof; also motor vans and motor lorries imported complete.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
75(1)	Motor cars including taxi cabs and articles (other than rubber tyres and tubes) adapted for use as parts and accessories thereof, provided that such articles as are ordinarily also used for other purposes than as parts and accessories of motor vehicles included in this item or in Items Nos. 75(2) and 75(3) shall be dutiable at the rate of duty specified for such articles.	Preferential revenue.	37½ per cent *ad valorem.*	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
75(2)	Motor cycles and motor scooters and articles (other than rubber tyres and tubes) adapted for use as parts and accessories thereof except such articles as are also adapted for use as parts and accessories of motor cars.	Revenue	37½ per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	
	SECTION XVII—*concld.*					
	***Transport Material*—concld.**					
75(3)	Motor omnibuses; chassis of motor omnibuses, motor vans and motor lorries; and parts of mechanically propelled vehicles and accessories not otherwise specified, excluding rubber tyres and tubes and such parts and accessories of motor vehicles included in this item as are also adapted for use as parts and accessories of motor cars.	Preferential revenue.	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	17½ per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
75(4)	Carriages and carts which are not mechanically propelled, not otherwise specified, and cycles (other than motor cycles) imported entire or in sections and parts and accessories thereof; excluding rubber tyres and tubes.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
76	Aeroplanes, aeroplane parts, aeroplane engines, aeroplane engine parts and rubber tyres and tubes used exclusively for aeroplanes.	Revenue	2½ per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
76(1)	Ships and other vessels for inland and harbour navigation, including steamers, launches, boats and barges imported entire or in sections: Provided that articles of machinery as defined in Item No. 72 or No. 72(3) shall, when separately imported, not be deemed to be included hereunder.	Revenue	15⅝ per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
76(2)	Light ships . . .	..	Free . . .	..	..	..
76(3)	Furniture tackle and apparel, not otherwise described, for steam-sailing, rowing and other vessels.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
	SECTION XVIII.					
	Scientific and precision instruments and apparatus; watch-makers' and clock-makers' wares; musical instruments.					
77	Instruments, apparatus and appliances other than electrical, all sorts not otherwise specified, including photographic, scientific, philosophical and surgical.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	
			SECTION XVIII—*contd.*			
			Scientific and precision instruments and apparatus ; watch-makers' and clock-makers' wares ; musical instruments—contd.			
77(1)	Instruments, apparatus and appliances, imported by a passenger as part of his personal baggage and in actual use by him in the exercise of his profession or calling.	..	Free . . .	..	..	..
77(2)	Optical Instruments, apparatus and appliances.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
78	Clocks and watches and parts thereof.	Revenue	50 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
79	Musical Instruments and parts thereof, all sorts not otherwise specified.	Preferential revenue.	50 per cent *ad valorem.*	40 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
79(1)	The following Musical Instruments, namely, complete organs and harmoniums and records for talking machines.	Revenue	50 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
			SECTION XIX.			
			Arms and Ammunition.			
80	Save where otherwise specified, all articles which are arms or parts of arms within the meaning of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (excluding springs used for air guns), all tools used for cleaning or putting together the same, all machines for making, loading, closing or capping cartridges for arms other than rifled arms and all other sorts of ammunition and military stores, and any articles which the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, declare to be ammunition or military stores for the purposes of this Act.	Revenue	50 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
80(1)	Subject to the exemptions specified in Item No. 80(3)—Firearms, including gas and air guns, gas and air rifles and gas and air pistols, not otherwise specified, but excluding parts and accessories thereof.	Preferential revenue.	Rs. 18-12 each *plus* 10 per cent *ad valorem*, or 50 per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.	Rs. 18-12 each or 40 per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.	..	..

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	
	SECTION XIX—*contd.*					
	Arms and Ammunition—contd.					
80(2)	Subject to the exemptions specified in Item No. 80(3)—					
	(*a*) Barrels, whether single or double, for firearms, including gas and air guns, gas and air rifles, and gas and air pistols, not otherwise specified.	Revenue	Rs. 18-12 each } or 37½ per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher, *plus* 12½ per cent *ad valorem*.	..	..	..
	(*b*) Main springs and magazine springs for firearms, including gas guns, gas rifles and gas pistols.	Revenue	Rs. 6-4 each	..	..	..
	(*c*) Gun stocks and breech blocks.	Revenue	Rs. 3-12 each	..	..	..
	(*d*) Revolver cylinders, for each cartridge they will carry.	Revenue	Rs. 2-8 each	..	..	..
	(*e*) Actions (including skeleton and waster), breech bolts and their heads, cocking pieces, and locks for muzzle loading arms.	Revenue	Re. 1-4 each	..	..	..
	(*f*) Machines for making, loading, or closing catridges for rifled arms.	Revenue	50 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
	(*g*) Machines for capping cartridges for rifled arms.	Revenue	50 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
80(3)	The following Arms, Ammunitions and Military Stores :—	..	Free . . .	..	..	..
	(*a*) Arms forming part of the regular equipment of a commissioned or gazetted officer in His Majesty's Service entitled to wear diplomatic, military, naval, Royal Air Force or police uniform.					
	(*b*) A revolver and an automatic pistol and ammunition for such revolver and pistol up to a					

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	
	SECTION XIX—*contd.*					
	Arms and Ammunition—contd.					
80(3)—*contd.*	The following Arms, Ammunitions and Military Stores—*contd.*	..	Free	..	..	..
	maximum of 100 rounds per revolver or pistol, (i) when accompanying a commissioned officer of His Majesty's regular forces, or of the Indian Auxiliary Force or the Indian Territorial Force or a gazetted police officer, or (ii) certified by the commandant of the corps to which such officer belongs, or, in the case of an officer not attached to any corps, by the officer commanding the station or district in which such officer is serving or, in the case of a police officer, by an Inspector General or Commissioner of Police, to be imported by the officer for the purpose of his equipment.					
	(*c*) Swords for presentation as army or volunteer prizes.					
	(*d*) Arms, ammunition and military stores imported with the sanction of the Government of India for the use of any portion of the military forces of a State in India being a unit notified in pursuance of the First Schedule to the Indian Extradition Act, 1903.					
	(*e*) Morris tubes and patent ammunition imported by officers command-					

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	
	SECTION XIX—*concld.*					
	Arms and Ammunition—concld.					
80(3) *concld.*	The following Arms, Ammunitions and Military Stores—*concld.*	..	Free . . .	..	..	..
	ing British and Indian regiments or volunteer corps for the instruction of their men.					
80(4)	Ornamental Arms of an obsolete pattern possessing only an antiquarian value; masonic and theatrical and fancy dress swords, provided they are virtually useless for offensive or defensive purposes; and *dahs* intended exclusively for domestic, agricultural and industrial purposes.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
81	Cartridge cases, filled and empty.	Preferential revenue.	50 per cent *ad valorem.*	40 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
	SECTION XX.					
	Miscellaneous Goods and Products not elsewhere included.					
82	Coral, prepared . .	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
82(1)	Ivory, manufactured, not otherwise specified.	Revenue	50 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
82(2)	Bangles and beads, not otherwise specified.	Revenue	50 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
83	Brushes, all sorts . .	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
84	Toys, games, playing cards and requisites for games and sports, bird shot, toy cannons, air guns and air pistols for the time being excluded in any part of British India from the operation of all the prohibitions and directions contained in the Indian Arms Act, 1878, and bows and arrows.	Preferential revenue.	50 per cent *ad valorem.*	40 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
85	Buttons, metal . . .	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	
	SECTION XX—*contd.*					
	Miscellaneous Goods and Products not elsewhere included—contd.					
85(1)	Smokers' requisites excluding tobacco and matches. Provided that mechanical lighters as defined in the Mechanical Lighters (Excise Duty) Act, 1934, shall be liable in addition to a duty equal to the amount of the excise duty imposed by that Act, on mechanical lighters manufactured in British India.	Preferential revenue.	50 per cent *ad valorem.*	40 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	
	SECTION XXI.					
	Works of Art and Articles for Collections.					
86	Prints, Engravings and Pictures (including photographs and picture post cards), not otherwise specified.	Revenue	50 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
86(1)	Art, works of, not otherwise specified.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
86(2)	Art, the following works of:—(1) statuary and pictures intended to be put up for the public benefit in a public place, and (2) memorials of a public character intended to be put up in a public place, including the materials used, or to be used in their construction, whether worked or not.	..	Free . . .	..	..	..
86(3)	Specimens, Models and Wall Diagrams illustrative of natural science, and medals and antique coins.	..	Free . . .	..	..	..
86(4)	Postage Stamps, whether used or unused.	..	Free . .	..	..	..
	SECTION XXII.					
	Articles not otherwise specified.					
87	All other articles not otherwise specified, including articles imported by post.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..

No. 54.—THE SECOND SCHEDULE.—EXPORT TARIFF.

Item No.	Names of articles.	Per	Rate of duty.
	Jute, other than Bimlipatam Jute.		Rs. A.
1	Raw Jute—		
	(1) Cuttings	Bale of 400 lbs. .	1 4
	(2) All other descriptions	Bale of 400 lbs. .	4 8
2	Jute Manufactures, when not in actual use as coverings, receptacles or bindings, for other goods—		
	(1) Sacking (cloth bags, twist, yarn, rope and twine)	Ton of 2,240 lbs. .	20 0
	(2) Hessians and all other descriptions of jute manufactures not otherwise specified.	Ton of 2,240 lbs. .	32 0
	Rice.		
4	Rice, husked or unhusked, including rice flour but excluding rice, bran and rice dust, which are free.	Indian maund of 82⅔ lbs. avoirdupois weight.	Two annas and three pies.

Rates of Excise duty on Certain Articles as on the 1st April 1935.

			Rs. A. P.
1	Salt	Indian Maund of 82⅔ lbs. avoirdupois weight.	1 9 0(I)
2	Silver Bullion	Ounce . . .	0 2 0(II)
3	Motor Spirit	Imperial gallon .	0 10 0(I)
4	Kerosene	Imperial gallon .	0 2 9½(I)
5	Sugar (III)—		
	(i) Khandsari	Hundredweight .	0 10 0
	(ii) All other Sugar except palmyra sugar . .	Hundredweight .	1 5 0
	(iii) Palmyra sugar	....	Such rate as may be fixed in this behalf by the Governor-General in Council after such enquiry as he may think fit.
6	(*a*) Matches in boxes or booklets containing on an average not more than eighty(IV)—		
	(i) if the average number is forty or less . .	Gross of boxes or booklets.	1 0 0
	(ii) if the average number is more than forty but not more than sixty.	Gross of boxes or booklets.	1 8 0
	(iii) if the average number is more than sixty .	Gross of boxes or booklets.	2 0 0
	(*b*) All other matches	Every 1,440 matches or fraction thereof .	0 4 0(V)
7	Steel ingots	Ton . . .	4 0 0(VI)
8	Mechanical Lighter	Lighter . .	1 8 0(VII)

(I) Includes a surcharge of 25 per cent, *vide* Section 5 of the Indian Finance (Supplementary and Extending) Act, 1931.
(II) *Vide* Section 6 of the Indian Finance Act, 1935.
(III) In accordance with Sugar (Excise Duty) Act, 1934.
(IV) In accordance with Matches (Excise Duty) Act, 1934.
(V) In accordance with Section 24 of the Matches (Excise Duty) Order, 1934,
(VI) In accordance with Section 4 of the Iron and Steel Duties Act, 1934.
(VII) In accordance with Section 3 of the Mechanical Lighters (Excise Duty) Act, 1934.

No. 55.—Share of each province in the total entries and clearances of vessels

(In thousands of tons)

	Pre-war Average			War Average			Post-war Average			1933-34			1934-35		
	No.	Tons (1,000)	Percentage share in the total tonnage	No.	Tons (1,000)	Percentage share in the total tonnage	No.	Tons (1,000)	Percentage share in the total tonnage	No.	Tons (1,000)	Percentage share in the total tonnage	No.	Tons (1,000)	Percentage share in the total tonnage
			Per cent.			Per cent.			Per cent.			Per cent.			Per cent.
Bengal	1,387	3,979	24·6	1,041	2,951	25·3	1,142	3,670	24·1	678	2,485	14·9	649	2,337	13·3
Bombay	1,651	3,797	23·4	1,609	2,910	25·0	1,736	4,472	29·3	1,350	6,099	36·6	1,287	5,961	33·8
Sind	1,127	1,944	12·0	2,022	1,621	13·9	1,281	1,795	11·8	1,049	1,497	9·0	1,146	1,533	8·7
Madras	3,342	3,961	24·4	3,705	2,226	19·0	2,646	2,927	19·2	2,455	3,761	22·7	3,100	4,906	27·9
Burma	1,054	2,513	15·5	1,211	1,964	16·8	1,176	2,383	15·6	1,087	2,794	16·8	1,078	2,879	16·3
Bihar and Orissa	6	22	·1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	8,567	16,216	100	9,589	11,674	100	7,981	15,247	100	6,619	16,636	100	7,260	17,616	100

No. 56.—Number and tonnage of vessels engaged in the foreign sea-borne trade which entered and cleared at ports in British India

(In thousands of tons)

Nationality of vessels	Pre-war Average		War Average		Post-war Average		1933-34		1934-35		Percentage share of each nationality in the total tonnage in 1934-35
	No.	Tons (1,000)	No.	Tons (1,000)	No.	Tons (1,000)	No.	Tons (1,000)	No.	Tons (1,000)	
ENTERED											
British	2,478	6,140	2,272	4,249	2,211	5,644	1,816	5,531	1,880	5,740	64·5
British Indian	312	171	320	112	317	152	165	41	137	30	·3
Foreign—											
Japanese	65	196	202	462	175	504	155	566	183	687	7·7
Dutch	47	114	86	206	77	241	71	243	72	232	2·6
Norwegian	55	77	97	129	46	87	106	273	143	341	3·8
Italian	46	128	57	153	64	214	144	734	143	720	8·1
Chinese	..	..	26	27	7	15	1	1	2	4	·1
Greek	5	11	21	43	6	18	16	49	22	62	·7
Swedish	4	10	21	48	21	60	22	74	24	75	·9
French	27	83	14	34	13	37	31	176	27	154	1·7
Spanish	..	..	6	17	1	3	..	..	..	..	..
Russian	16	28	18	26	2	5	..	..	..	..	..
American	*	*	11	26	82	258	51	247	59	295	3·3
German	249	740	17	56	41	149	102	454	96	445	5·0
Austro-Hungarian	115	338	7	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other nationalities	7	13	9	19	16	33	15	38	27	54	·6
Total Foreign	636	1,738	592	1,269	551	1,624	714	2,855	798	3,069	34·5
Native Craft	890	67	1,476	119	849	84	622	44	805	60	·7
TOTAL ENTERED	4,316	8,116	4,660	5,749	3,928	7,504	3,317	8,471	3,620	8,899	100

* Only one American vessel with a tonnage of 1,723 entered in the year 1912-13.

No. 56.—Number and tonnage of vessels engaged in the foreign sea-borne trade which entered and cleared at ports in British India—*contd.*

(In thousands of tons)

Nationality of vessels	Pre-war Average		War Average		Post-War Average		1933-34		1934-35		Percentage share of each nationality in the total tonnage in 1934-35
	No.	Tons (1,000)	No.	Tons (1,000)	No.	Tons (1,000)	No.	Tons (1,000)	No.	Tons (1,000)	
CLEARED											
British	2,456	6,182	2,309	4,432	2,286	5,963	1,745	5,291	1,851	5,642	64·7
British Indian	322	183	298	70	360	130	177	34	147	49	·6
Foreign—											
Japanese	65	193	208	479	176	497	152	561	174	666	7·6
Dutch	46	112	87	207	65	191	74	241	77	243	2·8
Norwegian	54	77	95	128	45	78	98	246	140	332	3·8
Italian	36	98	51	135	65	218	144	725	157	756	8·7
Chinese	..	..	25	27	8	17	2	5	1	2	..
Greek	5	12	24	49	14	49	18	57	22	62	·7
Swedish	4	10	16	43	17	51	21	70	18	57	·7
French	28	87	14	36	14	39	25	134	11	56	·7
Spanish	..	..	7	17	2	4	..	..	..	..	..
Russian	16	28	20	28	3	7	..	..	..	..	..
American	*	*	10	23	86	274	50	259	50	262	3·0
German	234	688	17	55	28	101	100	444	105	482	5·5
Austro-Hungarian	119	351	9	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other nationalities	8	16	9	21	16	36	18	48	25	45	·5
Total Foreign	615	1,672	594	1,277	539	1,562	702	2,790	780	2,963	34·0
Native Craft	858	63	1,728	146	868	88	678	51	862	63	·7
TOTAL CLEARED	4,251	8,100	4,929	5,925	4,053	7,743	3,302	8,166	3,640	8,717	100
GRAND TOTAL	8,567	16,216	9,589	11,674	7,981	15,247	6,619	16,637	7,280	17,616	..

* Only one American vessel with a tonnage of 1,723 cleared in the year 1912-13.

No. 57.—Quantity and value of the principal articles of Imports into the Kathiawar ports arranged in the order of their importance

	Quantity			Value (in thousands of Rupees)		
	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35
Cotton, raw . . . . . Tons	14,750	15,446	13,587	1,43,25	1,14,25	1,14,22
,, manufactures—						
Piecegoods, grey . . . Yds. (000)	1,959	1,747	7,093	2,75	2,24	7,81
,, white . . . ,,	1,705	3,210	16,210	3,29	6,40	30,38
,, coloured . . . ,,	2,549	4,222	10,303	6,13	8,80	19,83
Twist and yarn . . . lb. ,,	20	16	15	21	14	13
Hosiery . . . . . Value	—	—	—	26	9	19
Fents . . . . . Yds. (000)	43	91	1,772	11	23	2,29
Thread, sewing . . . . lb. ,,	13	28	17	41	65	55
Other sorts . . . . Value	—	—	—	62	54	1,55
TOTAL . ,,	—	—	—	1,57,03	1,33,34	1,76,95
Sugar—						
Sugar 23 D. S. and above . . . Tons	57,727	67,726	91,210	69,80	69,17	81,40
,, below 23 D. S. but not below 16 D. S. (including beet) . . . ,,	5,844	5,053	6,988	6,36	5,27	4,83
,, 15 D. S. and below . . . ,,	217	616	12,765*	35	67	10,35*
Molasses . . . . . ,,	5	..	..	2	..	..
TOTAL . ,,	63,793	73,395	1,10,963	76,53	75,11	96,58
Metals and ores—						
Iron and steel—						
Sheets and plates—						
Galvanised . . . . . Tons	13,047	13,550	14,644	19,56	27,07	26,65
Tinned . . . . . ,,	126	223	360	41	59	1,00
Not galvanised or tinned . . . ,,	2,214	2,600	3,167	2,34	3,12	4,15
Bars (steel) . . . . . ,,	13,287	15,268	17,604	8,57	11,89	14,97
Bars and channel (iron) . . . . ,,	836	144	344	49	11	28
Beams, channels, pillars, girders and bridge-work. ,,	4,944	3,775	5,684	3,11	3,10	4,55
Pipes and fittings, cast . . . . ,,	106	31	128	22	19	43
Tubes, pipes and fittings, wrought . . ,,	1,092	1,499	1,535	2,56	3,14	3,11
Hoops and strips . . . . . ,,	3,173	6,707	7,524	2,80	6,77	8,07
Angle and spring . . . . . ,,	2,265	2,316	3,350	1,66	1,87	2,89
Nails, rivets and washers . . . . ,,	872	1,044	1,129	2,33	2,32	2,33
Screws . . . . . ,,	97	98	102	53	32	51
Steel (cast) . . . . . ,,	586	209	146	48	23	25
Other sorts . . . . . ,,	1,424	2,117	2,007	2,61	3,52	3,21
TOTAL . ,,	44,069	49,581	57,724	47,67	64,24	72,40

* Subject to revision.

No. 57—*continued*

	Quantity			Value (in thousands of Rupees)		
	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35
Metals and Ores—*contd.*						
Tin . . . . . Cwt.	48	307	1,876	4	9	48
Brass . . . . . ,,	26,879	34,892	36,143	7,94	9,37	9,30
Copper, wrought . . . . . ,,	16,332	11,948	14,017	6,09	3,64	4,05
Zinc . . . . . ,,	105	4,558	4,085	2	47	46
Aluminium . . . . . ,,	340	56	39	24	7	4
German silver . . . . . ,,	..	268	505	..	18	33
Others . . . . . Tons	281	5	4	1,08	4	3
TOTAL OF METALS AND ORES . ,,	46,535	52,162	60,561	63,08	78,10	87,04
Machinery and millwork—						
Textiles, Cotton	—	—	—	7,14	10,85	3,88
,, Other sorts	—	—	—	2,06	5	21
Prime-movers	—	—	—	4,34	8,31	6,33
Electrical	—	—	—	5,88	1,22	1,20
Sewing and knitting machines and parts . .	—	—	—	13	21	26
Boilers	—	—	—	16	9	22
Rice and flour mill machinery	—	—	—	3	1	22
Sugar	—	—	—	..	96	1
Other kinds	—	—	—	1,38	2,91	4,15
TOTAL .	—	—	—	21,12	24,61	16,48
Chemicals—						
Soda compounds . . . . . Cwt.	63,525	100,958	98,307	4,94	7,48	7,75
Other sorts	—	—	—	7,93	7,87	8,28
TOTAL .	—	—	—	12,87	15,35	16,03
Oils—						
Mineral, kerosene . . . . Gals. (000)	238	1,246	1,835	66	6,85	7,57
,, other kinds . . . . ,,	13	551	627	16	2,34	2,94
Animal . . . . . Cwt.	539	257	860	9	3	10
Vegetable . . . . . Gals. (000)	73	130	163	1,56	2,00	2,37
Essential . . . . . lb. ,,	8	8	31	20	17	24
TOTAL . Value	—	—	—	2,67	11,39	13,22

No. 57—*continued*

	Quantity			Value (in thousands of Rupees)		
	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35
Paper and pasteboard . . . . Cwt. (000)	100	103	177	6,87	6,58	10,77
Vehicles—						
Carriages and wagons and parts for railways .	—	—	—	2,28	1,98	3,23
Cycles and parts of cycles	—	—	—	73	1,23	1,16
Mechanically propelled vehicles—						
Motor cars . . . . . No.	159	180	241	3,31	3,54	4,73
Motor cycles . . . . . ,,	3	16	9	3	2	6
Motor omnibuses, etc. . . . . ,,	22	32	76	88	44	1,11
Parts and accessories	—	—	—	19	46	36
Ships and parts	—	—	—	1,40	13	..
Other kinds of vehicles	—	—	—	7	4	6
TOTAL .	—	—	—	8,89	7,84	10,71
Fruits and Vegetables—						
Dried, salted, or preserved—						
Dates . . . . . Tons	12,600	7,010	12,827	12,35	5,32	9,61
Others . . . . . ,,	25	63	141	6	13	22
Fresh fruits and vegetables	—	—	—	21	19	42
TOTAL .	—	—	—	12,62	5,64	10,25
Silk, manufactures—						
Piecegoods . . . . Yds. (000)	39	236	1,692	51	1,42	8,23
Mixed goods . . . . ,,	29	88	473	20	39	1,06
Other sorts . . . . lb. ,,	..	..	6	..	..	9
TOTAL .	—	—	—	71	1,81	9,43
Hardware—						
Implements and tools	—	—	—	25	48	55
Lamps and parts	—	—	—	2,69	2,93	3,50
Builders' hardware	—	—	—	95	1,81	1,40
Enamelled ironware	—	—	—	2	5	23
Domestic hardware	—	—	—	57	46	59
Other sorts	—	—	—	1,16	86	1,26
TOTAL .	—	—	—	5,64	6,59	7,53

No. 57—*continued*

		Quantity			Value (in thousands of Rupees)		
		1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35
Starch, Dextrine and Farina	Cwt. (000)	64	72	87	4,60	5,23	6,72
Instruments, apparatus and appliances—							
Electrical		—	—	—	2,92	5,04	3,72
Musical		—	—	—	1,39	66	80
Scientific and philosophical		—	—	—	6	10	20
Other kinds		—	—	—	87	81	1,32
	TOTAL	—	—	—	5,24	6,61	6,04
Glass and glassware—							
Bangles		—	—	—	3	5	8
Bottles and phials	Gross	1,924	2,765	2,261	38	45	45
Beads and false pearls	Cwt.	396	826	1,273	22	41	51
Sheets and plates		—	—	—	2,07	1,93	2,86
Funnels, globes, etc.		—	—	—	12	15	24
Other glassware		—	—	—	18	23	49
	TOTAL	—	—	—	3,00	3,22	4,13
Paints and painters' materials—							
Paints and colours	Cwt.	9,237	11,404	13,190	2,06	2,40	2,90
Painters' materials		—	—	—	50	59	76
	TOTAL	—	—	—	2,56	2,99	3,66
Building and Engineering materials—							
Cement	Tons	7,362	3,940	6,598	1,33	1,05	1,65
Bricks and tiles		—	—	—	47	62	72
Others		—	—	—	88	74	93
	TOTAL	—	—	—	2,68	2,41	3,30
Jewellery also plate of gold and silver		—	—	—	4	88	2,92
Grain, pulse and flour	Tons	808	2,051	4,158	40	1,15	2,39
Soap	Cwt. (000)	17	16	12	2,77	2,61	1,75
Rubber, raw and manufactured		—	—	—	1,67	1,35	1,72
Earthenware and porcelain		—	—	—	62	46	1,17

No. 57—*continued*

		Quantity			Value (in thousands of Rupees)		
		1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35
Dyes—							
Aniline	lb. (000)	77	55	41	35	25	19
Alizarine	,,	131	80	84	1,97	95	93
Others	,,	3	21	40	6	16	42
TOTAL	,,	211	156	165	2,38	1,36	1,54
Wool manufactures—							
Piecegoods	Yds. (000)	3	17	226	6	15	95
Shawls	No.	544	1,498	8,709	2	5	31
Other sorts		—	—	—	10	5	25
TOTAL		—	—	—	18	25	1,51
Stationery		—	—	—	1,12	79	1,06
Wood and Timber—							
Manufactures of wood		—	—	—	23	16	21
Others		—	—	—	40	1,15	84
TOTAL		—	—	—	63	1,31	1,05
Coal and coke	Tons	49	5,783	7,000	2	80	91
Apparel—							
Gold and silver thread		—	—	—	1,02	68	65
Other kinds		—	—	—	48	17	18
TOTAL		—	—	—	1,50	85	83
Tobacco—							
Cigarettes	lb. (000)	45	30	232	38	28	69
Others	,,	..	..	..	..	..	1
TOTAL	,,	45	30	232	38	28	70
Drugs and Medicines—							
Proprietary and patent medicines		—	—	—	4	7	26
Other sorts		—	—	—	63	31	55
TOTAL		—	—	—	67	38	81

No. 57—*concluded*

	Quantity			Value (in thousands of Rupees)		
	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35
Furniture and cabinetware	—	—	—	58	41	61
Liquors—						
Spirit (Gals. (000))	15	3	15	29	33	31
Ale, beer and porter (Gals. (000))	13	4	8	12	9	16
Wines (Gals. (000))	..	..	1	..	4	12
TOTAL (Gals. (000))	28	7	24	41	46	59
Spices—						
Betelnuts (Cwt.)	380	883	1,996	4	8	16
Cloves (Cwt.)	177	85	97	7	4	4
Others (Cwt.)	911	1,705	1,946	20	22	31
TOTAL (Cwt.)	1,468	2,673	4,039	31	34	51
Provisions and oilman's stores—						
Canned and bottled provisions (Cwt.)	521	14	284	15	1	4
Biscuits and cakes (Cwt.)	38	123	264	5	11	23
Confectionery (Cwt.)	33	74	78	3	7	3
Other sorts (Cwt.)	—	—	—	13	17	20
TOTAL (Cwt.)	—	—	—	36	36	50
Matches (Gross (000))	29	65	93	25	43	47
Toys and requisites for games	—	—	—	13	26	31
Clocks and watches and parts	—	—	—	..	9	24
Arms, ammunition and military stores	—	—	—	2	1	29
Cutlery	—	—	—	18	40	28
Tea (lb. (000))	45	8	..	20	2	..
Bobbins	—	—	—	67	58	21
Polishes	—	—	—	5	14	17
Umbrellas and fittings	—	—	—	..	14	17
Gums and resins (Cwt.)	2,847	985	989	19	18	20
Toilet requisites	—	—	—	8	14	17
Belting for machinery	—	—	—	12	18	14
Boots and shoes (pairs (000))	8	38	53	4	17	24
All other articles	—	—	—	11,49	14,20	16,81
TOTAL VALUE OF IMPORTS	—	—	—	4,13,57	4,17,80	5,19,11
Treasure—						
Silver, bullion and coin (Oz. (000))	(a)	(a)	3,357	(a)	(a)	41,61

(a) Figures not available.

No. 58.—Quantity and value of the principal articles of Exports from the Kathiawar ports arranged in the order of their importance.

		Quantity			Value (in thousands of Rupees)		
		1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35
Cotton—							
Raw	Tons	6,301	25,133	10,231	34,29	1,71,33	57,80
Waste	Cwt.	..	550	32,191	..	5	2,99
Twist and yarn	lb. (000)	..	42	..	..	10	..
Other sorts		—	—	—	1	2	..
Total		—	—	—	34,30	1,71,50	60,79
Seeds—							
Essential	Tons	4	20	141	2	2	15
Non-essential—							
Mustard	,,	35	114	62	6	17	9
Groundnut	,,	9,816	29,991	36,639	13,02	31,59	38,59
Rapeseed	,,	497	1,358	133	58	1,52	15
Sesamum (til or jinjili)	,,	53	16	..	9	2	..
Castor	,,	5,180	5,930	5,280	6,42	5,54	4,35
Total	,,	15,585	37,429	42,255	20,19	38,86	43,33
Wool, raw	lb. (000)	1,837	3,074	3,282	6,51	13,80	15,35
Oilcakes	Tons	18,024	28,587	42,863	12,14	15,13	22,61
Provisions and oilman's stores—							
Ghi	Cwt.	5,932	5,280	6,290	4,21	3,41	4,44
Leather—							
Goat skins	Tons	2	37	23	3	99	64
Sheep skins	,,	2	31	13	2	92	41
Other kinds		—	—	—	..	17	9
Total		—	—	—	5	2,08	1,14
Fruits and Vegetables—							
Fresh		—	—	—	28	15	19
Oils—							
Vegetable—							
Groundnut	Gals. (000)	17	19	17	19	15	17
Others		—	—	—	1	..	..
Total		—	—	—	20	15	17

No. 58—*continued*

	Quantity			Value (in thousands of Rupees)		
	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35
Grain, pulse and flour—						
Rice (not in the husk) . . . . Tons	52	47	80	7	6	9
Jowar and bajra . . . . . ,,	987	54	..	97	3	..
Other sorts . . . . . ,,	42	15	53	6	3	5
Total ,,	1,081	116	133	1,10	12	14
Wood and timber . . . . ,,	—	—	—	11	4	8
Spices . . . . . Cwt.	702	292	545	7	2	7
Hides and skins, raw . . . . . Tons	89	1	43	1,25	3	5
Tea . . . . . lb. (000)	..	64	12	..	21	4
All other articles	—	—	—	50	99	85
TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS	—	—	—	80,91	2,46,49	1,49,25

No. 59.—Rail-borne trade at Stations adjacent to Land Frontier routes of India proper

Registration Stations

For compilation purposes the registration stations have been divided into three groups.

Group (*a*) comprises the rail route which bifurcates into the Nushki-Duzdap extension and the trade towards Kandahar. This group will include trade with Iran and Western and Southern Afghanistan. The following stations are included in it:—

1. Zahidan (formerly Duzdap).*
2. Mirjawa.*
3. Nok-kundi.
4. Dalbandin.
5. Padag Road.*
6. Ahmedwal.
7. Nushki.
8. Quetta.
9. Bostan.
10. Yaru.
11. Gulistan.
12. Killa Abdulla.
13. Chaman.

Group (*b*) comprises the trade through the North-West Frontier Province and the Punjab with Northern and Eastern Afghanistan, with Kashmir, and through them with Central Asia and Turkistan. The following stations are included in this group:—

1. Ghazighat.
2. Bhakkar.
3. Darya Khan.
4. Pezu.
5. Tank.
6. Manzai (formerly Girni Road).
7. Lakimarwat.
8. Bannu.
9. Thal.
10. Kohat Cantonment.
11. Pabbi.
12. Peshawar Cantonment.
13. Peshawar City.
14. Khairabad.
15. Nowshera.
16. Mardan.
17. Takhtibhai.
18. Durgai.
19. Havelian.
20. Rawalpindi.
21. Jammu (Tawi).
22. Pathankote.
23. Hoshiarpur.
24. Haripur Hazara.
25. Sarna.
26. Suchetgarh.
27. Ranbirsinghpura.
28. Miran Sahib.
29. Jammu Cantonment.
30. Parachinar.

Group (*c*) comprises the trade through the United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Bengal and Assam, with Tibet, Nepal, Sikkim and Bhutan. The following stations are included in this group:—

1. Ramnagar.
2. Haldwani.
3. Tanakpur.
4. Katarnian Ghat.
5. Naipalganj Road.
6. Uska Bazar.
7. Bridgmanganj.
8. Raxaul.
9. Bairagnia.
10. Janakpur Road.
11. Jaynagar.
12. Bhaptiahi.
13. Nautanwa.
14. Jogbani.
15. Naksalbari.
16. Galgalia.
17. Ghum.
18. Gielle Khola (formerly Kalimpong Road).
19. Kalimpong.
20. Nagrakata.
21. Carron.
22. Banarhat.
23. Saikhowaghat.

* Temporarily closed.

[All quantities in maunds, except treasure]

IMPORTS

Articles	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	Articles	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35
Grain and Pulse—				Grain and Pulse—*contd.*			
Wheat—				Rice, husked—			
Group (*a*) .	23,809	26,248	6,710	Group (*a*) .	486	953	560
„ (*b*) .	211,378	138,839	99,178	„ (*b*) .	14,348	8,664	21,888
„ (*c*) .	128,599	173,223	70,465	„ (*c*) .	1,765,483	1,148,682	1,417,932
Total .	363,786	338,310	176,353	Total .	1,780,317	1,158,299	1,440,380
Gram and pulse—				Rice, unhusked—			
Group (*a*) .	2,061	1,290	1,325	Group (*a*) .	357	86	21
„ (*b*) .	343,388	341,968	76,489	„ (*b*) .	14,954	5,197	13,002
„ (*c*)	76,331	275,574	84,108	„ (*c*) .	651,686	522,964	534,344
Total .	421,780	618,832	161,922	Total .	666,997	528,247	547,367

No. 59.—Rail-borne trade at Stations adjacent to Land Frontier routes of India proper—*contd.*

[All quantities in maunds, except treasure]

IMPORTS—*contd.*

Articles	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35
Grain and Pulse—*concld.*			
Others—			
Group (*a*)	20,553	28,322	16,075
„ (*b*)	491,570	202,868	149,347
„ (*c*)	217,008	148,204	132,391
Total	729,131	379,394	297,813
Hides and Skins—			
Hides of Cattle—			
Group (*a*)	1,618	1,297	2,306
„ (*b*)	49,098	60,362	63,016
„ (*c*)	15,998	24,093	25,054
Total	66,714	85,757	90,376
Skins of sheep and goats—			
Group (*a*)	5,176	7,350	10,696
„ (*b*)	22,978	29,272	30,889
„ (*c*)	2,028	2,247	2,095
Total	30,182	38,869	43,680
Ghi—			
Group (*a*)	2,347	5,094	3,360
„ (*b*)	3,481	2,480	2,690
„ (*c*)	46,782	48,780	54,498
Total	59,610	56,354	60,548
Tobacco—			
Group (*a*)	3,894	3,591	6,467
„ (*b*)	86,717	41,453	24,615
„ (*c*)	45,963	47,662	39,319
Total	136,574	92,706	70,401

Articles	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35
Wool, raw—			
Group (*a*)	26,607	55,449	56,594
„ (*b*)	20,184	45,855	24,868
„ (*c*)	23,728	73,594	70,040
Total	70,519	174,398	151,502
*Carpets and rugs—			
Group (*a*)	12,691	10,372	7,215
„ (*b*)	6,880	3,992	3,910
Total	19,571	14,364	11,125
**Borax—			
Group (*b*)	..	..	..
„ (*c*)	6,685	9,217	8,614
Total	6,685	9,217	8,614
†Charas	2,309	1,958	1,930
‡Jute, raw	207,971	270,652	349,805
Oil seeds—			
‡ Linseed	446,444	429,086	263,524
‡ Mustard and rape seed	356,063	286,356	342,992
Treasure—			
Gold (in ounces)—			
Group (*a*)	..	..	..
„ (*b*)	35,920	66,013	77,856
„ (*c*)	..	..	..
Total	35,920	66,013	77,856
Silver (in ounces)—			
Group (*a*)	588,372	5,753,374	6,945,600
„ (*b*)	6,066,718	3,746,855	2,766,806
„ (*c*)	192,010	295,648	..
Total	6,847,100	9,795,877	9,712,406

* Carpets and rugs are imported in appreciable quantities into groups (*a*) and (*b*) only and are not registered at other stations.

** Borax is imported in appreciable quantities only from Tibet and is registered only at stations in groups (*b*) and (*c*).

† Charas is imported mainly from Central Asia and Turkistan and is registered only at stations in group (*b*).

‡ These commodities are imported in appreciable quantities only into group (*c*) and are registered only at those stations.

No. 59.—Rail-borne trade at Stations adjacent to Land Frontier routes of India proper—*concld.*

[All quantities in maunds, except treasure]

EXPORTS

Articles	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35
Cotton—			
Twist and yarn—			
Group (*a*)	12,659	6,810	2,582
„ (*b*)	20,413	22,149	19,745
„ (*c*)	40,692	37,749	35,469
Total	73,764	66,208	57,796
Piecegoods, foreign—			
Group (*a*)	67,778	63,873	51,221
„ (*b*)	81,431	93,420	94,697
„ (*c*)	50,717	53,739	71,859
Total	199,926	211,032	217,777
Piecegoods, Indian—			
Group (*a*)	39,476	36,764	21,071
„ (*b*)	146,749	136,666	114,610
„ (*c*)	108,870	113,912	113,471
Total	295,095	287,342	249,152
Dyes and Dyeing materials—			
Indigo (Natural)—			
Group (*a*)	1,488	2,954	2,573
„ (*b*)	261	3,681	1,062
„ (*c*)	2	21	57
Total	1,701	6,656	3,692
Others—			
Group (*a*)	888	1,035	1,237
„ (*b*)	29,718	7,008	6,073
„ (*c*)	1,598	4,922	2,731
Total	32,204	12,965	10,041
Grain and pulse—			
Wheat—			
Group (*a*)	120,694	113,265	182,172
„ (*b*)	627,596	962,370	663,366
„ (*c*)	87,195	40,516	74,141
Total	835,485	1,116,151	919,679
Rice, husked—			
Group (*a*)	42,650	46,676	45,446
„ (*b*)	220,001	212,509	168,168
„ (*c*)	400,173	437,881	503,721
Total	662,824	697,066	717,335
Others—			
Group (*a*)	172,326	211,134	242,020
„ (*b*)	1,008,531	819,302	728,235
„ (*c*)	399,478	343,250	456,249
Total	1,580,335	1,403,686	1,426,504
Iron and Steel—			
Unwrought—			
Group (*a*)	5	132	..
„ (*b*)	15,188	19,435	3,593
„ (*c*)	11,123	10,914	11,009
Total	26,316	30,481	14,602
Sections—			
Group (*a*)	55,019	53,648	41,670
„ (*b*)	94,629	156,620	163,748
„ (*c*)	48,641	96,563	176,495
Total	198,289	306,831	381,913
Iron and Steel—*contd.*			
Machinery and millwork—			
Group (*a*)	4,824	3,520	5,516
„ (*b*)	14,847	10,674	25,094
„ (*c*)	10,164	5,277	5,949
Total	29,835	19,471	36,559
Others, including hardware and cutlery—			
Group (*a*)	8,188	2,540	5,692
„ (*b*)	14,607	15,547	13,288
„ (*c*)	8,576	6,053	7,107
Total	31,371	24,140	26,087
Petroleum—			
Group (*a*)	53,184	88,175	95,743
„ (*b*)	177,709	200 901	210,001
„ (*c*)	79,662	67 835	86,634
Total	310,555	356,911	392,378
Salt—			
Group (*a*)	13,689	20,525	8,380
„ (*b*)	859,724	735,509	706,789
„ (*c*)	832,532	745,427	810 668
Total	1,705,945	1,501,461	1,525,837
Sugar—			
Refined—			
Group (*a*)	144,278	284,496	165,337
„ (*b*)	508,608	529,246	650 232
„ (*c*)	88,538	74,660	94,499
Total	741,424	888,402	910,068
Unrefined—			
Group (*a*)	16,688	15,978	32,228
„ (*b*)	37,948	119,654	50,211
„ (*c*)	28,496	30,005	25 670
Total	83,132	165,637	108,109
Tea—			
Black—			
Group (*a*)	17,603	45,897	163,691
„ (*b*)	36,528	34,986	29,749
„ (*c*)	16,608	12,981	10,084
Total	70,739	93,864	203,524
Green—			
Group (*a*)	9,795	36,182	21,393
„ (*b*)	22,995	43,804	37,382
„ (*c*)	304	76	55
Total	33,094	80,062	58,830
Tobacco—			
Group (*a*)	5,397	3,893	5,158
„ (*b*)	49,751	40,160	43,389
„ (*c*)	57,035	62,549	62,069
Total	112,183	106,602	110,616
*Brass and Copper	29,156	16,119	21,023
* Betelnuts	31,516	24,015	34,771
Treasure—			
Gold (in ounces)—			
Group (*a*)	..	7	91,200
„ (*b*)	2,513	2	25,080
„ (*c*)	..	..	233
Total	2,513	9	116,513
Silver (in ounces)—			
Group (*a*)	..	..	..
„ (*b*)	3,782,185	1,726,322	858,917
„ (*c*)	193,502	355,420	37,740
Total	3,975,687	2,081,742	896,657

* These commodities are sent in appreciable quantities only to Nepal and they are consequently registered only at stations in group (*c*).

No. 60.—Trade at Stations on the Important Land Frontier routes of Burma

[All quantities in maunds, except treasure]

IMPORTS

Articles	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35
Cordage, rope and twine (excluding wire rope)—			
(*d*)	477	534	552
(*e*)	..	..	..
(*f*)	..	..	..
Total	477	534	552
Cotton manufactured—			
Piecegoods—			
(*d*)	375	219	302
(*e*)	..	..	1,271
(*f*)	..	691	8
Total	375	910	1,581
Other sorts, including rugs—			
(*d*)	223	295	300
(*e*)	1,878	..	..
(*f*)	..	11	..
Total	2,101	306	300
Grain and pulse—			
Gram and pulse—			
(*d*)	9,757	5,709	2,692
(*e*)	18,334	30,113	71,380
(*f*)	1,249	1,135	1,695
Total	29,340	36,957	75,767
Rice, husked—			
(*d*)	86,587	39,786	62,660
(*e*)	3,423	3,369	3,444
(*f*)	36,091	39,772	43,606
Total	126,101	82,927	109,710
Rice, unhusked (paddy)—			
(*d*)	..	..	344
(*e*)	388	27	..
(*f*)	16,755	10,680	24,831
Total	17,143	10,707	25,175
Hides of Cattle—			
(*d*)	1,102	1,085	1,668
(*e*)	1,782	3,659	3,433
(*f*)	..	..	..
Total	2,884	4,744	5,101
Lac—			
(*d*)	1,758	5,004	2,348
(*e*)	20,751	69,238	48,670
(*f*)	..	..	..
Total	22,509	74,242	51,018
Sugar—			
Refined—			
(*d*)	..	..	..
(*e*)	..	980	..
(*f*)	..	..	..
Total	..	980	..
Unrefined, including jaggery—			
(*d*)	..	..	..
(*e*)	204	..	..
(*f*)	256	1,030	658
Total	460	1,030	658

Articles	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35
Tea—			
Dry—			
(*d*)	11,303	9,237	10,020
(*e*)	12,352	11,426	12,567
(*f*)	..	4	..
Total	23,655	20,667	22,587
Wet—			
(*d*)	19	8	8
(*e*)	619	55	..
(*f*)	..	..	..
Total	638	63	8
Tobacco—			
Cigarettes—			
(*d*)	..	..	..
(*e*)	1,348	2,335	68
(*f*)	..	..	..
Total	1,348	2,335	68
Others—			
(*d*)	1,639	1,437	1,362
(*e*)	21	244	..
(*f*)	329	14	..
Total	1,989	1,695	1,362
Orpiment—			
(*d*)	3,644	12,049	9,191
(*e*)	..	210	84
(*f*)	..	..	..
Total	3,644	12,259	9,275
Silk—			
Raw—			
(*d*)	5,532	8,458	6,859
(*e*)	626	..	272
(*f*)	215	296	351
Total	6,373	8,754	7,482
Manufactured—			
(*d*)	..	..	..
(*e*)	..	..	..
(*f*)	10	7	13
Total	10	7	13
Timber—			
Teak	..	..	..
Other kinds—			
(*d*)	78	..	..
(*e*)	..	..	..
(*f*)	..	..	..
Total	78	..	..
Matches—			
(*d*)	..	..	..
(*e*)	..	..	..
(*f*)	..	164	..
Total	..	164	..
Treasure—			
Gold (in ounces)			
(*d*)	101	..	..
(*e*)	..	..	..
(*f*)	..	..	..
Total	101	..	..
Silver (in ounces)			
(*d*)	5,577,310	47,631*	451,898†
(*e*)	..	..	..
(*f*)	..	..	..
Total	5,577,310	47,631*	451,898†

Note.—"(*d*)" means trade at Bhamo, downward traffic on the river.
"(*e*)" means trade at Lashio, Heho, and Shwenyaung, outward traffic.
"(*f*)" means trade at Thirgannyinaung (formerly at Kawkareik), importations into Burma. Under this group figures prior to November, 1933, included internal trade as well.

* Of this total 33,000 ounces represent Government treasure.
† Of this total 76,746 ounces represent Government specie.

No. 60.—Trade at Stations on the Important Land Frontier routes of Burma—*contd.*

[All quantities in maunds, except treasure]

EXPORTS

Articles	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35
Cotton—			
Raw cotton—			
(*d*)	10,250	15,290	16,253
(*e*)	6,304	898	246
(*f*)	..	..	..
Total	16,554	16,188	16,499
Cotton, twist and yarn—			
(*d*)	37,759	23,576	21,068
(*e*)	15,657	10,977	10,692
(*f*)	137	124	376
Total	53,553	34,677	32,136
Cotton, piece-goods—			
(*d*)	9,322	6,899	6,973
(*e*)	31,693	26,817	26,799
(*f*)	..	202	423
Total	41,015	33,918	34,195
Rice, husked—			
(*d*)	150	411	1,794
(*e*)	3,157	5,009	5,104
(*f*)	..	..	..
Total	3,307	5,420	6,898
Dyes and dyeing materials—			
(*d*)	144	530	671
(*e*)	20	62	11
(*f*)	..	..	..
Total	164	592	682
Iron and Steel—			
Unwrought (ore, pig iron, etc.)—			
(*d*)	268	1,179	1,654
(*e*)	3,342	837	853
(*f*)	..	2	..
Total	3,610	2,018	2,507
Machinery and Millwork—			
(*d*)	3,519	5,028	1,497
(*e*)	463	926	1,459
(*f*)	..	..	5
Total	3,982	5,954	2,961
Hardware and cutlery—			
(*d*)	1,029	1,561	2,367
(*e*)	1,265	319	407
(*f*)	168	138	424
Total	2,462	2,018	3,198
Iron and Steel—*contd.*			
Others, including bars, angles, beams, and other sections—			
(*d*)	3,762	957	17,543
(*e*)	6,371	10,337	16,536
(*f*)	..	145	372
Total	10,133	11,439	34,451
Petroleum—			
Kerosene oil—			
(*d*)	13,293	12,368	10,355
(*e*)	47,706	56,587	55,771
(*f*)	1,462	665	930
Total	62,461	69,620	67,056
Petrol—			
(*d*)	2,493	2,353	2,558
(*e*)	28,045	40,310	41,646
(*f*)	..	..	2
Total	30,538	42,663	44,206
Provisions and Oilman's Stores—			
Condensed milk—			
(*d*)	1,232	1,245	1,032
(*e*)	3,022	2,182	2,383
(*f*)	130	59	127
Total	4,384	3,486	3,542
Fish, dry and fish, wet (ngapi)—			
(*d*)	14,957	15,933	11,977
(*e*)	5,731	12,160	6,463
(*f*)	1,459	1,248	1,826
Total	22,147	29,341	20,266
Other provisions and Oilman's Stores—			
(*d*)	1,503	1,453	1,543
(*e*)	14,475	17,721	8,738
(*f*)	577	748	1,667
Total	16,555	19,922	11,948
Salt—			
(*d*)	62,685	63,512	57,258
(*e*)	97,690	124,330	125,208
(*f*)	1,119	1,343	2,336
Total	161,494	189,185	185,802
Silk—			
Raw—			
(*d*)	..	..	..
(*e*)	333	..	6,316
(*f*)	..	..	8
Total	333	..	6,324

Note.—"(*d*)" means trade at Bhamo, upward traffic on the river.
"(*e*)" means trade at Lashio, Heho, and Shwenyaung, inward traffic.
"(*f*)" means trade at Thingannyinaung (formerly at Kawkareik), exportations from Burma. Under this group figures prior to November, 1938, included internal trade as well.

No. 60.—Trade at Stations on the Important Land Frontier routes of Burma—*concld.*

[All quantities in maunds, except treasure]

EXPORTS—*contd.*

Articles	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35
Silk—*contd.*			
Manufactured—			
(*d*)	22	57	9
(*e*)	..	..	..
(*f*)	..	..	1
Total	22	57	10
Jade Stone—			
(*d*)	150	2	261
(*e*)	..	..	..
(*f*)	..	..	..
Total	150	2	261
Sugar—			
Refined—			
(*d*)	4,908	4,303	4,905
(*e*)	7,951	8,220	10,536
(*f*)	508	332	907
Total	13,367	12,855	16,348
Unrefined, including jaggery—			
(*d*)	3,439	3,781	3,276
(*e*)	380	1,662	2,234
(*f*)	13	25	68
Total	3,832	5,468	5,578
Tea, dry—			
(*d*)	793	831	691
(*e*)	509	735	734
(*f*)	..	1	10
Total	1,302	1,567	1,435
Tobacco—			
(*d*)	354	291	385
(*e*)	285	886	864
(*f*)	315	295	885
Total	954	1,472	2,134
Candles—			
(*d*)	718	933	734
(*e*)	3,464	3,771	4,086
(*f*)	183	67	96
Total	4,365	4,771	4,916
Matches—			
(*d*)	2,634	1,045	1,013
(*e*)	2,260	4,402	2,935
(*f*)	144	4,541	25
Total	5,038	10,588	3,973
Woollen goods (piecegoods, rugs, blankets, woollen twist and yarn, etc.)—			
(*d*)	95	121	61
(*e*)	4,144	2,484	2,038
(*f*)	..	..	..
Total	4,239	2,605	2,099
Treasure—			
Gold (in ounces)	..	..	..
Silver (in ounces)	..	..	..

No. 61.—Chief Imports into Burma from India.

Articles	Quantity (in thousands)						Value (in lakhs of rupees)					
	Pre-war Average	War Average	Post-war Average	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	Pre-war Average	War Average	Post-war Average	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35
Coal* . . . . . tons	413	342	370	341	274	331	51	65	1,09	55	45	50
Cotton—Twist and yarn . . lbs.	10,395	12,636	18,944	12,616	11,506	11,842	56	97	2,35	65	52	55
Cotton Piecegoods—Grey (unbleached)—												
Indian . . . . yds.	7,859	8,570	8,649	14,664	19,651	19,978	14	22	37	28	36	33
Foreign . . . . „	3,009	3,116	5,496	1,629	1,843	1,072	5	9	24	3	4	2
Cotton Piecegoods—White(bleached)—												
Indian . . . . yds.	3,707	5,895	4,485	5,595	15,671	30,194	8	18	25	14	29	55
Foreign . . . . „	2,586	3,741	2,003	1,176	819	2,302	5	13	11	3	2	5
Cotton Piecegoods—												
Coloured, printed or dyed—												
Indian . . . . „	12,199	21,312	18,122	22,913	36,029	44,746	27	60	95	70	90	1,06
Foreign . . . . „	2,333	4,434	3,842	1,985	2,485	1,040	6	20	25	7	7	3
Jute bags . . . . no.	38,948	39,822	40,123	41,181	57,196	56,951	1,19	1,66	1,88	1,11	1,53	1,52
Betelnuts . . . . cwts.	311	279	294	225	231	213	60	56	64	34	30	27
Tobacco—Unmanufactured . lbs.	21,160	16,432	16,687	18,399	11,115	11,466	58	43	51	28	22	22
Pulse . . . . . tons	14	12	15	13	6	6	20	20	36	20	9	9
Wheat flour . . . . „	16	12	18	19	20	22	29	27	52	30	28	29

* Includes Coke and Patent fuel from 1932-33.

No. 62.—Chief Exports from Burma to India.

Articles	Quantity (in thousands)						Value (in lakhs of rupees)					
	Pre-war Average	War Average	Post-war Average	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	Pre-war Average	War Average	Post-war Average	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35
Rice in the husk . . . tons	214	168	93	110	161	222	1,54	1,12	86	55	66	1,00
Rice not in the husk . . „	383	806	709	936	1,628	1,978	4,18	7,96	10,93	7,37	9,93	11,97
Pulse . . . . . „	19	19	46	42	44	50	17	19	64	32	28	37
Oils, mineral—												
Kerosene . . . . gals.	97,570	110,821	119,290	126,397	122,588	127,776	3,32	3,72	4,10	8,42	8,49	9,25
Lubricating . . . . „	*	2,967†	2,160	7,465	6,525	6,779	*	21†	21	70	65	69
Benzine and Petrol . . „	*	4,215 (*a*)	14,371	46,650	48,082	55,389	*	46 (*a*)	2,01	5,34	5,42	5,74
Candles . . . . . lbs.	4,409	5,455	6,237	2,752	2,582	2,619	12	15	18	8	7	7
Lac	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	6	43	2	9	10
Wood and timber—												
Teakwood . . C. tons	128	110	166	126	132	154	1,17	1,32	2,39	1,63	1,64	1,82
Other timber . . „ „	28	20	25	17	23	30	18	14	28	16	18	22

* Included with "Oils—Mineral—Other kinds" prior to April, 1915.
† Average of four years.
(*a*) Average of four years, representing "Petrol" only.

No. 63.—Tables illustrating competition experienced by Indian products in certain Foreign markets.

Imports of Linseed into the United Kingdom, France, Italy and Australia.

(In thousand quintals)

——	1913	1914	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
United Kingdom.							
Total	6,550	4,950	2,233	3,382	3,623	2,486	1,841
Argentine	2,250	2,090	1,401	3,110	3,439	1,132	439
India	1,360	2,380	712	153	92	1,312	1,396
India's percentage	*21%*	*48%*	*32%*	*5%*	*3%*	*53%*	*76%*
France.							
Total	2,514	1,337	1,905	2,663	2,262	2,620	2,350
Argentine	1,143	546	933	1,962	1,834	2,054	2,055
India	1,026	617	868	469	322	463	218
India's percentage	*41%*	*46%*	*46%*	*18%*	*14%*	*18%*	*9%*
Italy.							
Total	454	324	533	613	686	750	645
Argentine	133	11	113	381	514	537	462
India (and Ceylon)	261	282	373	170	119	177	132
India's percentage (including Ceylon).	*57%*	*87%*	*70%*	*28%*	*17%*	*24%*	20%
	1913	1914-15	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35
Australia.							
Total	35	46	159	168	197	198	382
Argentine	..	..	55	56	111	95	167
India	27	38	85	110	84	102	214
India's percentage	*77%*	*82%*	*53%*	*65%*	*43%*	*52%*	56%

Imports of Rapeseed into the United Kingdom, Belgium, Italy and France.

(In thousand quintals)

——	1913	1914	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
United Kingdom.							
Total	530	620	99	219	248	208	205
India	190	210	46	88	179	150	153
India's percentage	*36%*	*34%*	*46%*	*40%*	*72%*	*72%*	75%
Belgium.							
Total	94	..	38	39	42	55	42
Roumania	14	..	11	20	13	11	..
Argentine	3	..	..	..	..	1	2
India	67	..	21	3	17	32	24
India's percentage	*72%*	..	*55%*	*8%*	*40%*	*58%*	57%
Italy.							
Total	102	220	31	102	752	114	71
India (including Ceylon)	95	183	19	27	735	110	52
India's percentage	*93%*	*83%*	*61%*	*26%*	*98%*	*96%*	73%
France.							
Total	538	404	129	108	103	158	138
India	482	303	84	60	67	103	86
India's percentage	*90%*	*75%*	*65%*	*56%*	*65%*	*65%*	*62%*

Note.—One quintal=220·46 lbs.

No. 63.—*contd.*

Imports of Sesamum seed into France and Italy.

(In thousand quintals)

——	1913	1914	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
FRANCE.							
Total	278	261	33	14	12	5	2
India	228	251	..	..	1	..	..
India's percentage	*82%*	*96%*	..	..	*8%*	..	..
China	10	2	23	3	..	..	..
China's percentage	*4%*	*7%*	*70%*	*20%*	..	..	..
ITALY.							
Total	Not available	Not available	258	134	141	135	218
India (including Ceylon)	..	..	34	18	75	78	113
India's percentage (including Ceylon).	..	..	*13%*	*13%*	*53%*	*58%*	52%
China	..	..	217	94	3	24	55
China's percentage	..	..	*84%*	*70%*	*2%*	*18%*	25%

Imports of Groundnut into France.

(In thousand quintals)

——	1913	1914	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
UNSHELLED.							
Senegal	1,738	1,734	3,436	2,980	..	..	..
West Africa (other ports)	466	659	236	518	449	363	..
India	325	265	46	41	15	7	..
Total	2,634	2,742	3,753	3,602	495	419	67
Corresponding total (shelled).*	1,976	2,057	2,814	2,702	371	314	50
SHELLED.							
India	2,442	2,700	2,548	2,461	2,595	3,070	1,525
Senegal	..	20	65	21	62	..	..
Other countries	245	262	812	1,027	1,798	1,494	1,052
Total	2,687	2,982	3,425	3,509	4,455	4,564	2,577
Percentage of total supplied by India.	*58%*	*58%*	*41%*	*40%*	*53%*	*62%*	59%

* These figures have been calculated on the basis of 100 tons unshelled=75 tons shelled.

NOTE.—One quintal=220·46 lbs.

Imports of Tea into certain countries

(In thousands of lbs.)

—	Pre-war Average	War Average	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
UNITED KINGDOM—							
India	189,093	233,423	290,183	276,963	311,964	279,974	274,906
Ceylon	111,796	100,563	152,097	158,913	172,017	147,585	156,457
China	19,652	17,682	8,735	8,548	4,883	7,978	20,986
Java	17,999	18,594	84,600	85,839	73,476	62,798	43,521
TOTAL	349,150	377,142	541,038	535,446	565,962	505,032	507,596
Percentage of India's share of total.	*54·2*	*61·9*	*53·6*	*51·7*	*55·1*	*55·4*	*54·1*
FRANCE—							
India	1,515	2,957	913	1,517	888	614	302
China	7,359	5,785	1,434	1,225	635	766	458
TOTAL	9,601	11,093	4,493	4,718	2,737	3,587	1,826
Percentage of India's share of total.	*15·8*	*26·7*	*20·3*	*32·1*	*32·4*	*17·1*	16·5
CANADA—							
India	13,850	13,019	33,880	19,936	26,722	24,009	23,048
Ceylon	15,481	10,137	13,214	9,849	10,768	12,075	11,866
China	2,772	1,763	392	267	208	454	766
Japan	4,128	5,556	2,938	2,890	2,543	2,722	2,513
Java	..	4,444	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	36,753	38,930	50,886	33,115	40,418	39,414	38,539
Percentage of India's share of total.	*37·7*	*33·4*	*66·6*	*60·2*	*66·1*	*60·9*	*59·8*
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (*a*)—							
India	6,640	10,722	16,564	17,407	18,077	16,752	11,686
Ceylon	18,893	19,247	28,691	26,704	26,757	22,695	18,305
China	22,130	18,902	6,513	8,219	6,410	8,697	6,053
Japan	46,245	49,339	20,948	21,417	24,594	24,881	22,569
Java	158	8,656	5,409	6,718	9,934	17,992	11,489
TOTAL	95,126	107,153	84,926	86,733	94,727	96,582	76,410
Percentage of India's share of total.	*7·0*	*10·0*	*19·5*	*20·1*	*19·1*	*17·4*	*15·3*
AUSTRALIA—							
India	8,714	8,430	4,435	2,687	2,040	2,451	1,746
Ceylon	19,973	23,406	16,213	13,340	16,468	11,249	12,994
China	2,897	1,982	1,904	593	582	1,315	1,143
Java	3,756	7,746	23,615	27,492	29,212	31,125	30,015
TOTAL	35,442	41,937	46,427	44,178	48,435	46,732	47,079
Percentage of India's share of total.	*24·6*	*20·1*	*9·6*	*6·1*	*4·2*	*5·2*	*3·7*
NEW ZEALAND—							
India	651	857	898	983	1,211	1,909	2,216
Ceylon	6,147	7,460	9,643	11,042	9,135	9,568	7,716
China	39	58	92	76	66	114	116
Java	..	342	44	14	3	6	70
TOTAL	7,543	9,236	10,178	12,115	10,415	11,600	10,170
Percentage of India's share of total.	*8·6*	*9·3*	*8·9*	*8·1*	*11·6*	*16·5*	*21·8*

NOTE.—Figures for Australia represent those for the official years 1930-31 to 1934-35.

(*a*) The exports of foreign tea from the United Kingdom to the United States are included in the corresponding figures of India, Ceylon, China and Java tea imported into the United States up to 1933, but the figures of China and Java tea imported into the United States in 1934 do not include exports from the United Kingdom.

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CHART 1.

Foreign Sea-borne Trade of British India.

(a) During the last ten years as compared with averages of the pre-war, war and post-war periods.

(Private and Government.)

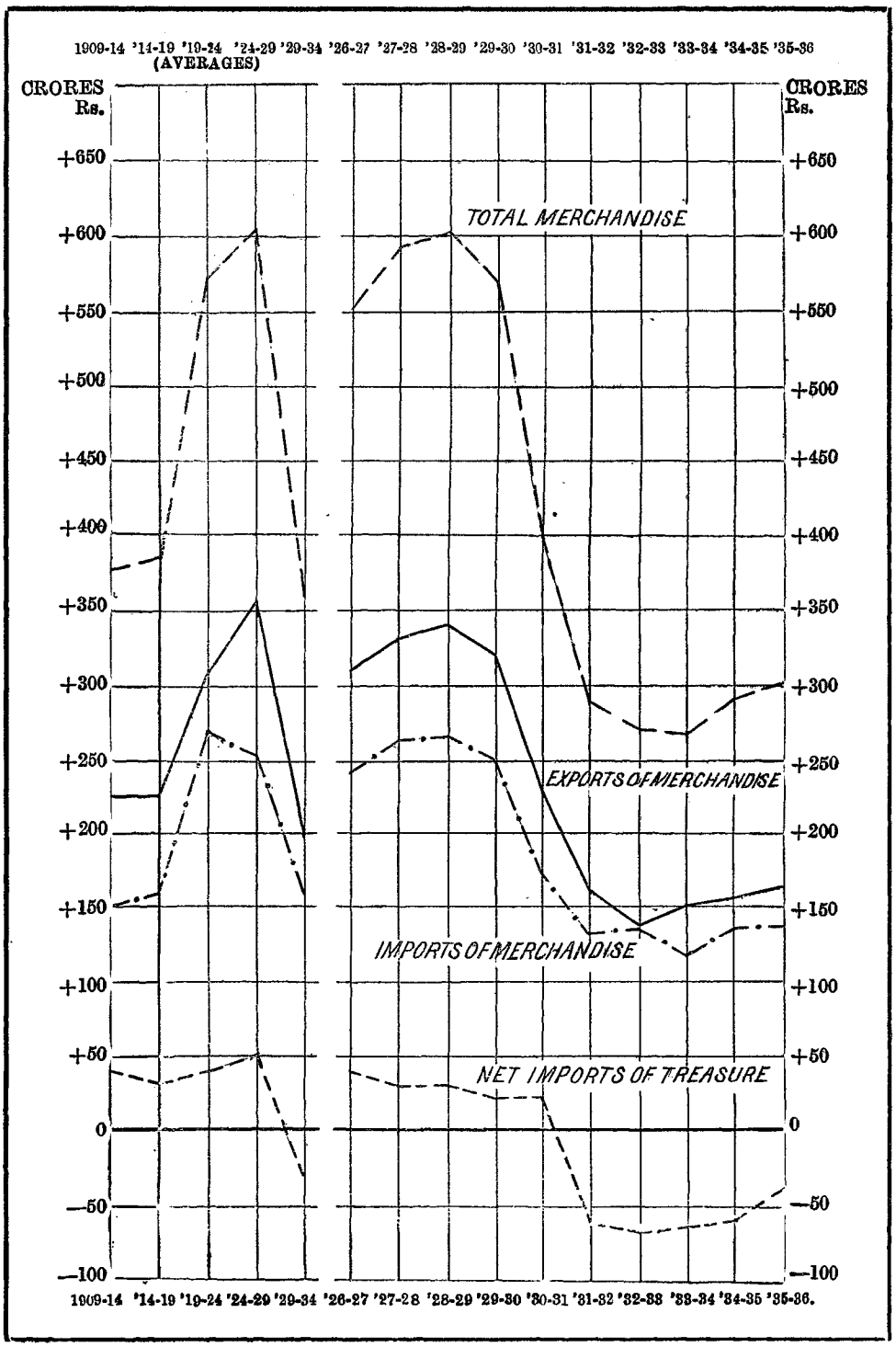


CHART 1.

Foreign Sea-borne Trade of British India.
(*b*) During the seventy years (1864-69 to 1929-34). Quinquennial Averages.
(Private and Government.)

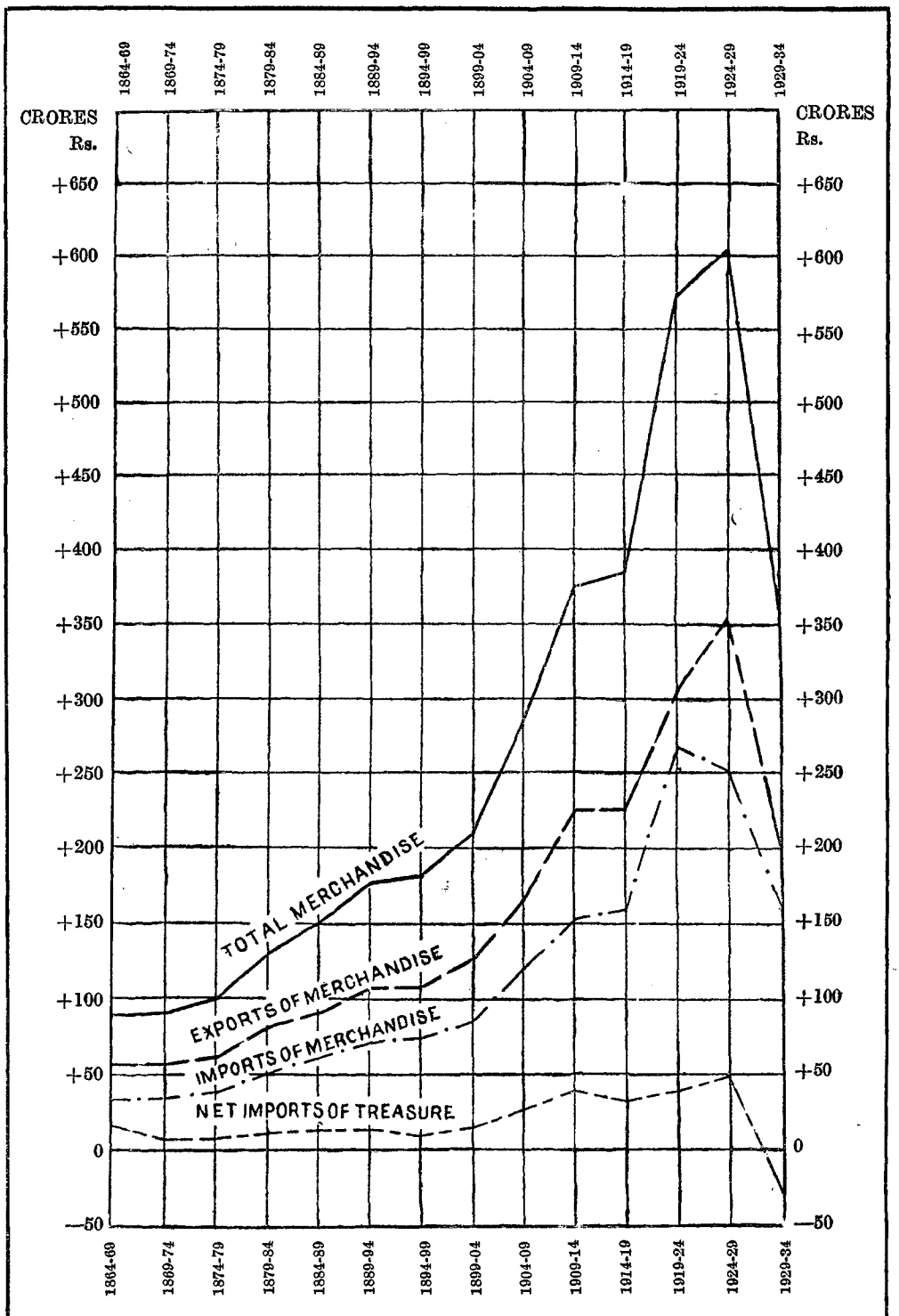


CHART 2.

(a) Variations in the values of principal articles in the import trade of British India during the last ten years as compared with averages of the pre-war, war and post-war periods.

IMPORTS.

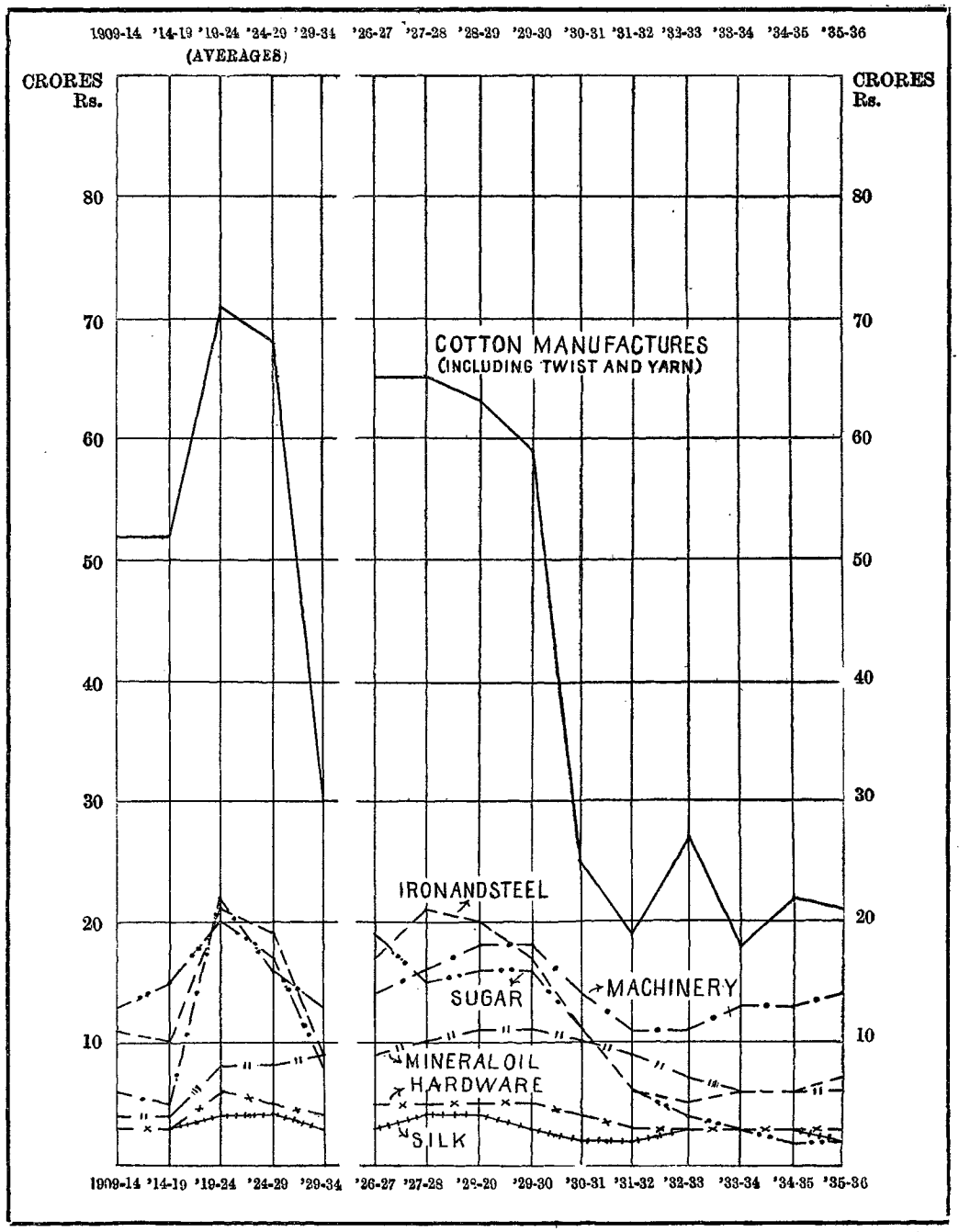


CHART 2.

(*b*) Variations in the values of principal articles in the export trade of British India during the last ten years as compared with averages of the pre-war, war and post-war periods.

EXPORTS.

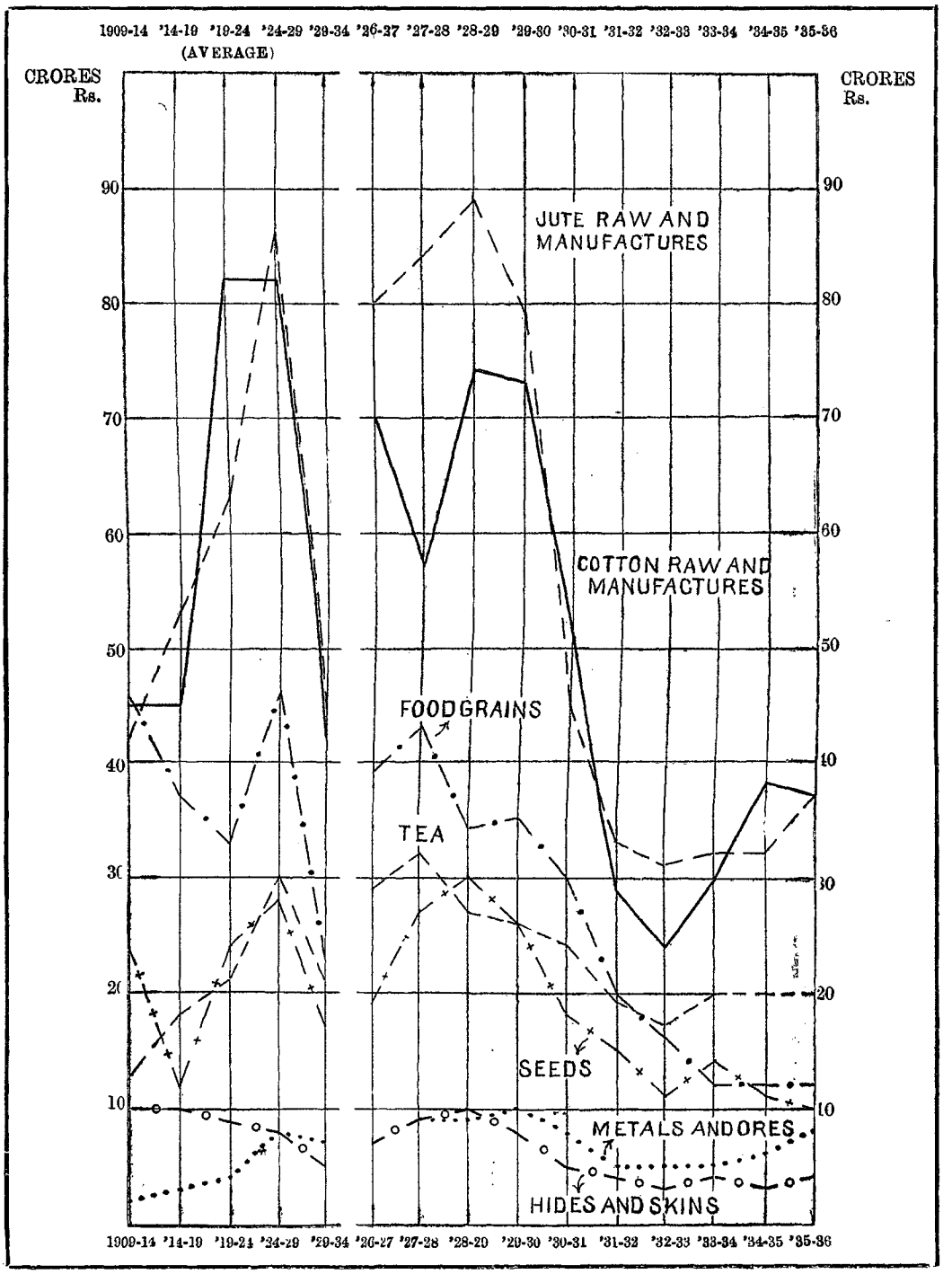
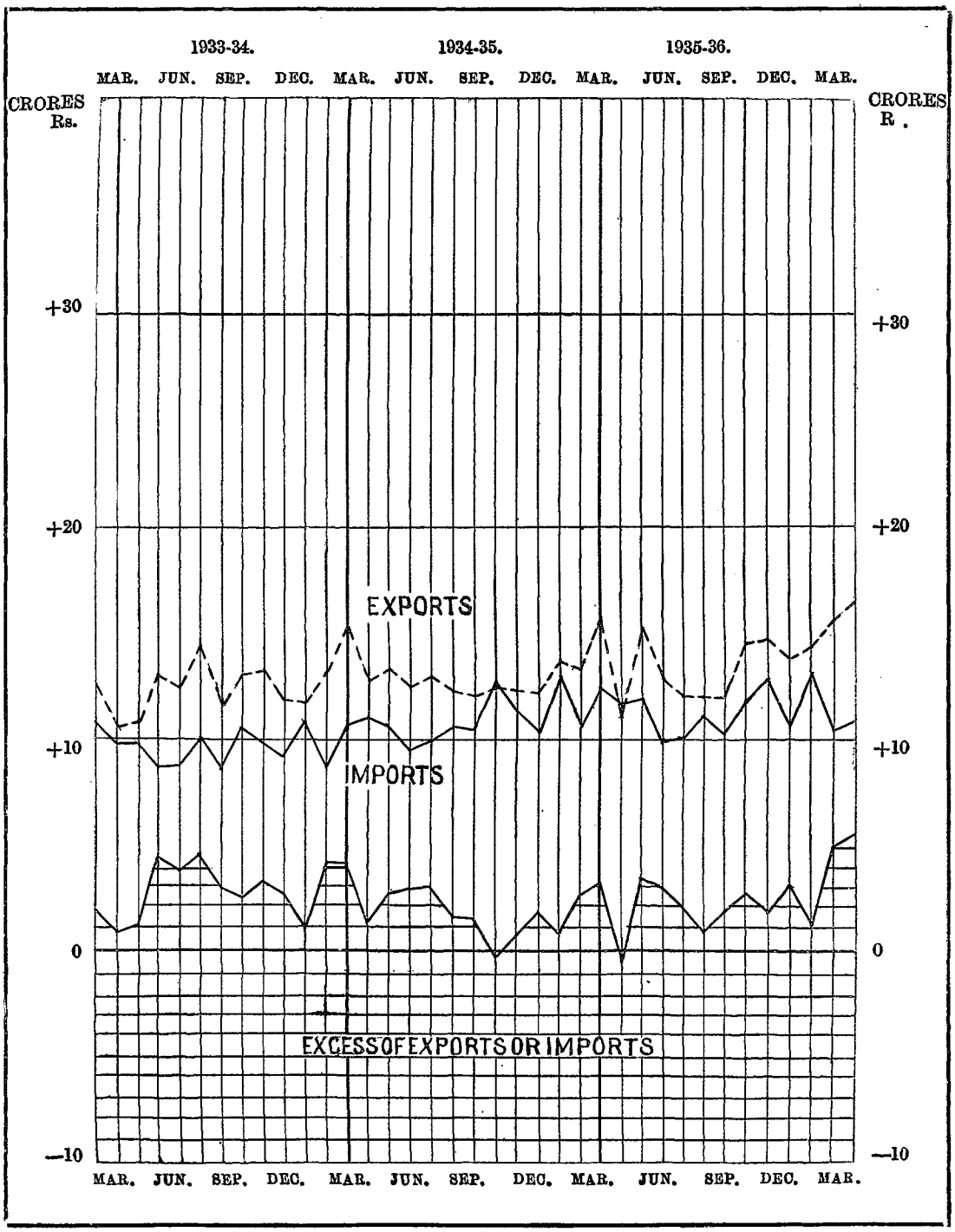


CHART 3.

Import and Export trade of British India (Private Merchandise only).



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(*a*) Variations in the Trade of British India with principal countries during the last ten years as compared with averages of the pre-war, war and post-war periods.

IMPORTS (1).

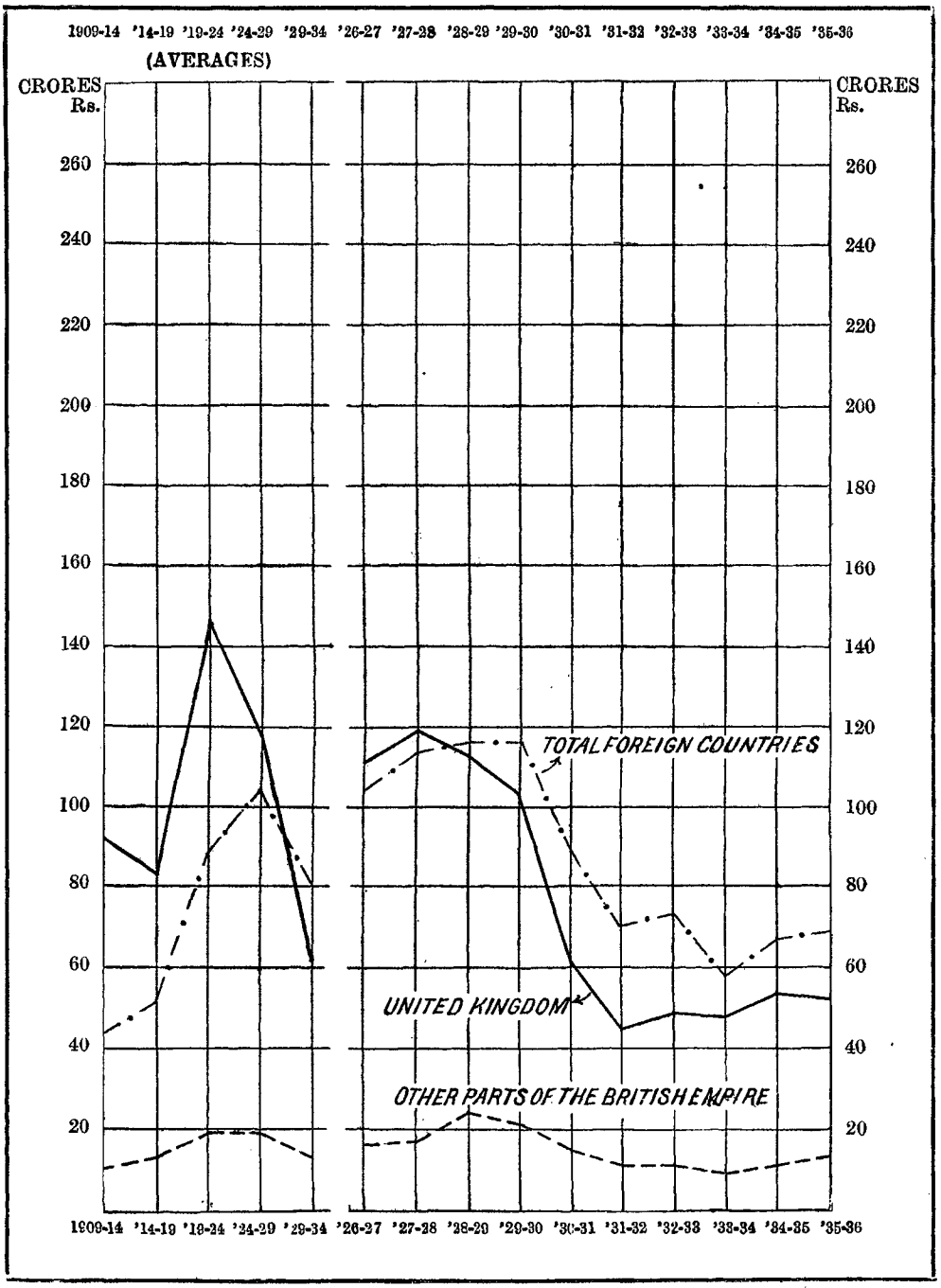


CHART 4.

(a) Variations in the Trade of British India with principal countries during the last ten years as compared with averages of the pre-war, war and post-war periods—*contd.*

IMPORTS (II).

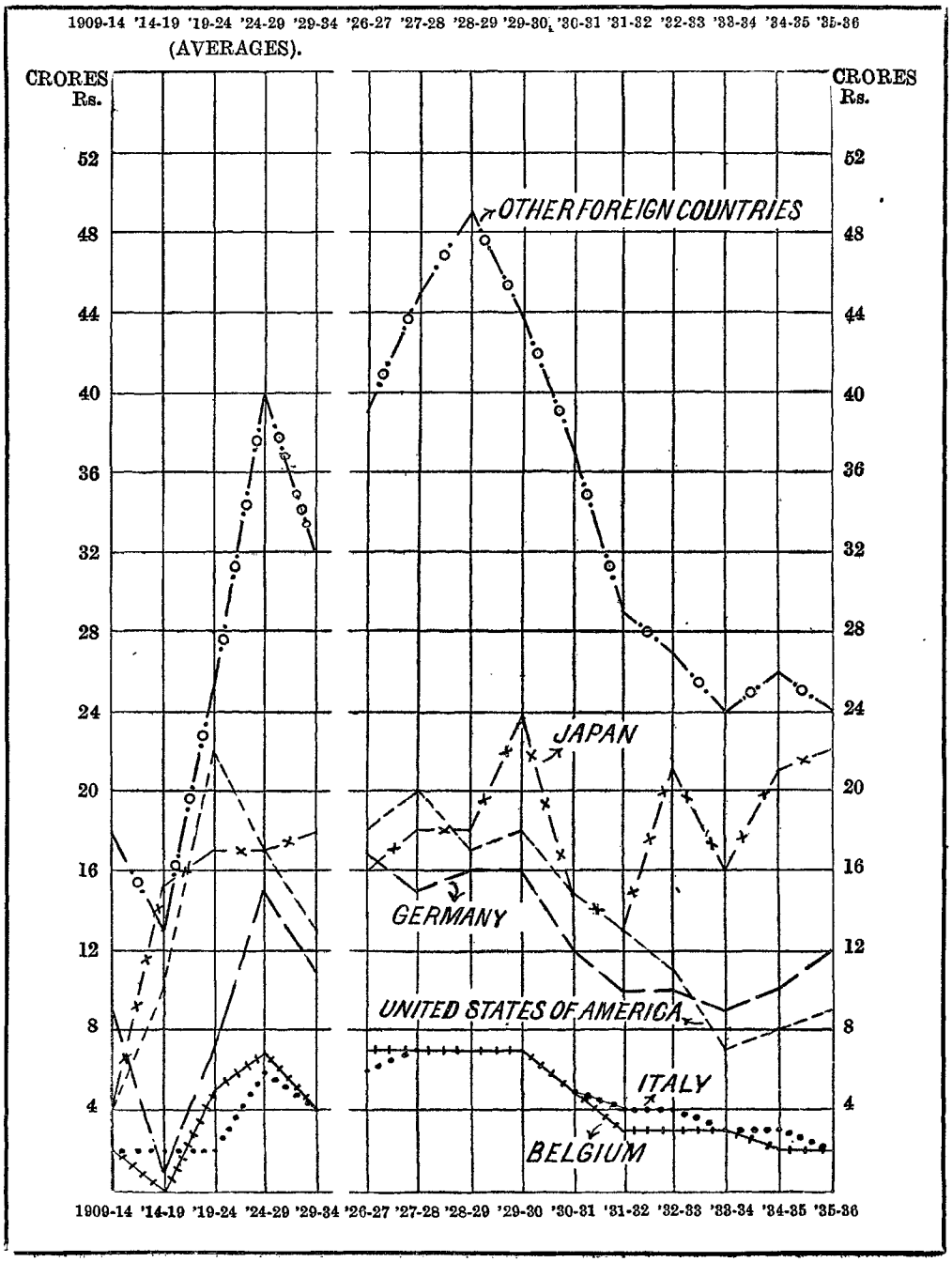


CHART 4.

(*b*) Variations in the Trade of British India with principal countries during the last ten years as compared with averages of the pre-war, war and post-war periods.

EXPORTS.

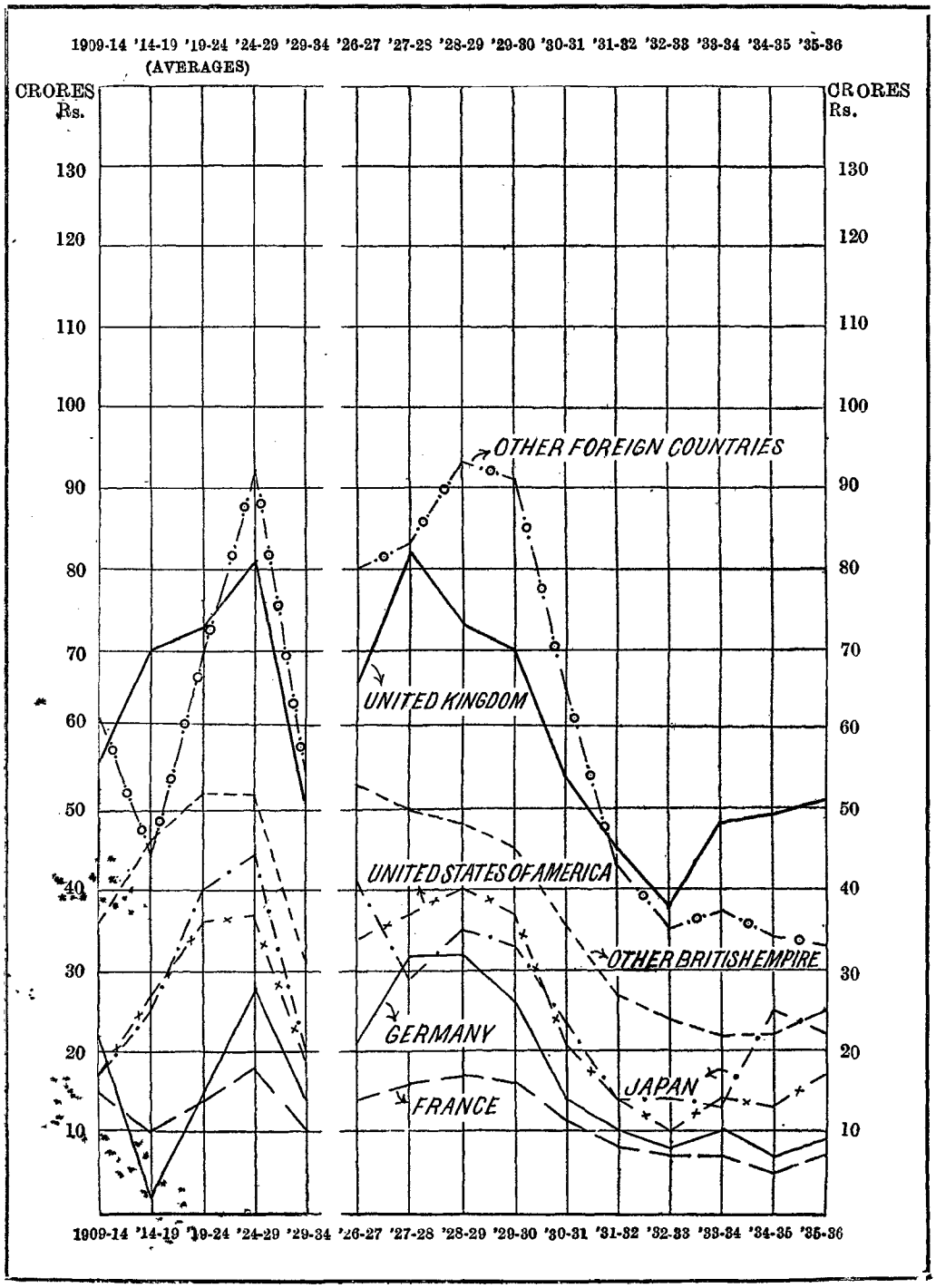


CHART 5.

Monthly fluctuations in the net imports or net exports of Gold, Silver and Treasure (on private account) during 1934-35 and 1935-36.

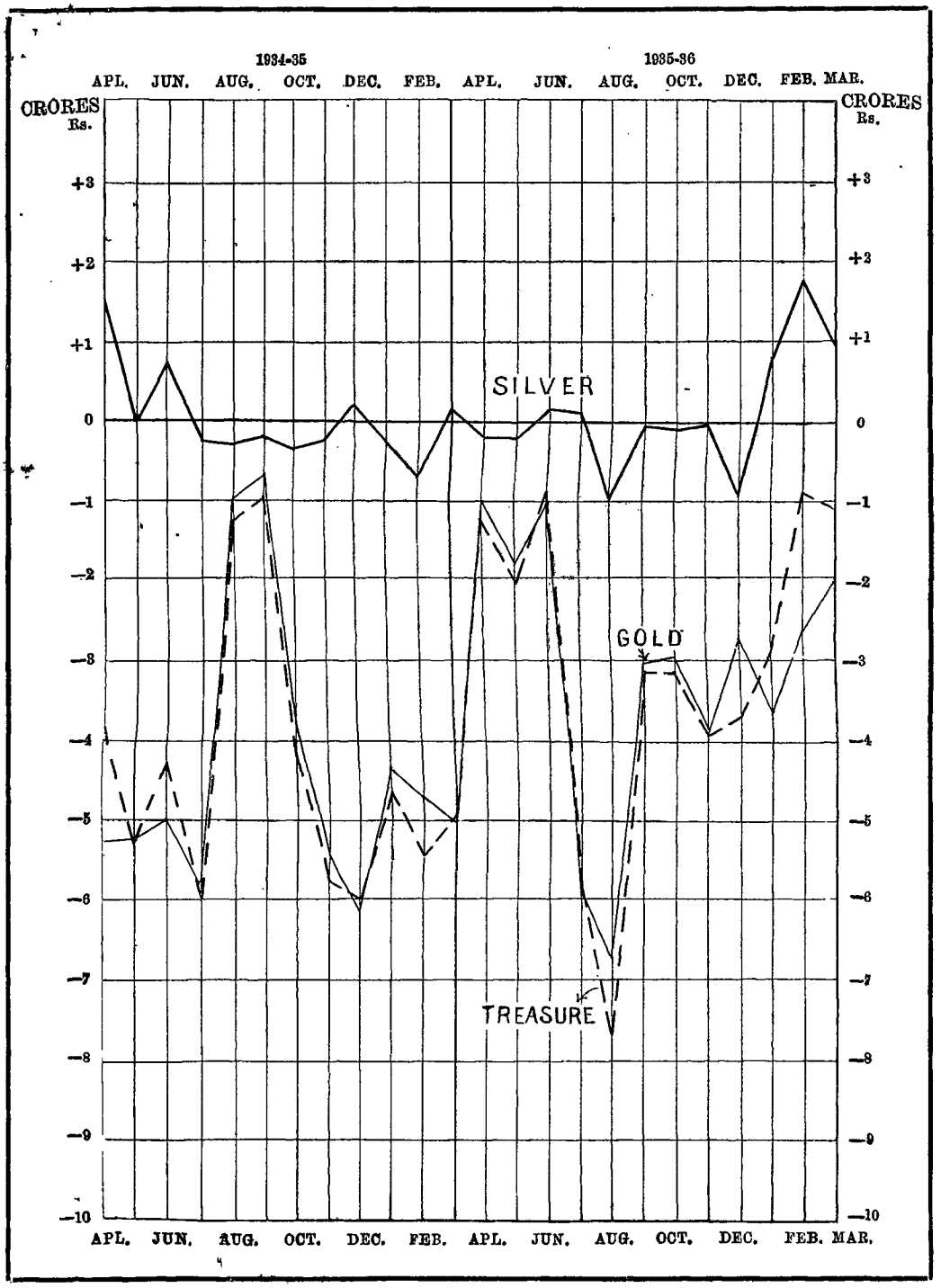


CHART 6.

Price per tola of English bar gold in Bombay, price of silver in London per standard ounce, price of silver in Bombay rupees per 100 tolas and the telegraphic transfer rate in Calcutta on London at the end of each week during the years 1934-35 and 1935-36.

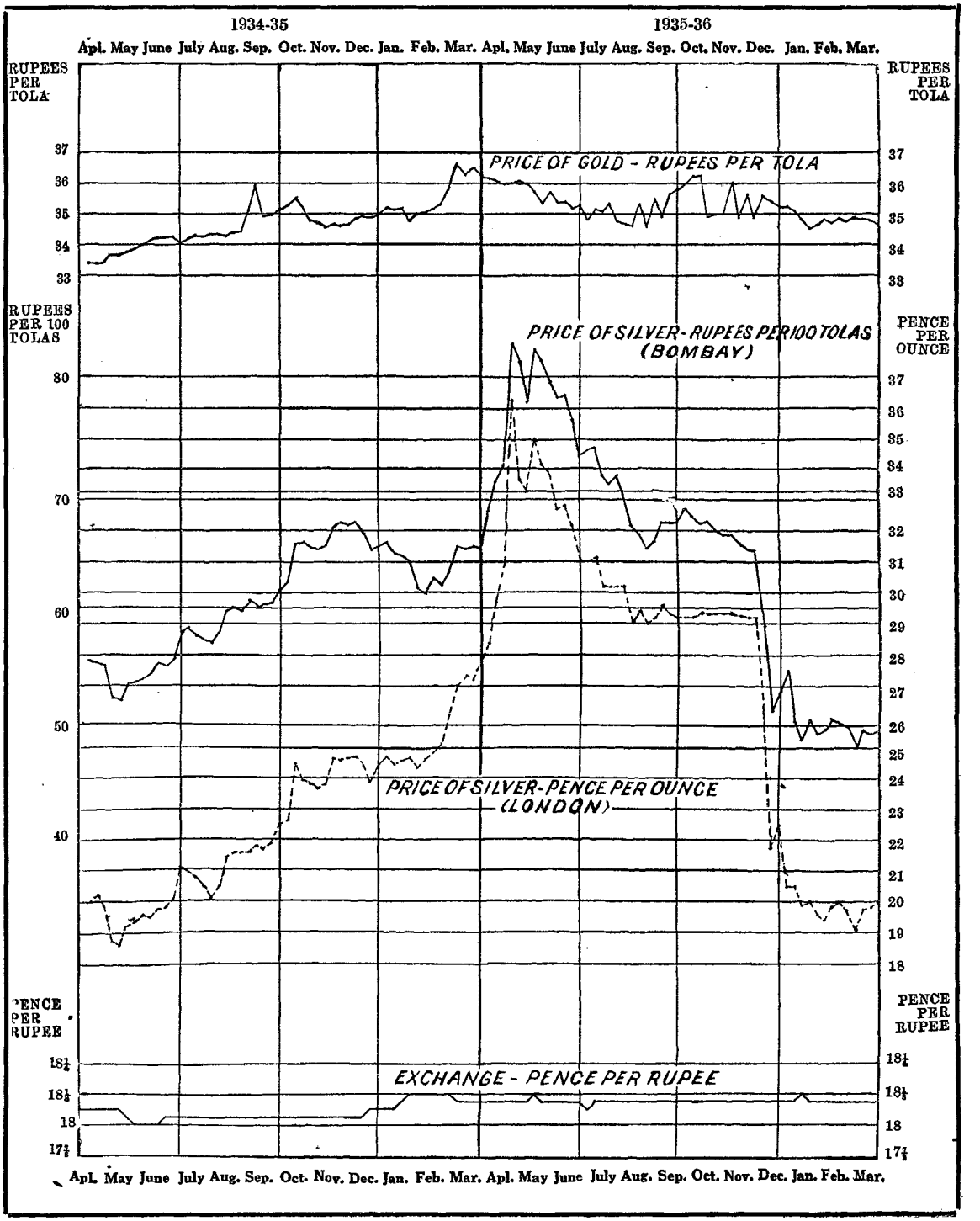


CHART 7.

(a) Variations in the shares of the principal articles in the import trade of British India during the last ten years as compared with averages of the pre-war, war and post-war periods.

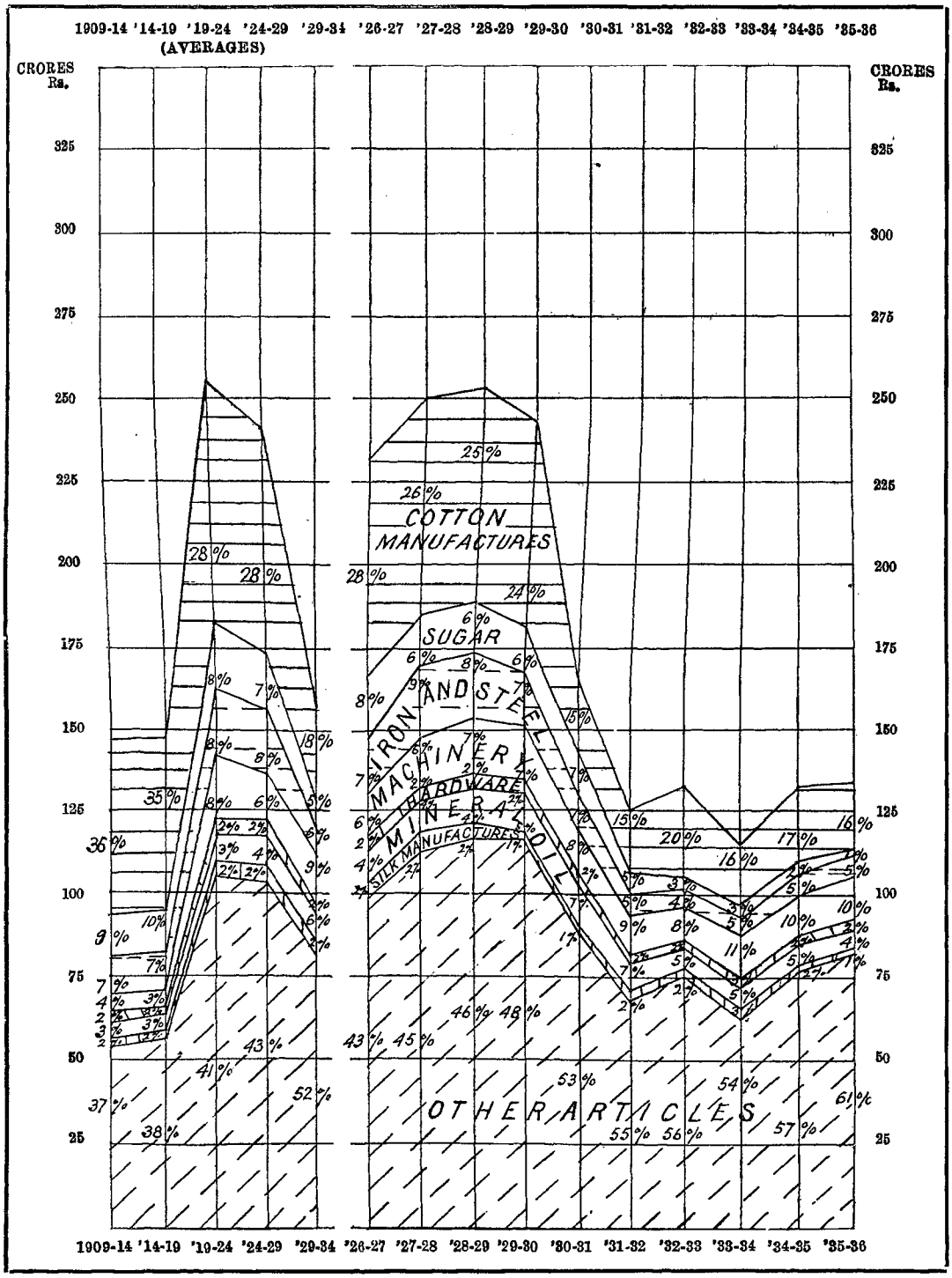


CHART 7.

(b) Variations in the shares of the principal articles in the export trade of British India during the last ten years as compared with averages of the pre-war, war and post-war periods.

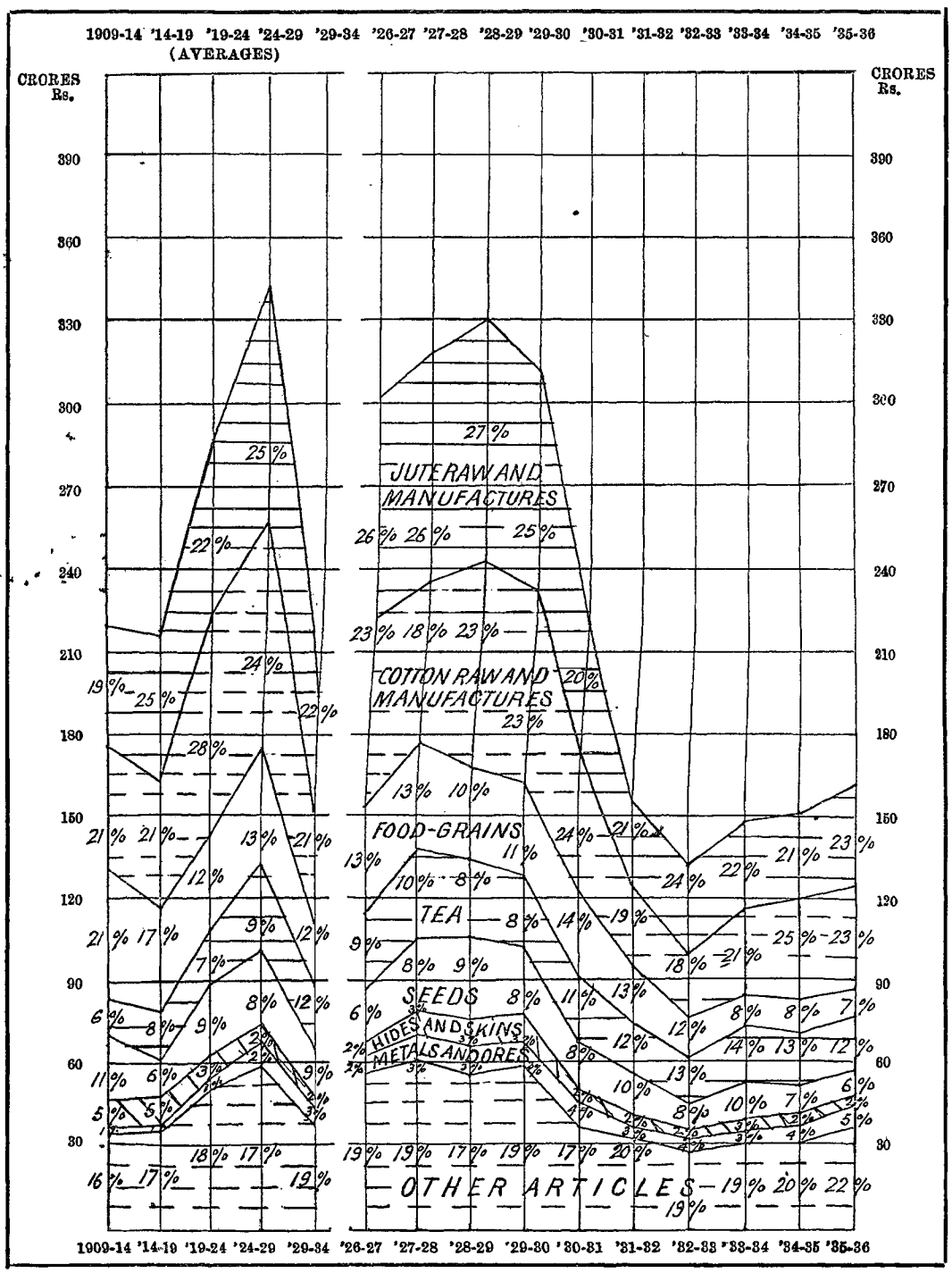


CHART 8.

(a) Variations in the shares of the principal countries in the import trade of British India during the last ten years as compared with averages of the pre-war, war and post-war periods.

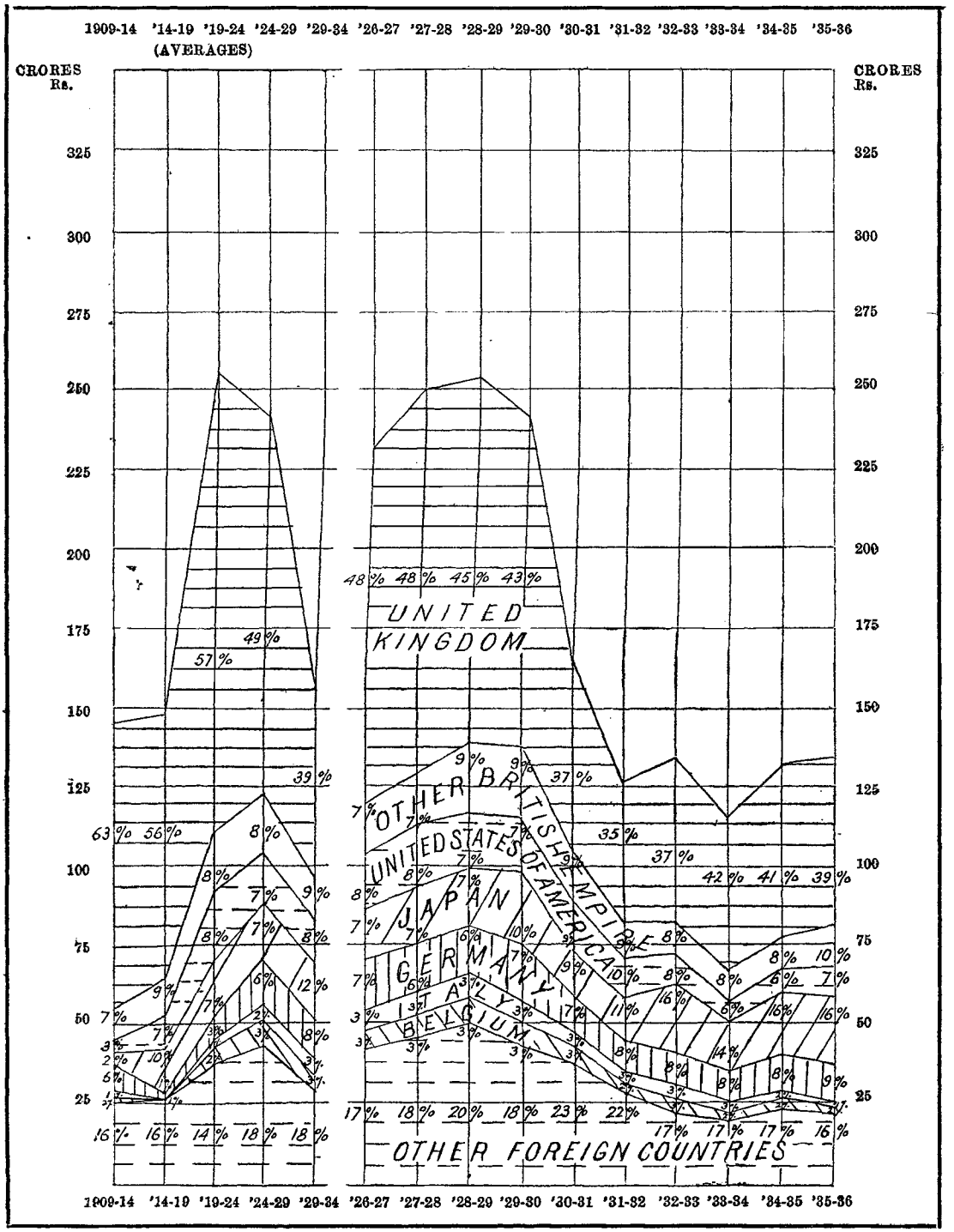
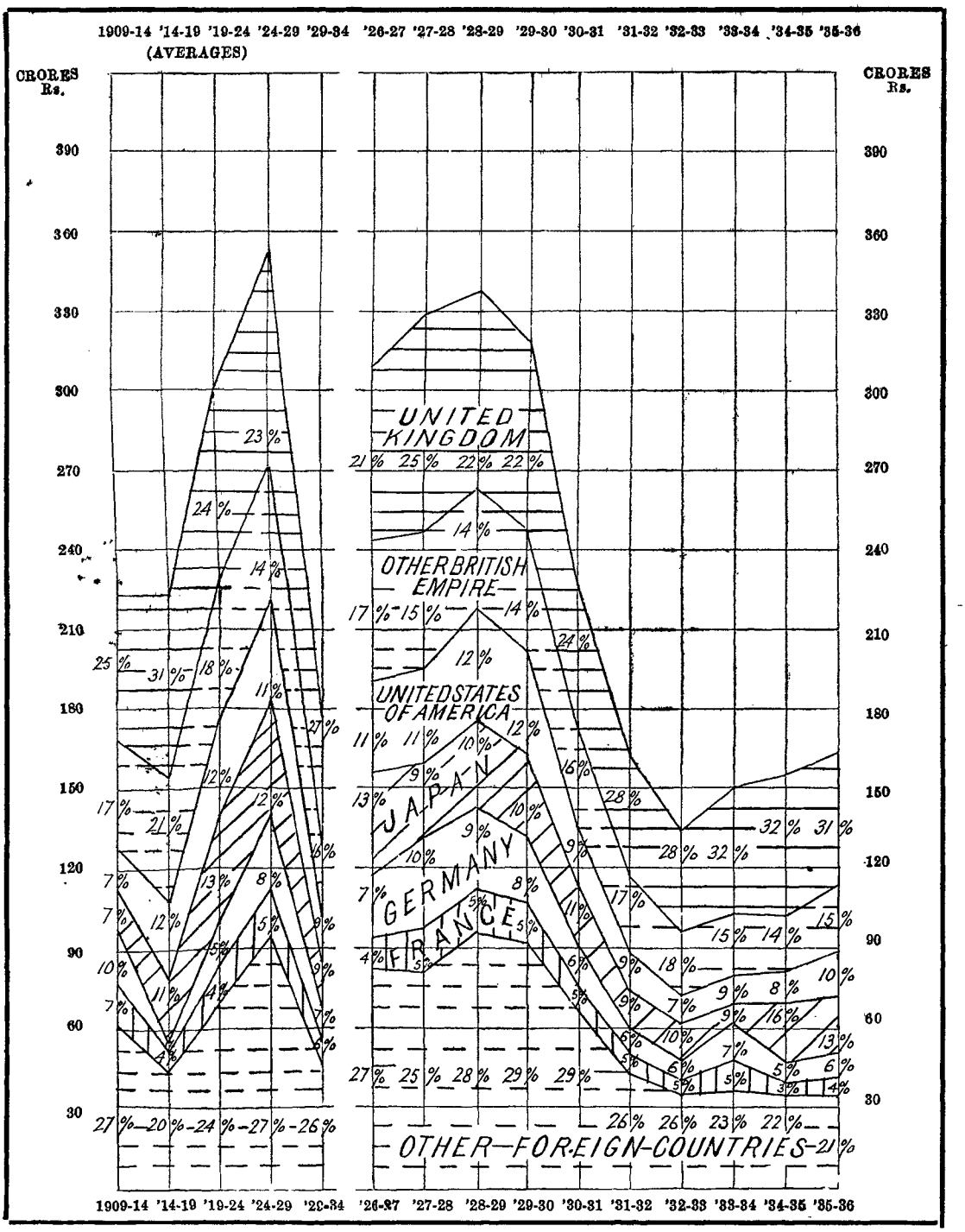


CHART 8.

(*b*) Variations in the shares of the principal countries in the export trade of British India during the last ten years as compared with averages of the pre-war, war and post-war periods.

EXPORTS.



Sheet No. 1.

CHART 9.

Chart showing prices, etc.

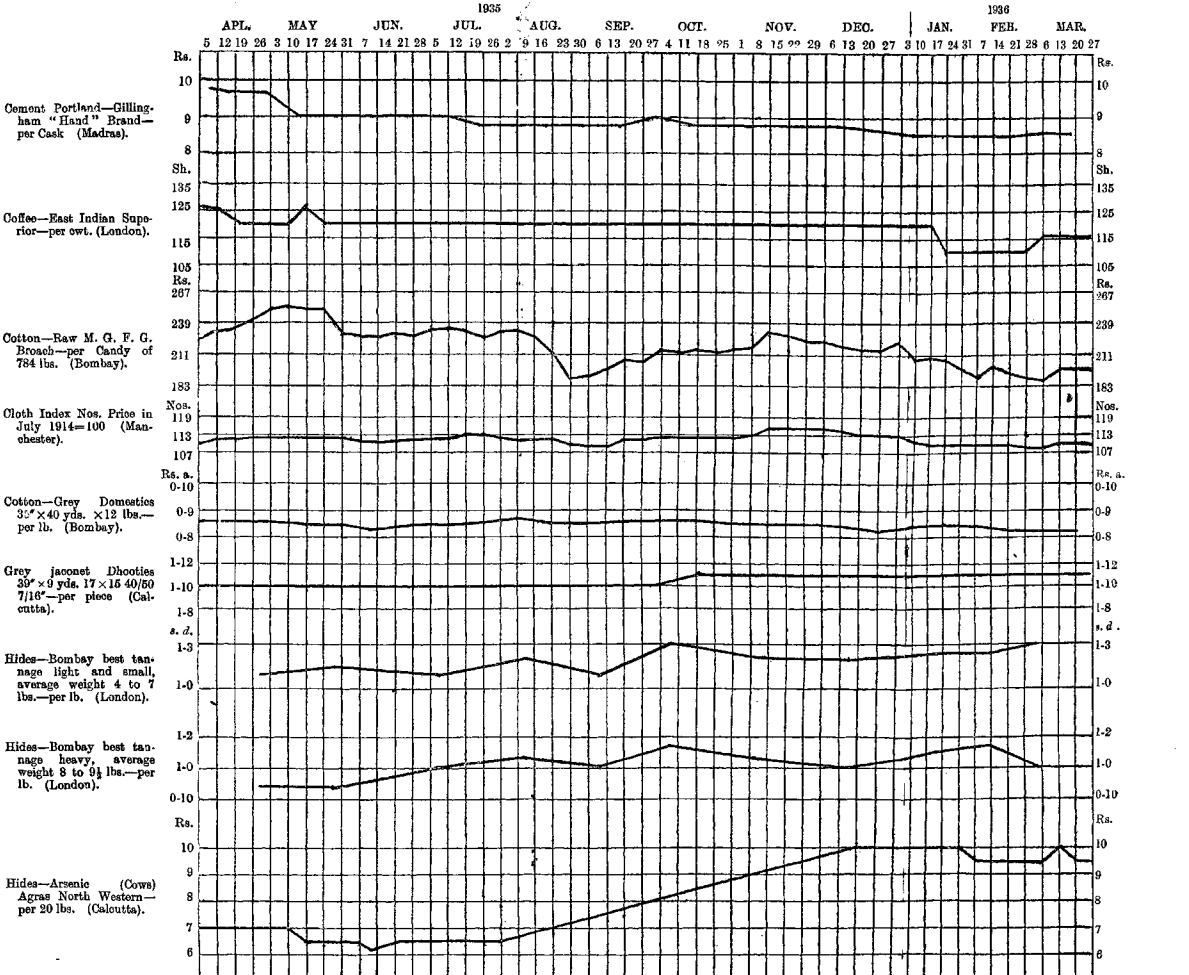
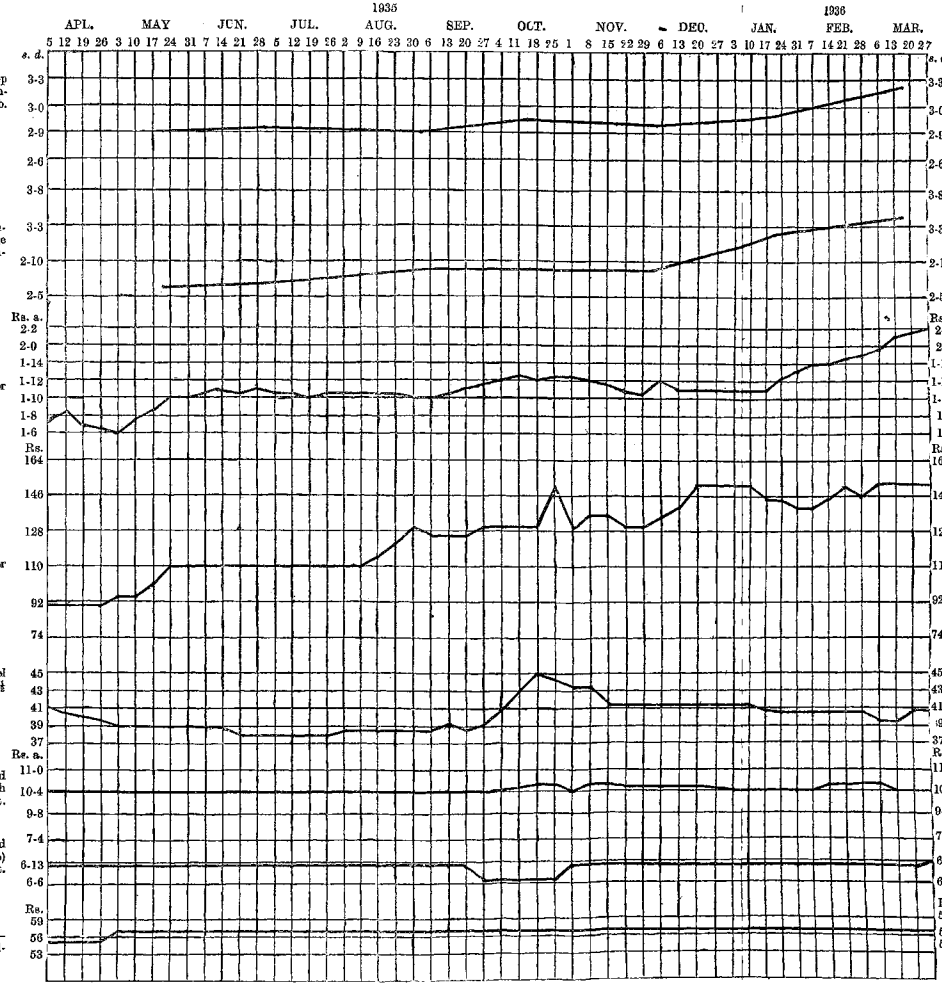


CHART 9.

Sheet No. 2.

Chart showing prices, etc.



Skins—Tanned Sheep Bombay Firsts good tannage 8-10 lbs.—per lb. (London).

Skins—Tanned Goat Bombay Firsts good tannage 12-16 lbs.—per lb. (London).

Skins—Tanned Sheep—per lb. (Madras).

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Continental Basic Steel Bars—per Candy of 746½ lbs. (Bombay).

Galvanized Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge British Prime quality—per cwt. (Calcutta).

Mild Steel Bars and Rounds (Base Price) Tata B. S. S.—per cwt. (Calcutta).

Pig Iron—Foundry No. 1—per ton F. O. R. (Calcutta).

CHART 9.

Sheet No. 3.

Chart showing prices, etc.

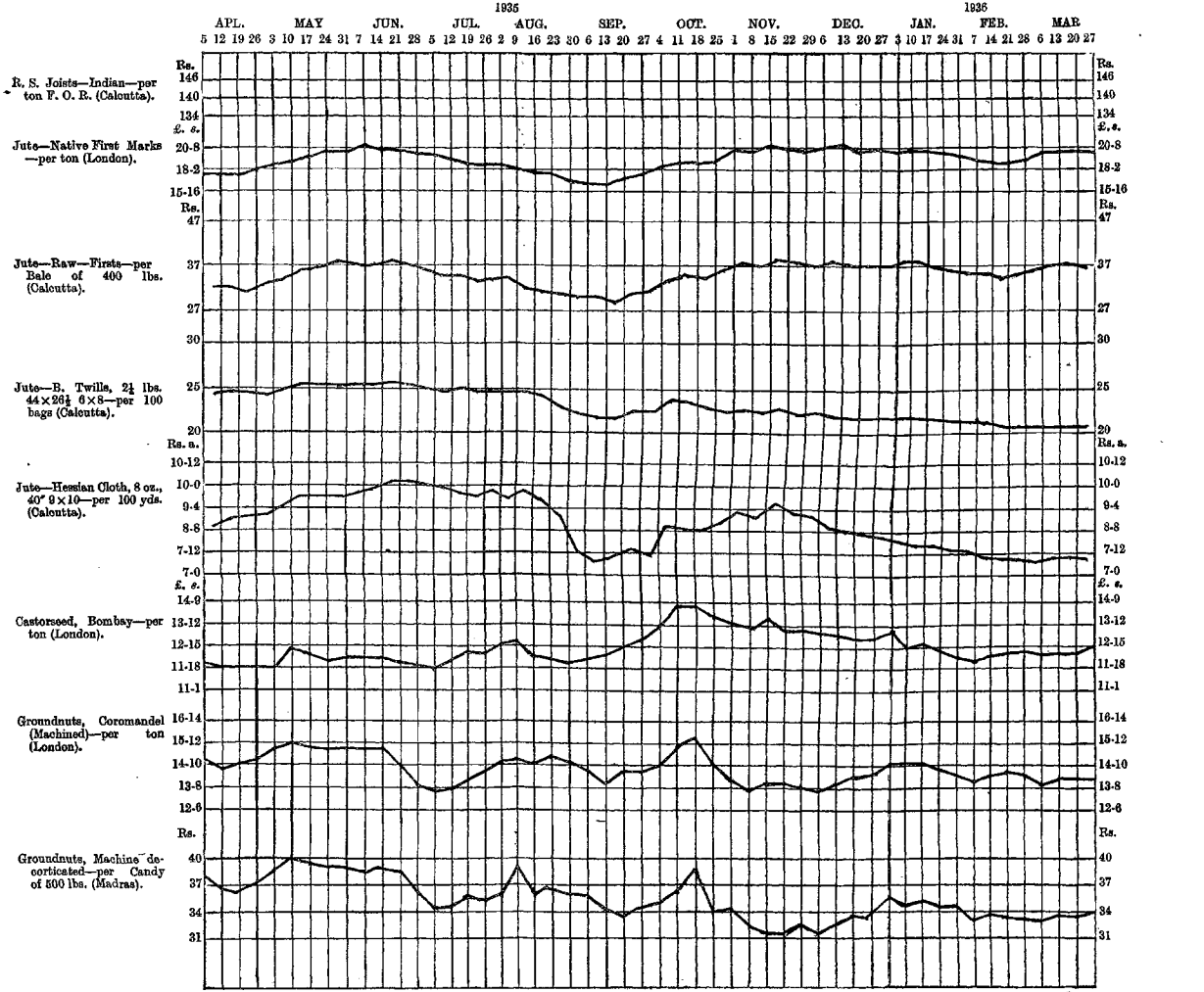

1935
1936
APL. MAY JUN. JUL. AUG. SEP. OCT. NOV. DEC. JAN. FEB. MAR
5 12 19 26 3 10 17 24 31 7 14 21 28 5 12 19 26 2 9 16 23 30 6 13 20 27 4 11 18 25 1 8 15 22 29 6 13 20 27 3 10 17 24 31 7 14 21 28 6 13 20 27
R. S. Joists—Indian—per ton F. O. R. (Calcutta).
Rs. 146 140 134
Jute—Native First Marks—per ton (London).
£. s. 20-8 18-2 15-16
Jute—Raw—Firsts—per Bale of 400 lbs. (Calcutta).
Rs. 47 37 27
Jute—B. Twills, 2¼ lbs. 44×26½ 6×8—per 100 bags (Calcutta).
30 25 20
Jute—Hessian Cloth, 8 oz., 40" 9×10—per 100 yds. (Calcutta).
Rs. a. 10-12 10-0 9-4 8-8 7-12 7-0
Castorseed, Bombay—per ton (London).
£. s. 14-9 13-12 12-15 11-18 11-1
Groundnuts, Coromandel (Machined)—per ton (London).
16-14 15-12 14-10 13-8 12-6
Groundnuts, Machine decorticated—per Candy of 500 lbs. (Madras).
Rs. 40 37 34 31

CHART 9.

Sheet No. 4.

Chart showing prices, etc.

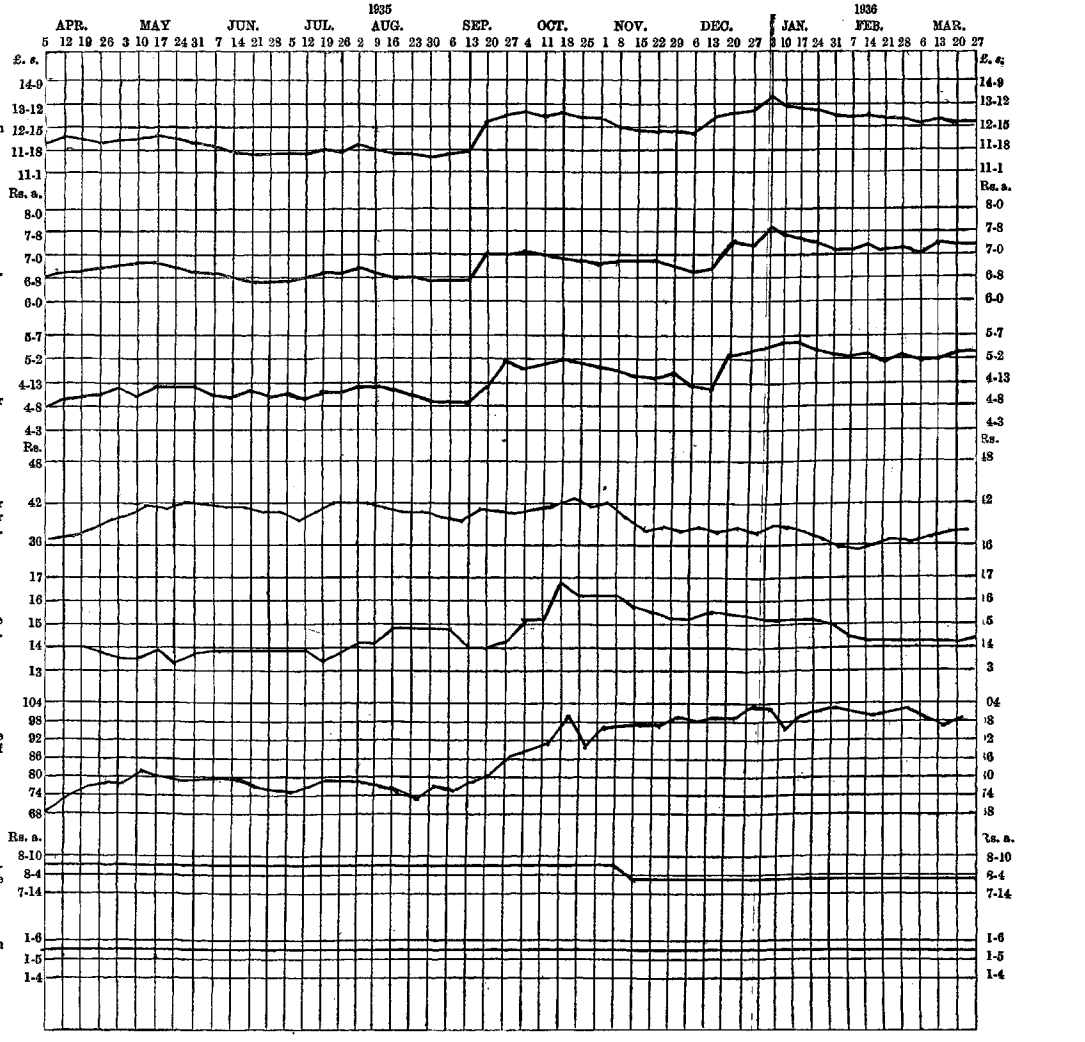
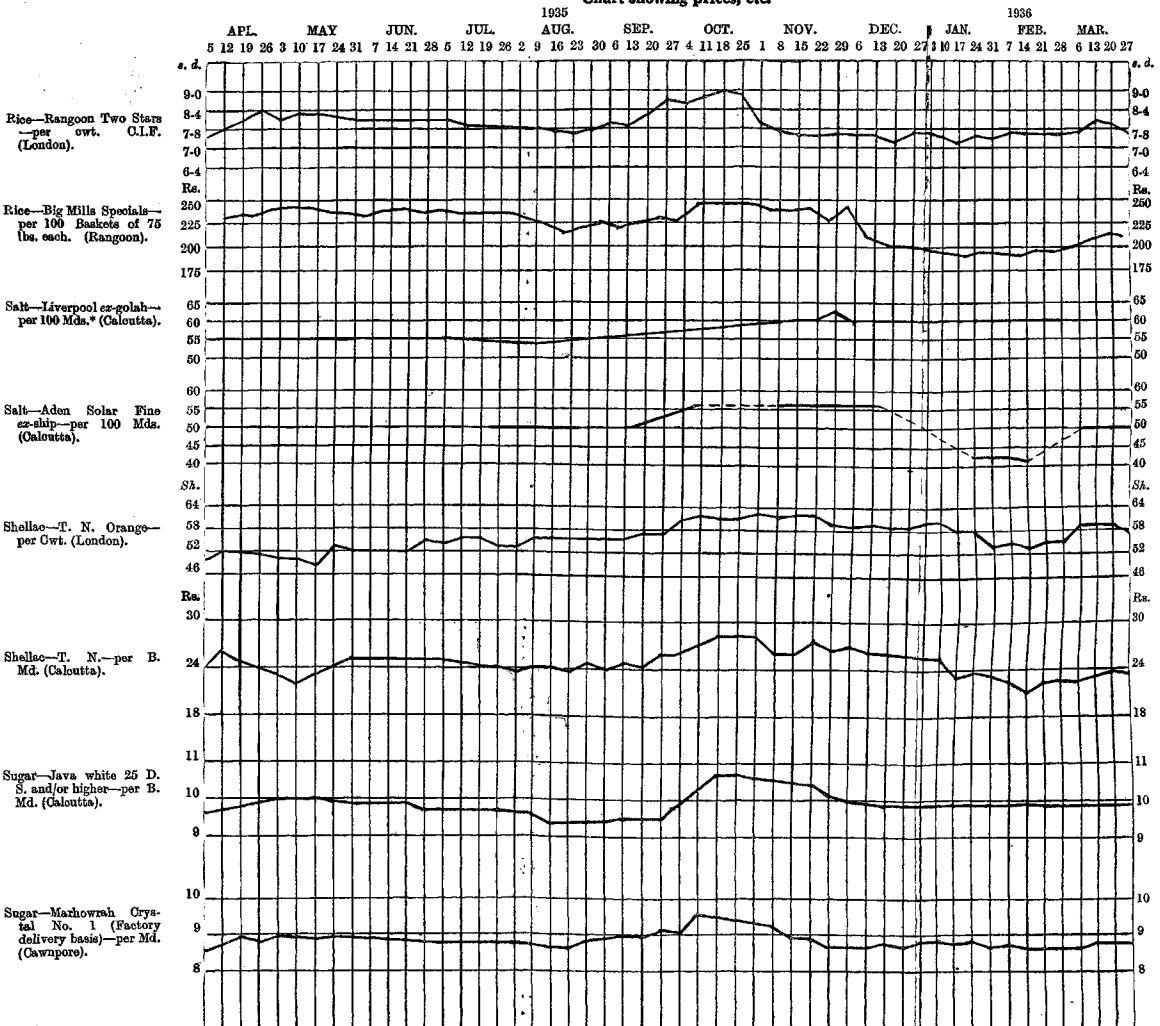


CHART 9.

Sheet No. 5.

Chart showing prices, etc.

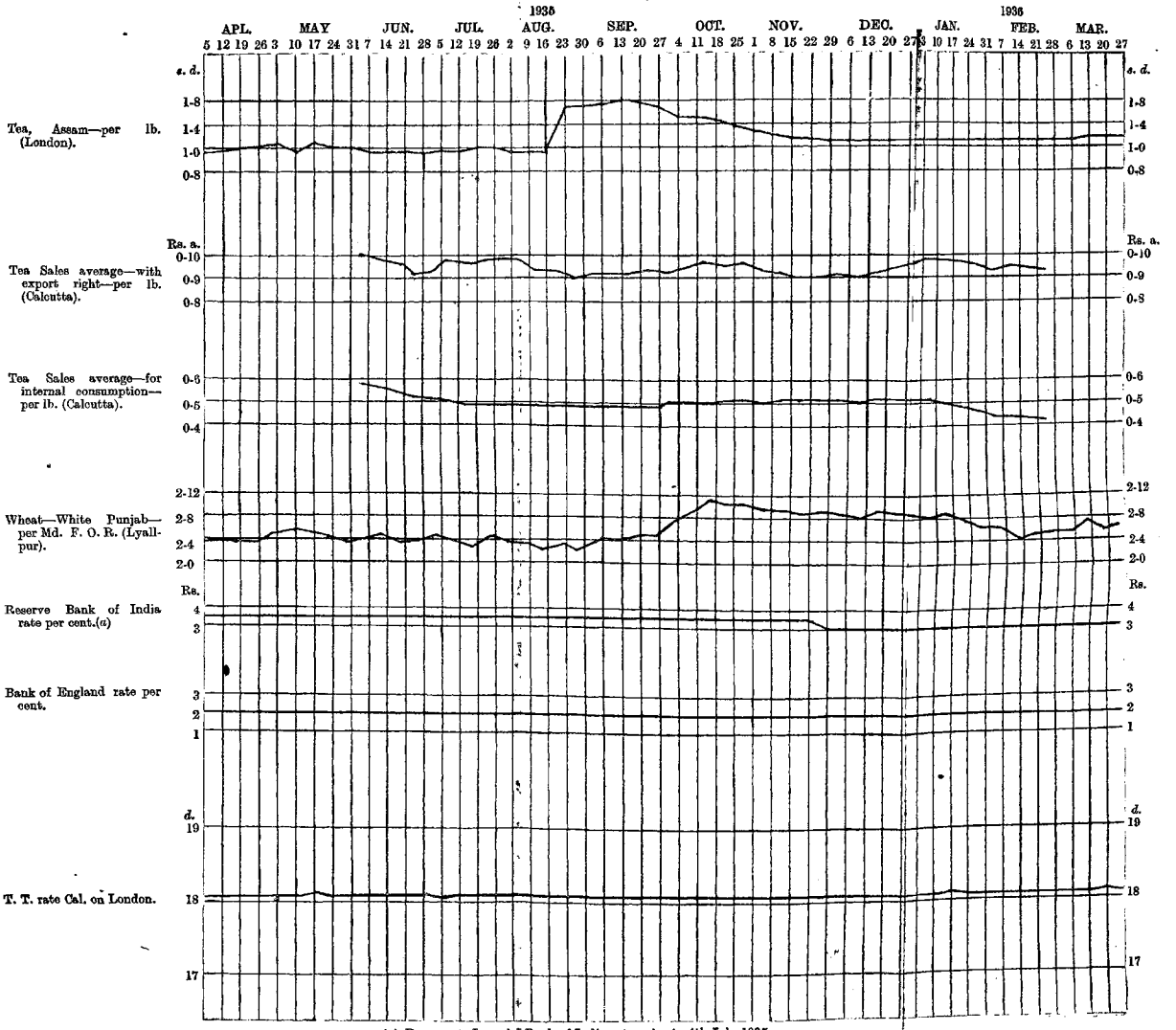


* From 2nd August 1935 quotations relate to Hamburg Vaca.

CHART 9.

Sheet No. 6.

Chart showing prices, etc.



(a) Represents Imperial Bank of India rate prior to 4th July 1935.

REVIEW OF THE TRADE OF INDIA IN 1935-36.

PART I—REPORT.

CHAPTER I.

General.

There were distinct signs of improvement in economic conditions in most countries in the year under review. The worst phase of the depression had come to an end in 1932 and the early months of 1933 had seen a considerable revival of business activity in several countries under the stimulus of devaluation and cheap money conditions.

The Course of Recovery.

The abandonment of the gold standard by the United States in April, 1933, and the eventual devaluation of the dollar early in 1934, however, led to a large movement of the precious metals to that country and a serious strain on the balances of payment of several countries. The situation thus created gave rise to counter-measures designed to protect the economic interests of the countries concerned. France was able to maintain the gold standard only by continued deflation and reduction of costs, and restrictions on imports. In Switzerland and the Netherlands also imports were substantially curtailed. In April, 1935, Belgium was forced to refix her currency at a lower level. Italy, following the earlier example of Germany, adopted a method of strict exchange control. 1934 saw a large extension of the net-work of restrictions on the free movement of goods and funds. The disturbing effects of the disequilibrium were felt also in the sterling group, and the first quarter of 1935 saw sterling developing a pronounced weakness. Among the silver standard countries, China was compelled to modify her silver standard in October, 1934, as a result largely of the silver purchase policy of the United States, a step which was followed a year later by her adoption of a managed currency. Till the spring of 1935, the instability of currencies was a serious hindrance to the revival of trade, though its effects were felt less widely in countries the currencies of which had either been devalued or had left gold. Since then, there has been a large measure of actual stability in exchanges and the forces of recovery have gathered momentum. This stability has, however, been achieved only by the determined efforts of monetary authorities, and the re-establishment of confidence depends largely on the adjustment of anomalous currency relationships and the creation of an easier international political situation. In those countries which had abandoned the pre-depression parities of their currencies, there was a larger demand for raw materials, a noticeable rise in prices and increase in industrial production and a diminished volume of unemployment. To a certain extent the improvement during the year was due to re-armament, but more largely the recovery was based on a genuine improvement in conditions. For the first time since 1929, the gold value of world trade in 1935 registered a small rise of 1·9 per cent. The quantum of world trade rose by about 4·5 per cent to 82 per cent of the 1929 level, although it is significant that the gold value of Europe's trade declined by 2 per cent. There was little progress made during the year in the mitigation of the trade restrictions in force in European countries, for, while in a few countries like Austria and Belgium some of the restrictive measures were

withdrawn, new restrictions were imposed in others or the existing restrictions intensified.

The international political situation during the year was distinctly worse than in 1934-35, and though, in consequence, the tendency towards economic sufficiency received added strength, the course of recovery was not greatly affected as the improvement in conditions has generally proceeded on national lines depending more on the home than the foreign market. The expansion of international trade has consequently lagged behind the recovery in domestic conditions. The pace and extent of the recovery have also not been uniform in the different countries. In the United Kingdom, economic policy has been based chiefly on the provision of cheap money, the maintenance of national solvency and a sterling free from over-valuation. The recovery manifested itself primarily in a boom in the building industries, and this has, so far, not shown serious signs of abatement. The iron and steel industries have made rapid advances and were employed almost to full capacity in the year under review. Generally, all the capital equipment industries have shown great improvement. There has also been an increase in the consumption of food articles. While there is yet considerable unemployment in the " depressed " areas, the volume of employment, on the whole, has appreciably increased. Although the export trade industries like cotton textiles and coal mining still remain in a depressed condition, British exports have also made some recovery since 1933, the peak being reached in the latter part of 1935. According to the *Economist's* index numbers of business activity (with 1935 as the base year) there was a rise of over six points between March, 1935 and March, 1936. In the United States an appreciable improvement was recorded in most branches of economic activities. The Federal Reserve Bank index of industrial production (base 1923-25 average) rose from 88 in March, 1935 to 93 in March, 1936, after having reached 104 in December, 1935. In contrast to the trend of development in Great Britain, industrial activity in the United States has mostly been confined to the consumers' goods industries and, more especially, in durable goods such as automobiles. In the capital goods industries improvement has been slow. Foreign trade in 1935 showed a noticeable improvement, though the export surplus on merchandise account was smaller than in 1934. The volume of unemployment, however, still remains large and the Federal budget continues to show huge deficits. In Japan, industrial activity was well maintained in most branches in 1935 and industrial profits were on the up-grade. Foreign trade showed considerable activity and the exchange value of the yen remained more or less stable. A considerable measure of recovery was also achieved in those European countries which were attached to the sterling group.

Germany and Italy stand in a class by themselves. The aim of German economic policy is to organise the economic life of the country in such a way as to render it as self-sufficient as possible. Drastic measures of control of foreign trade were adopted towards the end of September, 1934, under which all imports were limited to such quantities as could be paid for by exports, and preference was given to such imports as were necessary for national schemes for creation of work, re-armament and the furtherance of the export trade. Exchange of goods with Germany has, therefore, become more and more bilateral in character. By the end of 1935, 31 countries had entered

into some kind of payment or clearing agreements with Germany, and 60 per cent of German foreign trade was regulated in this way. In the summer of 1935, a scheme of export subsidies was also introduced, and towards the end of that year exports of certain food-stuffs and raw materials were prohibited as being contrary to the economic interests of Germany. In 1934, Germany had an adverse balance of trade in merchandise of RM. 284 million. In 1935, there was a positive balance of RM. 111 million and this was brought about largely by a reduction in imports. These figures should be read with some qualification, as, for purposes of foreign trade, the gold value of the Reichs-mark is only partially maintained. Owing to high production in the capital goods industries, the activity in armament works and agricultural protection, there was expansion in employment, but consumption continued low. The trend of developments in Italy followed much the same course as that of Germany, but war conditions and the imposition of " sanctions " against Italy from the middle of November, 1935 and " counter sanctions " by Italy over-shadowed other influences.

A review of the conditions in India during the year under review indicates a steady, if not spectacular, improvement. Despite the large industrial advance made in recent years, India's prosperity depends, in the main, on good harvests and satisfactory prices for her commodities. Agricultural conditions during the year under review were, on the whole, fair. During the monsoon period the rainfall was generally within 10 per cent of the normal, but owing to uneven distribution it showed a deficit in some of the important provinces, such as Bengal, the United Provinces and the Punjab. During the retreating period of the monsoon, conditions were unusually dry over the greater part of the country. Crop outturns with a few exceptions were, however, good. The total outturn of rice in India and Burma was 8 per cent short of the production in the preceding season owing to unfavourable conditions in Bengal and Bihar and Orissa, which are the chief producing centres in India. Burma, however, realised a good crop and production was 11 per cent in excess of that in the preceding season. Larger cultivation of sugarcane accounted for an increase of about 15 per cent in the estimated *gur* production as compared with 1934-35. The quality of the cane was also better during the year. Cotton, the most important commercial crop, recorded an increase in outturn of 23 per cent as compared with the preceding season in which climatic conditions were not very favourable to the crop. Jute, on the other hand, was subject to adverse weather conditions during the early stages and this, combined with the scheme for restricting output, brought the total outturn down to 85 per cent of the 1934 figure. The production of groundnuts, sesamum and castor seed showed considerable increases. In the case of winter oilseeds, the outturn of rape and mustard during 1934-35 declined by 5 per cent, but that of linseed increased by 12 per cent as compared with the preceding season. The wheat crop of 1934-35, the commercial crop of the year under review, increased by 3 per cent. Agricultural prices, on the whole, made distinct recovery. Prices of rice were firmly held in spite of a diminished overseas demand. Jute was on a much higher level owing to the smaller crop outturn. Cotton prices during the year under review were also maintained well on the whole. The improved world demand for oils and fats was reflected in the higher price-level of most oilseeds. The prices

Agricultural conditions in India.

of groundnuts, castor seed and rapeseed all improved. Linseed prices made a distinct recovery in the last two quarters of the year. Tea, in its third year of restriction, made a moderate recovery in prices. Wheat prices also were better than in the preceding year. The price level of rubber also was satisfactory, but the coffee market continued depressed.

Industrial conditions.

Turning to industrial conditions, while there was improvement in several directions, there was some deterioration in others. The cotton textile industry broke its previous record of production, but both internal and external competition were severe, and in spite of prices being marked down, large stocks remained in hand at the end of the year. The voluntary scheme of restriction of production in the jute industry broke down in the year under review and the prices of jute manufactures declined. Larger overseas demand, however, absorbed the increased production of the year, a testimony to the general improvement in trade and industrial conditions. The iron and steel industry increased its outturn and sales. The production of cement also increased and negotiations were in progress during the year for the unification and control of the industry on its marketing side. Sugar production reached a new record and the Indian sugar industry is approaching a stage when it will be able to meet the entire internal demand. The problem before the sugar industry is now one of orderly marketing and the avoidance of wasteful competition. There was larger production of matches, paper, wheat flour, heavy chemicals and petrol, but there was a small decline in the production of kerosene oil. In the mining industry, coal did not show much improvement, but the demand for mineral ores showed a large improvement. Non-speculative industrial securities generally showed a small appreciation, but speculative industrial securities were on the down grade, jute and cotton shares, in particular, showing a dull record. Cheque clearances, as well as the average active circulation of currency notes, were higher than in the preceding year. Foreign trade showed a slightly larger export surplus in merchandise owing to the improved demand for commodities and manufactures. The gross customs revenue realised in 1935-36 was R56·3 crores, as compared with R54·4 crores in the preceding year. The following figures of net ton-mileage of Class I Railways in India will be of interest :—

Year	Net ton-miles (in millions)	Index Number (1927-28=100)
1927-28	21,620	100
1929-30	21,265	98·4
1931-32	18,107	83·8
1932-33	16,978	78·5
1933-34	18,460	85·4
1934-35	20,091	92·9
1935-36*	20,202	93·4

* Provisional.

General.

Industrial disputes during 1935 were few and the number of workers involved and the loss in working days were the lowest in the fifteen years for which statistics are available. The strikes which accounted for the greatest loss in working days during the year occurred in the Keshoram Cotton Mills, Calcutta, in which about 5,000 workers were involved with a loss of 119,000 working days, and in the Ahmedabad Textile Mills which affected 23,000 workers and resulted in a loss of over 93,000 working days.

The rupee-sterling exchange remained steady throughout the year sustained by the continued export of gold. Fluctuations were few and the average rate for the year was $18\frac{3}{32}d.$ The exports of gold during the year amounted to 4,122,723 fine ozs. valued at ₹38,31 lakhs. The table below shows the average price of gold at Bombay and the quantity and value of gold exported by sea since 1931-32 :—

The rupee-sterling exchange.

Year	Average* price of English bar gold 100 touch per tola	Exports.	
		Quantity	Value
	₹ A. P.	Fine ounces	₹
1931-32	24 12 0	8,180,732	60,78,25,155
1932-33	29 4 6	8,526,241	66,84,09,347
1933-34	31 12 3	6,830,199	58,15,30,246
1934-35	34 11 6	5,774,812	53,25,67,708
Month.			
1935—			
April	36 0 9	109,445	1,04,27,598
May	35 12 0	207,411	1,94,62,973
June	35 4 9	118,525	1,10,61,356
July	35 1 5	651,637	6,04,25,831
August	34 12 4	733,642	6,76,96,385
September	35 7 0	341,586	3,17,91,304
October	35 13 7	326,397	3,04,63,273
November	35 4 7	425,285	3,96,15,972
December	35 4 8	298,366	2,77,62,339
1936—			
January	34 14 1	400,923	3,71,17,338
February	34 12 7	284,748	2,63,88,631
March	34 12 7	224,758	2,08,42,365
1935-36	35 4 4	4,122,723	38,30,55,365
1931-32 to 1935-36		33,434,707	277,33,87,821

* Monthly averages are based on weekly quotations, while the annual averages are based on monthly averages.

General.

Prices of gold during the year were on a higher level than in 1934-35. The total exports, however, declined. The chart on the opposite page illustrates the course of prices and the exports of gold in each month during 1935-36 with the monthly rates of exchange.

The Money Market.

Money conditions during the year were exceptionally easy. The continued exports of gold enabled the market to receive large supplies of funds through sales of sterling to Government. Call money was quoted at ¼ per cent in Bombay in September and the rate practically remained unchanged till December. In the first quarter of 1936 the rate generally was ½ per cent. On the 28th November, the Reserve Bank of India rate was reduced from 3½ per cent to 3 per cent at which it still remains. In August, the Government of India issued a medium-term rupee loan for ₹15 crores at 3 per cent and applications for the loan amounted to nearly ₹30 crores. Any offtake by the market in the shape of cash subscriptions to the loan was more than set off by the repayment of 5 per cent Bonds, 1935 and 6½ per cent Treasury Bonds, 1935. Treasury Bills issued to the public, which had amounted to ₹88,83 lakhs in 1934-35, totalled about ₹70,51 lakhs in 1935-36; the average yield per cent fell from 1·58 to 1·09. These indications pointed to the easy condition of Government's finances. The gilt-edge market underwent some violent fluctuations during the year at the time of the Italo-Abyssinian crisis and the crises in the silver market in Bombay. Except for such temporary relapses, gilt-edge was very firm and prices rose. The following figures show the prices and yield of 3½ per cent Government of India paper on or about 1st April during the past ten years :—

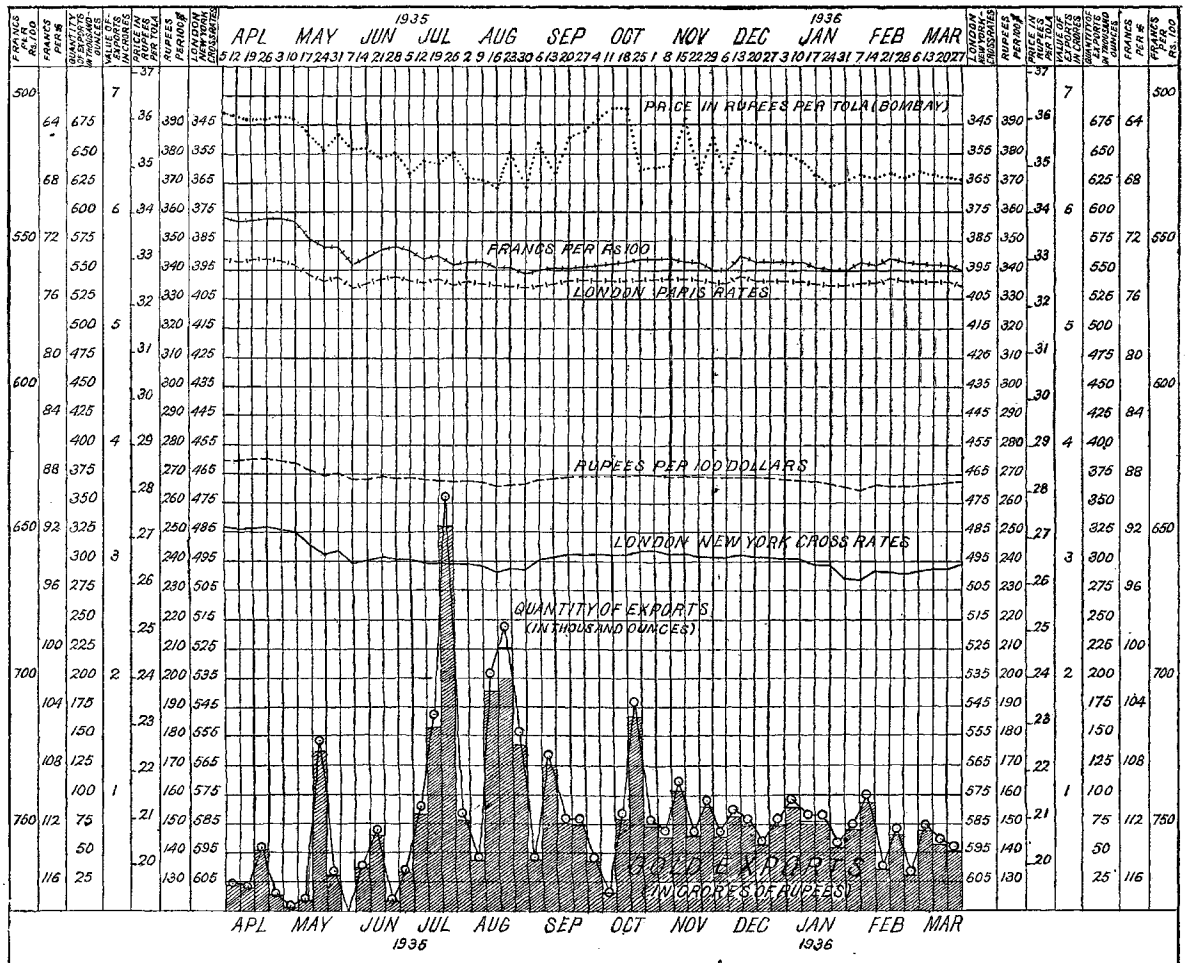
Year	Price	Yield
	₹ R. A.	Per cent
1927	78 11	4·4
1928	75 6	4·6
1929	71 5	4·9
1930	68 14	5·1
1931	63 0	5·5
1932	61 3	5·7
1933	88 4	4·0
1934	89 7	3·9
1935	93 3	3·9
1936	97 0	3·6

The index number of the prices of 3½ per cent Government of India paper (July, 1914=100) stood at 95 in April, 1935. By July the index number had risen by 4 points, but there was a decline in the succeeding three months, 94 being reached in October. From November prices again appreciated, and, in March, the index number stood at 102.

Company flotations.

Of joint stock companies registered with an authorised capital of ₹5 lakhs or more during 1935-36, six companies having among them an aggregate authorised capital of ₹53 lakhs, had, as their object, the manufacture of chemicals and allied products. Companies for iron and steel manufactures accounted for ₹15,75 lakhs, one company alone having an authorised capital of ₹15 crores. Ten electric

GOLD EXPORTS, PRICES AND EXCHANGE RATES.


1935
1936
APL MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC JAN FEB MAR
PRICE IN RUPEES PER TOLA (BOMBAY)
FRANCS PER Rs 100
LONDON PARIS RATES
RUPEES PER 100 DOLLARS
LONDON NEW YORK CROSS RATES
QUANTITY OF EXPORTS
(IN THOUSAND OUNCES)
GOLD EXPORTS
IN CRORES OF RUPEES

supply companies had between them an authorised capital of R61 lakhs. Two cement companies were floated during the year, of which one in Burma had an authorised capital of R35 lakhs. Twenty-seven companies with a total authorised capital of R2,92 lakhs were floated for cotton manufactures. Five jute mills had between them an authorised capital of R1,33 lakhs. Of two paper mills with an aggregate authorised capital of R1,10 lakhs, one in Bengal accounted for R1,00 lakhs. Nineteen companies were formed with the object of manufacturing sugar, and they had between them an aggregate authorised capital of R2,18 lakhs. Thirteen companies having between them an authorised capital of R1,60 lakhs were floated for the purpose of producing cinema pictures. Two companies, having between them an authorised capital of R25 lakhs, were floated for the purpose of manufacturing rubber goods.

Wholesale prices.—The index numbers of wholesale prices in India and some of the principal countries of the world are shown in the table below. All the series have been converted to the year 1929 as base; in the case of India, the index numbers on the original base, July, 1914=100 are also shown.

	India, Calcutta		United Kingdom Board of Trade	United States of America	Canada	Australia Melbourne	Japan	France
	July, 1914 =100	1929 =100	1929=100					
Average—								
1931	96	68·1	76·8	76·6	75·4	79·2	69·6	80·0
1932	91	64·5	74·9	68·0	69·8	78·3	73·3	68·2
1933	87	61·7	75·0	69·3	70·2	78·2	81·6	63·6
1934	89	63·1	77·1	78·7	74·9	81·6	80·8	60·0
1935	91	64·5	77·8	83·9	75·4	81·5	84·4	54·0
1935—								
January	94	66·7	77·3	82·7	74·7	80·9	82·5	55·8
February	90	63·8	77·1	83·4	75·2	80·5	83·7	54·7
March	87	61·7	76·1	83·2	75·3	79·9	83·5	53·4
April	88	62·4	76·6	84·1	75·8	80·1	83·0	53·6
May	91	64·5	77·2	84·2	75·6	80·9	83·0	54·2
June	91	64·5	77·4	83·7	74·8	81·3	82·0	52·6
July	91	64·5	77·1	83·3	74·8	82·0	82·0	51·4
August	89	63·1	77·4	84·5	74·9	83·1	83·2	52 6
September	89	63·1	78·5	84·7	75·6	82·9	85·9	53·0
October	93	66·0	79·8	84·5	76·5	83·1	88·3	54·5
November	92	65·2	79·9	84·6	76·0	82·0	88·1	55·5
December	93	66·0	80·0	84·9	75·9	81·0	87·3	56·5
1936—								
January	92	65·2	80·4	84·6	76·3	81·8	87·3	57·3
February	91	64·5	80·3	84·6	75·8	81·3	86·9	59·3
March	91	64·5	80·3	83·5	75·7	82·4	86·8	60·0

General.

In the United Kingdom, the Board of Trade index numbers, converted to the year 1929 as base, rose from 77·3 in January, 1935, to 80·3 in March, 1936. The upward trend of prices was well maintained in the United States of America and Japan also. In Canada, there was, on the whole, a small improvement in the price-level. In Australia, the index number, which stood at 79·9 in March, 1935, strengthened to 83·1 in October. Between November, 1935, and March, 1936, the index fluctuated between 81·0 and 82·4. In France the trend was, on the whole, downward till July, 1935, when the lowest point of the year was reached, the index figure standing at 51·4. An improvement set in thereafter and in March, 1936, the index rose to 60. The price-level in India, as indicated by the Calcutta Wholesale Price Index Numbers, was generally higher during the year under review than in the preceding year. From 87 in March, 1935, the index (base : July, 1914) rose to 91 in May and remained at that level for the next two months. After a slight set-back in August and September, there was a rise to 93 in October, and this level was more or less maintained till December. Thereafter there was a relapse and in March, 1936, the index stood at 91.

A rough division of the Calcutta Index Number Series into exported articles, consisting mainly of raw materials, and imported articles, consisting mainly of manufactured goods, shows the following results :—

	Prices in July, 1914=100	
	Exported Articles	Imported Articles
1929—		
September	133	150
1931—		
December	81	124
1935—		
April	77	108
May	81	110
June	83	110
July	82	109
August	80	105
September	81	107
October	85	110
November	84	108
December	85	109
1936—		
January	84	107
February	84	105
March	82	105

In order to illustrate the trend of prices further, the changes in relation to the price level in September, 1929, and December, 1931, are expressed below in the form of percentages :—

	Percentage changes as compared with			
	September, 1929		December, 1931	
	Exported Articles	Imported Articles	Exported Articles	Imported Articles
December, 1931	—39	—17	—	—
December, 1935	—36	—27	+5	—12
March, 1936	—38	—30	+1	—15

As compared with September, 1929, there was, in March, 1936, a fall in the case of exported articles of 38 per cent, while in the case of imported articles the fall was only 30 per cent. Taking December, 1931, as the basis there was, however, a rise in December, 1935, of 5 per cent in the case of

exports, while a fall of 12 per cent was recorded in the case of imports. In March, 1936, there was only a rise of 1 per cent in the case of exported articles, while the price-level of imported articles fell by 15 per cent. The declining trend of prices of manufactured articles, which form the bulk of the imports, is dealt with further in a subsequent paragraph.

The table below gives the Calcutta index numbers for the various groups of articles for September, 1929, December, 1931 and for each month from April, 1935, to March, 1936. It also gives the percentage decline in the price level in December, 1931, December, 1935 and March, 1936 as compared with September, 1929. The prices of raw materials, specially jute, oilseeds and hides and skins, showed considerable improvement in the year under review. Jute moved up from 46 in April to 56 in November and, after a relapse in January and February, touched 55 in March. In the oilseeds group, the index rose from 101 in April to 113 in October, but thereafter showed a declining trend. The index number for rice moved up from 72 in April, 1935, to 83 in January, 1936, but fell to 79 in March. Wheat rose from 74 in April to 84 in October, but declined to 79 in March. Tea made a moderate recovery. Cotton rose from 76 in April to 84 in November; thereafter a temporary period of weakness ensued which was followed by a revival in March. Both cotton and jute manufactures were, during the greater part of the year, on a lower level than in the previous year. In the case of metals, the decline in the trend of prices noticed in the latter half of the preceding year was checked in the year under review.

	Index Numbers of wholesale prices in Calcutta (prices in July, 1914=100)														Percentage decline on the basis of September, 1929.		
	September, 1929.	December, 1931.	April, 1935.	May, 1935.	June, 1935.	July, 1935.	August, 1935.	September, 1935.	October, 1935.	November, 1935.	December, 1935.	January, 1936.	February, 1936.	March, 1936.	December, 1931.	December, 1935.	March, 1936.
Cereals—																	
Rice . .	124	74	72	73	72	72	73	71	78	76	76	83	81	79	40	39	36
Wheat . .	135	86	74	74	74	76	74	79	84	77	80	80	77	79	36	41	41
Tea . . .	129	68	..	..	123	120	119	114	121	115	113	124	123	..	47	12	..
Oilseeds . .	175	80	101	103	105	106	106	109	113	110	111	105	101	95	54	37	46
Jute, raw . .	90	58	46	54	54	49	48	47	51	56	56	53	53	55	36	38	39
Cotton, raw .	146	97	76	78	75	78	70	76	83	84	82	74	78	80	34	44	45
Hides and Skins .	109	61	55	57	56	53	58	58	67	62	75	74	76	77	44	31	29
Jute manufactures	122	87	74	77	81	76	69	69	70	70	69	67	65	65	29	43	47
Cotton manufactures.	161	121	119	118	117	117	114	115	117	115	115	114	114	114	25	29	29
Metals . .	130	110	99	101	100	101	100	101	102	100	101	100	100	100	15	22	23
Sugar . . .	164	147	125	129	130	129	126	128	133	130	133	128	121	121	10	19	26
All commodities (including pulses, etc.)	143	98	88	91	91	91	89	89	93	92	93	92	91	91	31	35	36

General.

Trade in 1935-36.—The total value of the imports of private merchandise into India advanced from R1,32 crores in 1934-35 to R1,34 crores in the year under review, while exports, including re-exports, advanced by R9 crores from R1,55 crores to R1,64 crores. For purposes of comparison it may be mentioned that the total value of the imports in 1932-33 and 1933-34 was R1,33 crores and R1,15 crores, and of exports, including re-exports, R1,35 crores and R1,51 crores, respectively. The visible balance of trade in merchandise and treasure in 1935-36 was in favour of India to the extent of R67 crores, as compared with R76 crores in 1934-35. The transactions in treasure on private account resulted in a net export of treasure amounting to R36⅓ crores, as against R52½ crores in the preceding year. Net exports of gold amounted to R37⅓ crores, while silver showed a net import of R1¼ crores. Net exports of currency notes amounted to R29 lakhs.

The main changes in imports and exports are noticed below. Taking the "Textiles" group first, imports of cotton manufactures of all kinds showed a decline of R72 lakhs in value. Imports of cotton piecegoods declined by R1,15 lakhs, but the loss was partly made up by larger imports of cotton twist and yarn. The total quantity of piecegoods imported, however, actually increased from 944 million yards to 947 million yards. As against a decline of 22 million yards under white goods and of 9 million yards under coloured goods, there was an increase of 34 million yards in the imports of grey goods. The decline in value was the largest in coloured goods. As against a gain of R31 lakhs under "greys", there was a fall of R97 lakhs under coloured and of R49 lakhs under white goods. The most noticeable feature of the year's trade in cotton piecegoods was the striking advance made by Japan in all branches, notably in printed and grey goods. The share of the United Kingdom declined correspondingly. Not less striking was Japan's advance in the imports of cotton twist and yarn. The total quantity imported increased by 10½ million lbs. or 31 per cent to 44½ million lbs., and most of this increase was absorbed by Japan. Among other items in the "textiles" group, there was a decline in the imports of artificial silk yarn, piecegoods of artificial silk mixed with other materials, silk piecegoods, piecegoods of silk mixed with other materials and woollen piecegoods. On the other hand, imports of artificial silk piecegoods showed a further improvement and the increase under this head in the last two years was sufficient to offset the decline in the imports of silk piecegoods and piecegoods of silk or artificial silk mixed with other materials. Imports of raw wool, raw silk and silk yarn were well maintained. Imports of all articles of artificial silk in the year under review were valued at R3,16 lakhs as against R3,59 lakhs in the preceding year. Raw silk and silk manufactures of all kinds declined by R59 lakhs to R2,78 lakhs, while raw wool and woollen manufactures had a total recorded value of R2,79 lakhs, which was R1,08 lakhs less than in 1934-35. In respect of all these articles, Japan continued to be the most important source of supply.

In the "Metals" group, there was a pronounced improvement in the imports of iron and steel materials. The total quantity imported rose by 22 per cent to 446,000 tons, the value of the imports rising by 13 per cent to R7,20 lakhs. All the important descriptions, except steel bars, showed noticeable improvement. The United Kingdom, which retained the largest share of the trade (a little less than half of the imports), lost some ground relatively to the competing countries. There was a noticeable advance in the imports from Germany. Imports from Japan, though relatively small, also made further headway. There was a general improvement in the imports

of machinery and millwork, the total value of the items included under this head improving by R1 crore. Cotton and mining machinery and sugar machinery, however, showed no improvement, but there was a significant increase under jute mill machinery. Imports of electrical machinery, as well as of electrical instruments and apparatus, also showed considerable increases. In general, imports of capital goods and consumers' goods of a durable character were larger than in the preceding year. Imports of metals, other than iron or steel, of which a large portion consists of metals in the semi-manufactured state, showed in the aggregate some decline owing to smaller imports of mixed or yellow metal and copper sheets. There were increases in the imports of hardware. Imports of motor cars, which had shown a marked increase in 1934-35, showed a fall in the year under review. The total number imported in 1935-36 was 13,590 as against 14,434 in the preceding year. A similar falling-off in demand was noticed in the case of motor omnibuses and lorries. Among other luxury goods, imports of exposed cinematograph films showed a small decline. Wireless instruments and apparatus, however, showed a large improvement. Imports of precious stones further declined. Imports of liquor were well maintained. There was also a considerable increase in the imports of proprietary and patent medicines.

Under " Mineral oils ", while imports of kerosene declined, those of fuel oils and petroleum improved. The year also saw larger imports of chemicals, coal-tar dyes and paper and pasteboard. There were also increases in the imports of provisions and oilman's stores. Condensed or preserved milk, milk food for infants and invalids, biscuits and cakes, confectionery and tinned fish were some of the principal items, which recorded improvement. Imports of salt, cigarettes and cigars showed small increases, but those of unmanufactured tobacco and tobacco for pipes and cigarettes declined.

On the export side, there was some decline in the demand for Indian cotton, the shipments during the year totalling 3,397,000 bales with a recorded value of R33,77 lakhs, the fall as compared with the preceding year being 93,000 bales in quantity and R1,18 lakhs in value. The shrinkage in exports was primarily due to lesser demand from Japan which took 1,759,000 bales, or 295,000 bales less than in 1934-35. Exports to some of the Continental countries also declined. The larger use of Indian cotton in Lancashire was reflected in the increased off-take of the United Kingdom. In 1935-36, the United Kingdom took 456,142 bales, which was 109,000 bales more than in 1934-35. The trend of prices of Indian cotton followed generally that of American cotton and the uncertainties and perplexities of the American situation were reflected in the course of prices at Bombay. The average declared value per ton of cotton exported in 1935-36 was R556-12-4 as against R560-12-11 in 1934-35. Exports of Indian piecegoods showed some improvement in the year under review, but overseas exports form only a small proportion of Indian mill production. Foreign demand for raw jute continued to increase and the exports during the year totalled 771,000 tons, an increase of 19,000 tons, as compared with 1934-35 and of 23,000 tons as compared with 1933-34. Owing mainly to the restriction on the 1935 crop, much higher prices were realised, the average declared value of the exports in 1935-36 being R177-11-5 per ton as compared with R144-7-6 in 1934-35. The increased output of Indian jute mills during the year was accompanied by a revival of demand from foreign centres. The total exports of gunny bags improved from 423 million to 459 million, the recorded value rising from

₹10¼ crores to ₹11 crores. Exports of gunny cloth advanced from 1,063 million yards valued at ₹11 crores to 1,218 million yards valued at ₹12¼ crores, American demand showing a substantial improvement. Prices, however, declined owing to more unrestricted competition. The quantity of tea exported declined from 325 million lbs. to 312½ million lbs. as a result of a reduced export allotment. The recorded value of the exports in 1935-36 was ₹19·8 crores as compared with ₹20·1 crores in 1934-35. Exports of foodgrains and flour showed, in most cases, a decline. The total value recorded under this group, however, rose from ₹11,84 lakhs to ₹12,41 lakhs owing to the higher price of rice. Exports of oilseeds of all kinds were valued at ₹10,33 lakhs as against ₹10,54 lakhs in 1934-35. There was a large reduction in the exports of linseed owing to the keen home demand, which very often raised prices above export parity. Groundnuts realised good prices, but the quantity exported showed some decline. Exports of castor seed also declined in quantity while the recorded value showed an increase. The trade in hides and skins, on the whole, showed better results in spite of a decline in the demand for tanned goat skins. Exports of metals and ores showed a striking improvement, manganese ore, wolfram ore, pig lead and pig iron being the principal items included in this group. Raw wool also had a better market and both the quantity exported and the value realised showed marked increases. The collapse of the shellac market towards the close of 1934-35 was followed by a period of low prices and exports fell to more normal proportions. Among articles of lesser importance, higher values were recorded under paraffin wax, fruits and vegetables, teakwood, coffee, raw rubber, unmanufactured tobacco, coir manufactures, mica, oils and raw hemp. There were, however, decreases under oilcakes, fodder, bran and pollards, dyeing and tanning substances and spices.

The Quantum of Trade.—To illustrate the variations in the volume of the trade, the values of the imports and exports of merchandise have been compiled on the basis of the declared values per unit in 1927-28 and are shown below. Changes in the price-level of imports and exports in relation to 1927-28 are also indicated by means of index numbers obtained by comparing these figures with the actually recorded values each year. These statistics are necessarily approximate, but they are sufficiently accurate to afford a fair measure of the course of trade and prices.

Year	Quantum of		Price-level of		Indices of imports received for a given quantity of exports.
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Crores of Rs.	Crores of Rs.			
1927-28 . . .	319·2(100·0)	249·8(100·0)	100·0	100·0	100·0
1928-29 . . .	338·6(106·1)	262·8(105·2)	97·5	96·4	101·1
1929-30 . . .	344·6(108·0)	258·4(103·4)	90·2	93·2	96·8
1930-31 . . .	308·4(96·6)	206·0(82·5)	71·5	80·0	89·4
1931-32 . . .	263·3(82·5)	176·3(70·6)	59·2	71·7	82·6
1932-33 . . .	239·2(74·9)	203·4(81·4)	55·3	65·2	84·8
1933-34 . . .	275·2(86·2)	181·7(72·7)	53·5	63·5	84·3
1934-35 . . .	280·4(87·8)	210·0(84·1)	54·1	63·0	85·9
1935-36 . . .	282·1(88·4)	216·4(86·6)	56·9	62·1	91·6

General.

The figures in brackets in columns 2 and 3 indicate the variations in the quantum of the trade as compared with the base year. It will be noticed that the volume of exports, as compared with 1927-28, was at its lowest in 1932-33, while that of imports showed the greatest decline in 1931-32. Since then both imports and exports have recovered, but, while in the case of exports there has been a continuous improvement from 1933-34, imports, which made an earlier recovery, declined sharply in volume in 1933-34. In the last two years both imports and exports have advanced and the volume of exports is now about 12 per cent less than the pre-depression level of 1927-28, while the volume of imports is about 13 per cent less. As compared with 1932-33, exports have recovered by 18 per cent; imports have improved by 23 per cent from the 1931-32 level.

A study of these figures also shows that, had the 1927-28 price-level for exports and imports continued, the difference between the value of the exports of Indian merchandise and that of imports of foreign merchandise would, in six out of the eight subsequent years, have been higher than in 1927-28. The general fall in prices accompanied by a relatively greater fall in the price-level of exports as compared with that of imports is, therefore, responsible for the actual decline in the balance of trade in merchandise which is discussed in Chapter VII. In 1932-33, when the actual balance of trade fell to the lowest level in the depression period, the effect of the greater fall in export prices was accentuated by a relatively larger shrinkage in the quantum of exports. In 1935-36, the difference between the values of the exports and imports, as calculated above, was less than the corresponding figure for 1927-28 only by a small amount. Though the percentage decline in the quantum of imports that year, as compared with 1927-28, was a little higher than that of exports, the difference was not sufficiently large to prevent a fall in the balance as compared with 1927-28. The extent of the disparity in the price-level of exported and imported articles will be clear from the figures given in columns 4 and 5 in the table. Since 1933-34, export prices have shown a relative improvement, while the downward trend of import prices continues. The price-levels of exported and imported articles are thus adjusting themselves more closely. This feature is due to the increase in the price of food-stuffs and raw materials, which may be regarded as one of the most conspicuous features of the general recovery. To a certain extent, control of production was also responsible for raising the prices of raw materials. In the case of manufactures, industrial equipment has been greatly improved in recent years—a usual feature in a period of depression—and manufacturing costs have been brought down. This, combined with the keen trade competition in a restricted world-market, have tended to reduce the prices of manufactured articles. The barter terms of trade worked out in the table shows that a definite improvement has occurred since 1932-33. Merchandise for merchandise, India is now getting only 8 per cent less of imports in exchange for her exports, as compared with 1927-28.

The variations in the quantum and the price-level of the principal articles of export grouped under "Food, drink and tobacco", "Raw materials",

and "Manufactured articles" are shown below. It will be realised that no clear-cut distinction between semi-manufactured and manufactured articles is possible.

—	INDEX NO. OF VOLUME OF EXPORTED ARTICLES				INDEX NO. OF THE PRICE-LEVEL OF EXPORTED ARTICLES.			
	(a) Food, drink and tobacco	(b) Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured	(c) Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	All articles	(a) Food, drink and tobacco	(b) Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured	(c) Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	All articles
1927-28 . .	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
1929-30 . .	96·1	116·7	107·4	108·0	83·8	92·7	91·1	90·2
1931-32 . .	90·4	80·9	75·4	82·5	57·6	59·1	61·7	59·2
1932-33 . .	85·5	69·5	73·9	74·9	50·9	56·6	58·5	55·3
1933-34 . .	77·5	97·2	76·3	86·2	56·0	51·2	56·6	53·5
1934-35 . .	75·9	101·5	77·6	87·8	56·5	52·8	55·2	54·1
1935-36 . .	72·5	100·2	86·2	88·4	61·2	55·7	55·5	56·9

It will be noticed that the volume of the articles of export under "food, drink and tobacco" is showing a consistent decline. On the other hand, the price-level of this group since 1933-34 has been rising and showed a marked improvement in 1935-36. Larger exports of oilseeds, oils, cotton and jute accounted for a striking increase in the volume of raw materials and semi-manufactured articles exported in 1933-34. The improvement in this group was maintained in 1934-35, cotton showing a large increase. In 1935-36, however, the volume declined slightly, as compared with the preceding year, owing to smaller exports of cotton, oilseeds and shellac. The price-level of this group also showed a marked improvement in 1935-36. In the "Manufactured articles" group there was a large improvement in volume in 1935-36 as a result of greater exports of jute manufactures, cotton manufactures, paraffin wax and pig iron and lead. Prices, however, showed little improvement.

Tariff Changes.—The changes in the tariff made under the various Acts passed during the latter part of 1934 and the earlier part of 1935 were dealt with in the preceding year's Review. Since then three Acts have been passed, introducing certain changes in the tariff.

The Salt Additional Import Duty (Extending) Act, 1936, extended the operation of the Salt (Additional Import Duty) Act, 1931, for two years, *i.e.*, to the 30th April, 1938, subject to a reduction of the rate of duty from 2½ annas to 1½ annas per maund. The duty which stood originally at 4½ annas has thus been reduced by 3 annas per maund by successive stages since 1933. It was considered that this step could be taken without detriment to the indigenous producers of salt. The Indian salt industry had complained that it had been unduly handicapped by the uncertainty created by the practice hitherto followed, of renewing the Act on a year to year basis. During the year under review this complaint was met by the extension of the Act for two years instead of one.

General.

The protective duties of R1-8 per cwt. on wheat and wheat flour and of 12 as. per Indian maund on broken rice expired on the 31st March, 1936, but the Indian Tariff (Amendment) Act, 1936, imposed an import duty of R1 per cwt. on wheat and wheat flour and of 12 as. per maund on broken rice for a further period of one year. While, in the interests of the Indian rice-grower, the existing rate of duty of twelve annas per maund was maintained on broken rice, the rate of duty on wheat and wheat flour was reduced to R1 per cwt. as the world statistical position of wheat and flour had shown further improvement. The Act received the assent of the Governor-General on the 26th April, 1936, but the duties imposed by it were actually brought into force on the 9th April, 1936, under the Provisional Collection of Taxes Act, 1931, and are to remain in force till the 31st March, 1937.

As a result of the widespread complaints that the existing concessional rate of import duty on fents of non-British manufacture had called into existence an import trade in spurious fents which constituted a threat to the scheme for the protection of the cotton textile industry, the Indian Tariff (Second Amendment) Act, 1936, reduced the permissible length of silk and artificial silk fents, the imports of which had been specially stimulated by the concessional treatment, from 4 yards to 2½ yards. The Act also imposed an alternative specific duty of 12 as. per lb. on cotton knitted apparel of weight not exceeding 4 lbs. per dozen and of 10 as. per lb. on those of weight exceeding 4 lbs. per dozen. This measure was adopted in order to give effect to the recommendation contained in paragraph 134 of the Report of the Tariff Board on the woollen textile industry, namely, that the protective duty then applicable to cotton knitted hosiery should be extended to all cotton knitted apparel. This Act also made spun silk yarn subject to the same rate of duty as pure silk yarn because the statistics of imports over the past two years had shown that the competitive value of spun silk was underestimated when the protective duties on raw silk and silk manufactures were imposed. At that time it was thought that spun silk yarn being a product of waste silk was not in effective competition with Indian silk. The Act came into force on the 1st May, 1936.

CHAPTER II.

Imports of Merchandise.

The following table shows the comparative importance of the principal articles imported into British India :—

Imports.

(In thousands of Rupees)

—	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	Percentage on total imports of merchandise in 1935-36
Cotton and cotton goods	26,18,81	34,08,53	21,30,05	27,04,58	27,89,62	20·76
Machinery and millwork	10,92,34	10,54,24	12,76,93	12,63,67	13,68,16	10·18
Metals and ores	9,77,65	9,73,49	9,49,86	11,37,74	12,03,32	8·95
Oils	9,72,26	8,00,01	6,75,47	6,97,19	7,24,54	5·39
Vehicles	4,48,47	3,81,94	4,76,83	6,60,00	6,92,14	5·15
Instruments, apparatus and appliances	3,69,20	3,84,77	4,02,04	4,72,62	5,18,03	3·86
Dyes	2,67,65	2,50,48	2,46,10	3,07,51	3,33,67	2·48
Hardware	2,60,91	2,99,22	2,87,83	3,05,30	3,26,76	2·43
Artificial silk	3,14,31	4,15,85	2,74,15	3,59,29	3,15,78	2·35
Chemicals	2,56,97	2,71,25	2,70,06	2,92,39	3,11,97	2·32
Provisions and oilman's stores	3,41,26	2,92,37	2,71,56	2,89,06	3,11,87	2·32
Paper and pasteboard	2,50,24	2,86,45	2,63,19	2,72,82	2,99,00	2·23
Wool, raw and manufactured	1,62,06	2,96,47	2,54,93	3,86,47	2,78,54	2·07
Silk, raw and manufactured	2,73,56	4,33,37	3,58,69	3,37,09	2,77,65	2·07
Liquors	2,26,86	2,25,70	2,26,98	2,35,56	2,47,56	1·84
Drugs and medicines	1,91,11	1,85,83	1,93,42	1,91,90	2,11,17	1·57
Rubber manufactures	2,22,28	1,98,35	1,87,58	2,05,82	2,06,85	1·54
Sugar	6,16,53	4,22,87	2,70,97	2,10,85	1,90,73	1·42
Grain, pulse and flour	1,17,61	70,98	83,70	2,66,45	1,62,49	1·21
Spices	2,08,22	1,72,50	1,55,67	1,55,49	1,61,77	1·20
Glass and glassware	1,21,97	1,42,47	1,22,13	1,32,56	1,39,40	1·04
Fruits and vegetables	1,34,47	1,16,57	1,03,14	1,29,99	1,33,41	0·99
Paints and painters' materials	87,53	92,19	92,19	96,83	1,01,96	0·76
Stationery	68,03	72,36	66,22	68,80	76,10	0·57
Building and engineering materials	83,78	77,35	64,35	59,90	72,79	0·54
Manures	36,01	52,89	52,42	67,06	71,14	0·53
Apparel	81,76	84,21	81,51	82,42	71,08	0·53
Toilet requisites	47,80	58,14	56,61	64,05	66,06	0·49
Tobacco	94,34	96,94	72,15	61,82	61,56	0·46
Haberdashery and millinery	54,29	67,80	54,57	67,36	59,05	0·44
Tea chests	50,32	47,77	53,38	52,08	58,17	0·43
Salt	71,99	78,96	49,79	52,08	56,74	0·42
Belting for machinery	50,11	52,86	46,06	49,83	53,51	0·40
Wood and timber	60,69	51,44	54,00	56,79	53,42	0·40
Books, printed, etc.	53,38	46,38	49,33	51,88	53,31	0·40
Arms, ammunition and military stores	68,48	44,14	42,97	42,72	48,91	0·37
Precious stones and pearls, unset	45,00	83,64	74,82	50,10	48,06	0·36
Toys and requisites for games	37,04	47,33	53,35	50,55	47,51	0·35
Earthenware and porcelain	38,36	49,56	43,15	44,24	45,97	0·34
Soap	88,72	82,63	78,37	63,21	34,27	0·26
Bobbins	31,91	28,57	22,31	28,75	31,03	0·23
Umbrellas and fittings	30,16	27,77	26,86	27,16	29,18	0·22
Boots and shoes	64,93	51,77	47,51	34,77	28,78	0·22
Cutlery	20,69	24,27	25,50	27,98	28,70	0·21
Tallow and stearine	20,79	24,65	19,65	22,32	28,36	0·21
Gums and resins	24,25	23,63	26,61	25,98	26,10	0·19
Tea	43,57	34,63	25,13	17,13	24,97	0·19
Furniture and cabinetware	20,11	17,65	16,89	20,16	23,28	0·17
Paper making materials	35,99	22,09	27,10	26,28	20,18	0·15
Animals, living	42,06	14,79	28,12	24,94	20,39	0.15
Fish (*excluding* canned fish)	13,42	13,66	15,05	16,57	19,34	0·14
Clocks and watches and parts	11,21	12,75	15,93	16,25	18,15	0·14
Flax, raw and manufactured	17,75	16,75	16,64	17,58	17,93	0·13
Coal and coke	14,28	9,63	13,59	12,50	13,21	0·10
Jute and jute goods	12,78	13,49	9,85	8,62	10,80	0·08
Jewellery, also plate of gold and silver	19,18	34,43	5,50	21,20	10,76	0·08
Matches	1,05	52	74	62	1,09	0·01
All other articles.	6,20,64	6,15,88	6,29,49	7,83,25	8,01,01	5·96
TOTAL VALUE OF IMPORTS	126,37,14	132,58,43	115,35,70	132,29,13	134,37,60	100

Cotton Manufactures.

Cotton manufactures (₹21,52 lakhs).—The improvement in the imports of cotton manufactures noticed in the preceding year was generally maintained in the year under review. There was a noticeable advance in the case of yarns, while in the piecegoods section the decline in white and coloured goods was more than made up by the increase in the imports of grey goods. Values were, however, on the whole, on a lower level. Of equal interest with the variations in the figures of imports was the change in the relative position of the two principal competitors, the United Kingdom and Japan, in the trade. In the year under review India proved a somewhat disappointing market for the British cotton industry while Japan established her position still more strongly. To a larger extent than before, demand for Lancashire goods was restricted to styles that were unobtainable elsewhere. In the latter part of the year there was in addition some hesitancy on the part of dealers to enter into fresh contracts owing to the uncertainty regarding the import duties. In September, 1935, the Government of India announced the formation of a special Tariff Board " to recommend, on a review of present conditions and in the light of the experience of the effectiveness of the existing duties, the level of the duties necessary to afford adequate protection to the Indian cotton textile industry against imports from the United Kingdom of (*a*) cotton piecegoods, (*b*) cotton yarn, (*c*) fabrics of artificial silk and (*d*) mixture fabrics of cotton and artificial silk ". The report of the Board was under the consideration of Government when the year closed.

A summary of the results of the year is shown in the following table which also gives figures for the past four years and for 1913-14 and 1929-30 for purposes of comparison.

	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1929-30	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
	₹ (lakhs)	₹ (lakhs)	₹ (lakhs)	₹ (lakhs)	₹ (lakhs)	₹ (lakhs)
Twist and yarn	4,16	6,00	3,79	2,58	3,10	3,71
Piecegoods—						
Grey (unbleached)	25,45	20,93	5,07	3,06	4,03	4,34
White (bleached)	14,29	13,27	7,33	4,73	5,47	4,98
Coloured, printed or dyed	17,86	15,15	8,34	5,25	7,43	6,46
TOTAL PIECEGOODS	57,60	49,35	20,74	13,04	16,93	15,78
Hosiery	1,20	1,44	67	77	58	50
Handkerchiefs and shawls	89	17	6	4	4	5
Thread	39	81	56	51	71	65
Other sorts	1,52	82	49	35	40	46
GRAND TOTAL (*excluding* FENTS)	65,76	58,59	26,31	17,29	21,77	21,15

Imports.

The total value of the imports of cotton twist and yarn during the year under review was R3,71 lakhs, an increase of R61 lakhs or 20 per cent as compared with the preceding year. In quantity, there was an increase of 10½ million lbs. or 31 per cent, which was mostly appropriated by Japan. The imports during the year, *viz.*, 44½ million lbs., were only half a million lbs. less than in 1932-33 which, taking the period since 1929-30, was a record year for imports of cotton manufactures. As compared with the preceding year, imports of grey yarns advanced by 7·7 million lbs. and accounted for an increase of R47 lakhs. Mercerised yarns increased by 3·2 million lbs. in quantity and by R20 lakhs in value. There were, however, decreases under bleached and coloured yarns. The tables below show in detail the imports of the various kinds of yarns :—

I.

Grey.

Counts	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.
1-20	198	194	40
21-30	543	943	1,088
31-40	13,516	7,121	12,528
41-50	496	366	606
Above 50	3,997	6,906	6,881
Twofolds	4,342	5,942	8,014
TOTAL	23,092	21,472	29,157
Value (R lakhs)	1,68	1,71	2,18

A noticeable feature of the above table is the increase under counts 31-40, the imports of which had shown a sharp decline in the preceding year. Imports of these grades from all the principal sources showed increases, those from Japan, which had dropped from 4·6 million lbs. in 1933-34 to 1·4 million lbs. in 1934-35, rising to nearly 5 million lbs. in the year under review. Receipts from China totalled 6·3 million lbs. and those from the United Kingdom 1·3 million lbs., as against 5 million lbs. and 0·7 million lbs., respectively, in the preceding year. In the case of counts above 50, the total imports of which showed a small decline, the United Kingdom continued to be the most important source of supply, her contribution amounting to 3·8 million lbs., as compared with 3·7 million lbs. in the preceding year. China sent 2·6 million lbs., as against 2·9 million lbs. in 1934-35. Imports from China of these higher grades of yarn were only 20,000 lbs. in 1933-34, and though the remarkable advance made by her in 1934-35 was not fully maintained in the year under review, she remained the most serious rival to the United Kingdom in this line. Under " greys, twofolds " of which the bulk represents counts 26-50, there was an increase of about 2·1 million lbs., supplies coming mostly from China and Japan. The total value of grey yarns imported during the year was R2,18 lakhs, as compared with R1,71 lakhs in 1934-35. Counts 31-40 and twofolds contributed about R34 and R14 lakhs, respectively, to the increase in the recorded value of the total imports of grey yarns during

the year. The average declared value of all grey yarns imported fell to 12 as. per lb. from 12 as. 9 p. in the preceding year, owing to the larger imports of medium grade yarns and fall in prices. In 1933-34, the average declared value was 11 as. 8 p. per lb.

II.

White and coloured.

Counts	White			Coloured		
	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.
1-30	44	58	155	329	451	290
31-40	360	556	705	341	310	302
41-50	37	23	25	31	27	10
Above 50	875	855	863	154	148	213
Twofolds	1,629	2,078	1,668	255	335	252
Total	2,945	3,570	3,416	1,110	1,271	1,067
Value (₹ lakhs)	28	36	32	12	14	12

The principal item under bleached yarns is twofolds, the imports of which, however, fell from 2·1 million lbs. to 1·7 million lbs. Imports of other grades showed some improvement. The bulk of the imports of twofolds consisted of counts 26-50. While the United Kingdom continued to be the most important source of supply for white yarns, singles, Japan supplied more of twofolds in the year under review. The total receipts of twofolds from the United Kingdom fell to 0·6 million lbs. from 1·2 million lbs. in 1934-35, while supplies from Japan increased from 0·9 million lbs. to 1·0 million lbs. The average declared value of bleached yarns imported was 15 as. 1 p. in 1935-36, as compared with ₹1-0-3 in 1934-35 and 15 as. 1 p. in 1933-34.

The total imports of coloured yarns during the year under review were valued at ₹12 lakhs and supplies were, as usual, derived mostly from the United Kingdom. Except under singles of counts above 50, there was a general decline in imports. The average declared value per lb. of coloured yarn imported during the year was ₹1-2-2, as against ₹1-1-5 in the preceding year and ₹1-0-10 in 1933-34.

III.

Mercerised yarns.

Counts	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.
1-50	2	9	..
Above 50	119	71	111
Twofolds	4,743	7,595	10,798
Total	4,864	7,675	10,909
Value (₹ lakhs)	49	88	1 08

Imports.

The increase in the imports of mercerised twofolds noticed in the preceding year was continued in the year under review, imports totalling nearly 11 million lbs. valued at R1,07 lakhs, as compared with 7·6 million lbs. valued at R87 lakhs in the preceding year. The total imports of mercerised yarns were valued at R1,08 lakhs, as compared with R88 lakhs in 1934-35. Both in the case of singles and twofolds demand was mostly for the higher grades of yarn and was met almost entirely by Japan. Imports of twofolds Nos. 51-80 amounted to 8·2 million lbs. and those of counts above 80 to 2·3 million lbs. The average declared value of mercerised yarns imported was 15 as. 11 p., as against R1-2-4 in the preceding year and R1-0-2 in 1933-34.

The table below gives the imports of cotton twist and yarn from the United Kingdom, Japan, China (including Hongkong) and other countries for the year 1929-30 and the three years beginning from 1933-34. The figures in parenthesis indicate the relative percentage shares in the total imports.

Imports of cotton twist and yarn and percentage shares of the principal countries in the total imports.

	Quantity				Value			
	1929-30	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1929-30	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
From—	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
United Kingdom .	20,112	9,952	9,792	9,767	2,96	96	1,01	97
	(46%)	(31%)	(29%)	(22%)	(49%)	(37%)	(33%)	(26%)
Japan . .	10,870	11,684	11,340	21,307	1,64	96	1,16	1,79
	(25%)	(36%)	(33%)	(48%)	(27%)	(37%)	(37%)	(48%)
China (*including* Hongkong) .	10,575	10,229	12,768	13,419	1,11	65	92	94
	(24%)	(32%)	(38%)	(30%)	(19%)	(25%)	(30%)	(26%)
Other countries .	2,325	190	122	77	29	1	1	1
	(5%)	(1%)	..	..	(5%)	(1%)	..	..
Total .	43,882	32,055	34,022	44,570	6,00	2,58	3,10	3,71
					R.a.p.	R.a.p.	R.a.p.	R.a.p.
Declared value per lb.	—	—	—	—	1-5-10	0-12-10	0-14-7	0-13-4

It will be seen that though there was only a small decline in the total quantity imported from the United Kingdom in the year under review, her percentage share in the imports declined appreciably both in quantity and value. In the case of Japan, there was a remarkable increase both in the actual quantity sent by her and in her relative share in the trade. Imports from China increased by about 650,000 lbs., but her relative share declined. The decline in the case of the United Kingdom was 7 per cent both in quantity and value. Japan's relative share in the volume of imports and in value increased by 15 per cent and 11 per cent, respectively, while in China's case there was a decline of 8 per cent as regards quantity and 4 per cent as regards value.

Cotton twist and yarn.

The following table shows the imports of twist and yarn and the production thereof in Indian mills, classified according to counts, for a number of years :—

	1913-14 (PRE-WAR YEAR)		1929-30		1933-34		1934-35		1935-36	
	Imports	Production	Imports	Production	Imports	Production	Imports	Production	Imports	Production
	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)
Cotton twist and yarn— Nos. 1 to 20	1,254	492,693	1,047	493,382	327	547,430	410	573,170	182	594,073
„ 21 to 25	896	123,995	290	181,245	207	139,331	281	151,650	174	161,585
„ 26 to 30	3,686	42,999	395	90,579	581	115,496	956	130,763	1,216	126,029
„ 31 to 40	23,657	19,712	20,050	46,365	14,218	75,810	7,980	96,044	13,535	112,026
Above No. 40	7,859	2,699	9,013	15,279	5,709	37,359	8,402	43,877	8,710	58,528
Two-folds (doubles) .	—	—	13,053	—	10,969	—	15,950	—	20,731	—
Unspecified descriptions and waste . .	6,819(a)	679	34	6,710	44	5,635	34	5,916	22	6,056
TOTAL .	44,171	682,777	43,882	833,560	32,055	921,061	34,013	1,001,420	44,570	1,058,297

(a) Includes white twist and yarn which commenced to be shown separately by counts from April, 1927.

Indian mill production reached a record total in the year under review and the increase was common to all grades except Nos. 26-30, the deficiency under which was met to some extent by an increase in imports. The increase in the output of yarn of counts 31 to 40 was accompanied by a considerable increase in imports. The steady increase in the production of counts above No. 40 is also worth notice. The following table illustrates the position more clearly :—

Years.	Quantity of yarns of counts above 40 produced.	Total quantity of all descriptions produced.	Ratio of the quantity of yarn above 40s to the total quantity.
	Million lbs.	Million lbs.	Per cent.
1929-30	15	834	1·80
1930-31	27	867	3·11
1931-32	34	966	3·52
1932-33	37	1,016	3·64
1933-34	37	921	4·02
1934-35	44	1,001	4·40
1935-36	58	1,058	5·48

Imports.

To the total of 58 million lbs. of yarn of counts above 40 produced in 1935-36, the Bombay Presidency contributed 48·4 million lbs. or about 83 per cent. Bengal and Madras were each responsible for a little over 3 per cent of the total. Of the quantity produced in the Bombay Presidency counts 41-50 accounted for about 29 million lbs., 51-60 for 13·26 million lbs., 61-80 for 5 million lbs. and above 80 for the remainder.

The imports of piecegoods into British India in 1935-36 totalled 947 million yards which was 3 million yards more than in the preceding year. The total value of the imports was, however, only R15,78 lakhs, as compared with R16,93 lakhs in 1934-35. Supplies from Japan amounted to 496 million yards and those from the United Kingdom to 440 million yards. Imports from these sources in 1934-35 were 374 million yards and 552 million yards, respectively.

The quantities and values of the imports of the three main descriptions of piecegoods, grey, white, and coloured, dyed or printed, during the last three years and in 1929-30 are set forth in the table below. Imports from the two principal sources, the United Kingdom and Japan, have been specified and the percentage variations of the imports in 1935-36, as compared with 1929-30 and 1934-35, have also been shown along with the shares of the maritime provinces.

Imports of cotton piecegoods	Quantity				Percentage increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1935-36 as compared with 1934-35	Percentage increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1935-36 as compared with 1929-30	Value				Percentage increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1935-36 as compared with 1934-35	Percentage increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1935-36 as compared with 1929-30
	1929-30	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36			1929-30	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36		
	Yds. (Millions)	Yds. (Millions)	Yds. (Millions)	Yds. (Millions)			R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)		
Grey.												
From—												
United Kingdom.	521	88	103	85	—17	—84	11,76	1,35	1,58	1,33	—16	—89
Japan .	394	142	194	246	+27	—38	8,91	1,70	2,43	3,00	+23	—66
Total .	926	230	298	332	+11	—64	20,93	3,06	4,03	4,34	+8	—79
Whites.												
From—												
United Kingdom.	436	184	237	199	—16	—54	12,03	3,69	4,52	3,90	—14	—68
Japan .	14	75	40	58	+45	+314	33	96	65	84	+29	+155
Total .	474	262	285	263	—8	—45	13,27	4,73	5,47	4,98	—9	—62
Coloured.												
From—												
United Kingdom.	279	142	213	155	—27	—44	9,50	3,54	5,05	3,78	—25	—60
Japan .	154	124	140	191	+36	+24	3,45	1,65	2,12	2,51	+18	—27
Total .	483	269	361	352	—2	—27	15,15	5,25	7,43	6,46	—13	—57
Total Cotton piecegoods.												
Share of—												
Bengal .	856	205	293	295	+1	—66	20,30	3,19	4,72	4,50	—5	—78
Bombay .	485	241	262	264	+1	—46	13,25	4,12	4,94	4,39	—11	—67
Sind .	291	164	237	223	—6	—23	7,60	2,79	4,14	3,70	—11	—51
Madras .	107	71	71	66	—7	—38	3,39	1,36	1,35	1,19	—12	—65
Burma .	144	80	81	99	+22	—31	4,81	1,58	1,78	2,00	+12	—58
Total .	1,883	761	944	947	..	—50	49,35	13,04	16,93	15,78	—7	—68

Cotton piecegoods.

The figures for 1935-36 disclose an appreciable increase in the imports of grey goods and a large decline in the imports of white goods, as well as a less marked, though substantial fall in the case of coloured and printed goods. Japan's share in the grey goods trade advanced by 52 million yards, while that of the United Kingdom fell by 18 million yards, leaving a net increase of 34 million yards. Expressed in percentages, Japan's share increased by 27, while that of the United Kingdom fell by 17. There was a decline of 22 million yards under white goods, a fall of 38 million yards in the imports from the United Kingdom being partially offset by an increase of 18 million yards in the imports from Japan. The former's share in the trade declined by 16 per cent, while that of Japan increased by as much as 45 per cent. Coloured and printed goods, which form the most important section of the trade, showed a decline of 9 million yards. There was, however, a striking increase of 51 million yards or 36 per cent in the despatches from Japan, which was not sufficient to set off the decline of 58 million yards (27 per cent) in the receipts from the United Kingdom.

From a study of the percentage variations of the quantity and value of the imports of each class in 1935-36, as compared with the preceding year, it will be seen that while prices, on the average, declined to some extent in the case of grey and white goods, the fall was more marked in the case of coloured, printed or dyed goods. There was a noticeable decline in the average declared value per yard of printed goods, a line in which Japan made a marked advance in the year under review. The following table gives the declared value per yard of the three main varieties of piecegoods during 1935-36, as compared with the values recorded in preceding years.

Cotton piecegoods	1913-14	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.
Grey (unbleached) . .	0 2 8	0 3 11	0 3 10	0 3 7	0 3 0	0 2 6	0 2 3	0 2 2	0 2 2	0 2 1
White (bleached) . .	0 2 11	0 4 5	0 4 5	0 4 6	0 3 8	0 3 1	0 2 10	0 2 11	0 3 1	0 3 0
Coloured, printed or dyed	0 3 5	0 5 7	0 5 6	0 5 0	0 4 5	0 3 8	0 3 2	0 3 2	0 3 4	0 2 11

The table below gives the average declared value per yard of grey, white and coloured, printed or dyed goods imported from the United Kingdom and Japan during the last five years :—

Average declared value of piece-goods imported from the United Kingdom and Japan.

(Value per yard.)

	Grey		White		Coloured	
	United Kingdom	Japan	United Kingdom	Japan	United Kingdom	Japan
	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.
1931-32 . . .	0 2 7	0 2 6	0 3 1	0 2 6	0 4 2	0 2 9
1932-33 . . .	0 2 6	0 2 2	0 3 0	0 2 2	0 4 0	0 2 2
1933-34 . . .	0 2 5	0 1 11	0 3 2	0 2 0	0 4 0	0 2 2
1934-35 . . .	0 2 6	0 2 0	0 3 1	0 2 7	0 3 9	0 2 5
1935-36 . . .	0 2 6	0 1 11	0 3 2	0 2 4	0 3 11	0 2 1

It will be noticed that, in the case of the United Kingdom, the average declared value per yard remained the same as in the preceding year for grey goods, while there was an increase in the case of white and coloured goods. The average declared values per yard of all the three varieties imported from Japan showed decreases, the fall being more marked in the case of white and coloured goods.

Of the total imports of grey goods in 1935-36, 212 million yards consisted of plain greys and 120 million yards of bordered varieties. Imports of these two varieties in the last three years and in 1929-30 are shown in the table below :—

[In million yards.]

	Plain grey.	Bordered grey.
1929-30	423·4	502·1
1933-34	140·0	90·2
1934-35	178·1	119·3
1935-36	212·3	119·6

While the bulk of the imports from Japan consisted of plain greys in which the United Kingdom has a decreasing share, bordered goods from Japan are making increasing headway in the Indian market. Receipts from Japan of bordered goods totalled only 29 million yards in 1933-34. In the year under review there was an advance to 56½ million yards. Imports of bordered greys from the United Kingdom had increased from 61 million yards in 1933-34 to 77½ million yards in the succeeding year ; in 1935-36, however, receipts from the United Kingdom fell to 63 million yards. In plain greys, Japan advanced her trade still further in the year under review, and sent 189½ million yards, as against 152 million yards in 1934-35. The share of the United Kingdom, on the other hand, fell from 25 million yards to 22 million yards.

The imports of coloured, including printed and dyed goods, are analysed below :—

	1929-30		1933-34		1934-35		1935-36	
	Million yards	₹ (lakhs)	Million yards	₹ (lakhs)	Million yards	₹ (lakhs)	Million yards	₹ (lakhs)
Total printed goods.	199·9	5,77	140·2	2,33	199·7	3,49	218·1	3,33
Total dyed goods.	151·0	4,92	102·6	2,30	127·1	3,02	103·2	2,40
Total woven coloured goods.	132·5	4,47	25·9	62	34·3	93	30·3	73

Cotton piecegoods.

Of the total imports of 218 million yards of printed goods, Japan supplied 150 million yards, and the United Kingdom 68 million yards as against 102 and 97 million yards, respectively, in the preceding year. In dyed goods, the United Kingdom was able to maintain her position as the leading supplier, but her consignments totalled only 79 million yards, as compared with 102 million yards in the preceding year. Japan's share in dyed goods increased by about 2 million yards to 20 million yards. Switzerland sent about 2·2 million yards, as against nearly 3 million yards in 1934-35. There was a decline of about 24 million yards in the total imports of dyed goods. Imports of woven coloured goods also declined by 4 million yards to 30 million yards, but Japan, which leads in this line, was able to increase her share by over a million yards. The imports from the United Kingdom declined by 5 million yards to 8·8 million yards, while those from Japan increased from 19·6 to 20·8 million yards.

Imports of the principal classes of grey, white and coloured goods are detailed below. The figures are in millions of yards.

Grey (unbleached)	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
Dhuties, saris and scarves	806·1	138·8	90·3	113·9	119·4
Jaconets, madapollams, mulls, etc.	150·4	26·8	22·1	24·0	19·6
Longcloth and shirtings	545·4	182·8	112·8	155·3	188·3
Sheetings	0·2	5·1	2·2	2·4	0·9
Drills and jeans	21·3	1·3	1·6	0·7	1·7
Other sorts	10·8	1·2	1·2	1·1	2·0
TOTAL	1,534·2	356·0	230·2	297·4	331·9

White (bleached)	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
Dhuties, saris and scarves	104·3	3·6	6·5	8·7	4·9
Jaconets, madapollams, mulls, etc.	307·9	229·2	137·8	169·1	147·1
Longcloth and shirtings	115·3	109·7	75·8	65·4	71·8
Nainsooks	204·7	30·9	17·5	13·3	8·4
Drills and jeans	5·7	4·4	5·3	3·3	3·8
Checks, spots and stripes	16·1	7·9	4·4	4·8	4·5
Twills	8·3	11·4	7·0	6·5	9·6
Other sorts	31·0	15·6	7·6	14·1	13·2
TOTAL	793·3	412·7	261·9	285·2	263·3

Coloured, printed or dyed	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
Dhuties, saris and scarves	115·2	18·2	18·0	25·4	19·3
Cambrics, etc.	113·6	40·6	34·2	50·9	41·5
Shirtings	152·6	115·6	59·6	85·4	92·6
Prints and chintz	209·7	50·5	23·7	28·0	18·6
Drills and jeans	30·0	71·4	53·7	53·1	70·7
Checks, spots and stripes	19·7	12·8	13·0	15·6	23·4
Twills	31·4	22·6	14·9	18·0	14·3
Other sorts	159·6	93·1	51·6	84·7	71·1
TOTAL	831·8	424·8	268·7	361·1	351·5

Imports.

Under " greys " the most important item is ' longcloth and shirtings ' which, as in the preceding year, showed the largest advance. " Dhooties, saris and scarves " also showed a further improvement, but there was a decline under " jaconets, madapollams and mulls " as well as under " sheetings ". While bleached longcloth and shirtings showed some improvement, there was a substantial reduction under jaconets, madapollams, etc., which form the bulk of the imports of white goods. Imports of other descriptions of white goods, except twills and drills and jeans, also decreased. In the coloured section, shirtings, which is the most important item, and " checks, spots and stripes " showed increases. There was also a very marked advance in the imports of " drills and jeans ", but other descriptions declined.

The following table shows the percentage shares of the United Kingdom and Japan in the imports of piecegoods for a series of years. These countries, between them, divide practically the entire import trade.

Percentage shares in the total quantities of piecegoods imported.

—	1913-14	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
United Kingdom	97·1	82·5	79·0	75·9	65·7	59·0	49·9	49·1	54·5	58·5	46·4
Japan . .	0·3	13·8	16·7	18·8	29·9	36·4	45·1	48·5	44·8	39·6	52·4

It will be noticed that the relative share of the United Kingdom in the total imports of piecegoods fell to a new low level in the year under review. Correspondingly, the percentage share of Japan was the highest attained. The further analysis given in the table below shows the position of these two countries in each of the three main sections of the piecegoods trade.

—	Grey		White		Coloured	
	United Kingdom	Japan	United Kingdom	Japan	United Kingdom	Japan
1913-14 . . .	98·8	0·5	98·5	..	92·6	0·2
1929-30 . . .	56·2	42·5	92·1	2·9	57·6	31·9
1930-31 . . .	39·2	59·8	84·6	10·3	60·0	30·2
1931-32 . . .	23·9	74·3	74·0	21·4	49·4	42·4
1932-33 . . .	31·2	68·5	68·1	29·2	45·7	50·4
1933-34 . . .	38·3	61·5	70·3	28·7	53·0	46·2
1934-35 . . .	34·5	65·2	83·0	14·1	59·0	38·7
1935-36 . . .	25·7	74·1	75·6	22·1	44·2	54·5

In grey goods the United Kingdom is having a steadily diminishing share of the market, while in white goods, in which she had made a substantial advance in the preceding year, the competition of Japan is again making

itself felt. In the coloured section the United Kingdom lost to Japan her position of pre-eminence. As has been explained above, this was due to the advances made by Japan in the printed section and, to a smaller degree, in woven coloured goods.

The following table shows, side by side, the imports of piecegoods classified according to countries of consignment, and the production in India of cotton piecegoods in millions of yards from 1905-06 :—

Imports by countries of consignment, and production in India, of cotton piecegoods (excluding *fents*).

[In million yards.]

—	United Kingdom	Netherlands	Italy	United States of America	Switzerland	Japan	China	Others	Total imports	Mill production in India	Total
1905-06 . .	2,415	16	5	10	..	..	..	17	2,463	..	..
1906-07 . .	2,276	16	5	8	..	..	..	13	2,318	..	..
1907-08 . .	2,487	16	7	4	..	..	..	18	2,532	808	3,340
1908-09 . .	1,941	23	4	9	6	..	..	10	1,993	824	2,817
1909-10 . .	2,141	23	4	10	5	..	..	10	2,193	964	3,157
1910-11 . .	2,252	22	8	8	6	..	..	12	2,308	1,043	3,351
1911-12 . .	2,379	23	7	9	4	1	..	15	2,438	1,136	3,574
1912-13 . .	2,907	26	12	16	5	6	..	15	2,987	1,220	4,207
1913-14 . .	3,068	25	23	9	6	9	..	19	3,159	1,164	4,323
1914-15 . .	2,354	21	10	10	3	16	..	6	2,420	1,136	3,556
1915-16 . .	2,022	21	13	14	4	39	..	5	2,118	1,442	3,560
1916-17 .	1,748	14	14	8	3	100	1	4	1,892	1,578	3,470
1917-18 . .	1,404	6	7	7	1	95	1	3	1,524	1,614	3,138
1918-19 . .	851	1	1	2	1	238	..	3	1,097	1,451	2,548
1919-20 . .	963	8	1	6	2	76	..	8	1,064	1,640	2,704
1920-21 . .	1,278	13	10	9	4	170	1	7	1,492	1,581	3,073
1921-22 . .	947	12	2	21	1	90	1	6	1,080	1,732	2,812
1922-23 . .	1,440	13	2	5	3	108	3	3	1,577	1,725	3,302
1923-24 . .	1,306	11	6	1	7	123	6	7	1,467	1,702	3,169
1924-25 . .	1,599	12	10	3	7	155	5	10	1,801	1,970	3,771
1925-26 . .	1,275	16	11	3	7	217	2	9	1,540	1,954	3,494
1926-27 . .	1,457	20	17	5	12	244	2	10	1,767	2,259	4,026
1927-28 . .	1,530	20	26	5	15	323	7	10	1,936	2,357	4,293
1928-29 . .	1,442	20	38	7	11	357	13	12	1,900	1,893	3,793
1929-30 . .	1,236	22	25	9	10	562	10	8	1,882	2,419	4,301
1930-31 . .	520	13	10	4	6	321	2	6	882	2,561	3,443
1931-32 . .	376	7	11	3	8	340	4	4	753	2,990	3,743
1932-33 . .	586	5	8	1	10	579	1	3	1,193	3,170	4,363
1933-34 . .	415	2	..	..	1	341	..	2	761	2,945	3,706
1934-35 . .	552	2	2	1	3	374	1	4	944	3,397	4,341
1935-36 . .	440	2	1	1	6	496	..	1	947	3,571	4,518

Imports.

The production of piecegoods in India recorded a further advance in 1935-36. The quantities of cotton piecegoods as well as the quantity *per capita* available for consumption in India (including estimated handloom production) in each year from 1905-06 are shown in the following table. In calculating *per capita* consumption variations in population from year to year have been allowed for, but it has not been possible to take into account exports by land and stocks left over from year to year. It should also be remembered that the figures of handloom production are only estimates based on the quantity of yarn available for consumption each year.

Consumption per capita *of cotton piecegoods* (including *fents*) *and handloom products in India.*

Year	Net Imports		Net available mill production		Handloom production		Net available for consumption	
	Actual	*Per capita*	Actual	*Per capita*	Estimated	*Per capita*	Total	*Per capita*
	Yards crores	*Yards.*	Yards crores	*Yards*	Yards crores	*Yards*	Yards crores	*Yards*
1905-06 .	239	*7·97*	61	*2·03*	108	*3·60*	408	*13·60*
1906-07 .	226	*7·29*	63	*2·03*	115	*3·71*	404	*13·03*
1907-08 .	247	*7·97*	74	*2·39*	111	*3·58*	432	*13·94*
1908-09 .	194	*6·26*	74	*2·39*	112	*3·61*	380	*12·26*
1909-10 .	214	*6·90*	87	*2·81*	90	*2·90*	391	*12·61*
1910-11 .	224	*7·23*	94	*3·03*	91	*2·93*	409	*13·19*
1911-12 .	237	*7·41*	106	*3·31*	104	*3·25*	447	*13·97*
1912-13 .	295	*9·22*	113	*3·53*	104	*3·25*	512	*16·00*
1913-14 .	313	*9·78*	108	*3·38*	107	*3·34*	528	*16·50*
1914-15 .	241	*7·53*	107	*3·34*	118	*3·69*	466	*14·56*
1915-16 .	211	*6·59*	133	*4·16*	105	*3·28*	449	*14·03*
1916-17 .	183	*5·72*	132	*4·13*	82	*2·56*	397	*12·41*
1917-18 .	147	*4·59*	142	*4·44*	81	*2·53*	370	*11·56*
1918-19 .	101	*3·16*	130	*4·06*	105	*3·28*	336	*10·50*
1919-20 .	99	*3·09*	144	*4·50*	56	*1·75*	299	*9·34*
1920-21 .	145	*4·53*	143	*4·47*	115	*3·59*	403	*12·59*
1921-22 .	102	*3·19*	157	*4·90*	119	*3·72*	378	*11·81*
1922-23 .	152	*4·61*	156	*4·73*	134	*4·06*	442	*13·40*
1923-24 .	142	*4·30*	154	*4·67*	101	*3·06*	397	*12·03*
1924-25 .	177	*5·36*	179	*5·43*	126	*3·82*	482	*14·61*
1925-26 .	153	*4·50*	179	*5·27*	116	*3·41*	448	*13·18*
1926-27 .	176	*5·18*	206	*6·06*	133	*3·91*	515	*15·15*
1927-28 .	194	*5·71*	219	*6·44*	131	*3·85*	544	*16·00*
1928-29 .	191	*5·46*	174	*4·97*	108	*3·09*	473	*13·52*
1929-30 .	190	*5·43*	229	*6·54*	140	*4·00*	559	*15·97*
1930-31 .	87	*2·49*	246	*7·03*	139	*3·97*	472	*13·49*
1931-32 .	76	*2·11*	288	*8·00*	150	*4·17*	514	*14·28*
1932-33 .	120	*3·34*	311	*8·64*	170	*4·72*	601	*16·70*
1933-34 .	77	*2·14*	289	*8·03*	144	*4·00*	510	*14·17*
1934-35 .	97	*2·62*	334	*9·03*	146	*3·95*	577	*15·60*
1935-36 .	97	*2·62*	350	*9·46*	166	*4·49*	613	*16·57*

Artificial silk.

The imports of cotton fents in the year under review amounted to about 30 million yards valued at R37 lakhs as compared with 36 million yards valued at R48 lakhs in 1934-35. Imports from Japan, which had risen from 8 million yards in 1933-34 to 23 million yards in 1934-35, fell to 18 million yards valued at R24 lakhs in the year under review. Imports from the United Kingdom fell by 1 million yards to 6 million yards while there was a small increase from 5 to 5½ million yards in the imports from the United States of America. Imports from Japan, the United Kingdom and the United States of America were valued at R24, R7 and R6 lakhs, respectively, as compared with R33, R8 and R6 lakhs, respectively in 1934-35.

Fents (R72 lakhs).

Imports of fents of all descriptions, cotton as well as other fabrics, declined from 52 million yards to 48½ million yards, the total value of the consignments falling from R86 lakhs to R72 lakhs. Supplies from Japan declined by 2 million yards to 35 million yards and those from the United Kingdom from 9 million yards to 7½ million yards. Imports from the United States of America remained at nearly the same level as in the preceding year and totalled 6 million yards.

The total quantity of sewing thread imported in the year under review was 2 million lbs. valued at R53 lakhs. These figures showed a decline of 0·2 million lbs. in quantity and R6 lakhs in value as compared with the preceding year. Supplies from the United Kingdom fell from 1·8 million lbs. valued at R48⅔ lakhs in 1934-35 to 1·6 million lbs. valued at R43 lakhs in 1935-36.

Sewing thread (R53 lakhs).

The total imports of hosiery, including knitted fabrics, in 1935-36 were valued at R50 lakhs, a decline of R8 lakhs as compared with the preceding year. Underwear accounted for over R23 lakhs and knitted fabrics in the piece and stockings and socks for R7⅓ lakhs and R7⅔ lakhs, respectively. Imports from Japan declined in value by over R7 lakhs to R46 lakhs, while there was little change in the value of the imports from the United Kingdom which, in the preceding year, had amounted to nearly R1½ lakhs. Imports from the United States of America were comparatively insignificant.

Hosiery (R50 lakhs).

The total imports of haberdashery and millinery were valued at R59 lakhs, a decline of over R8 lakhs as compared with the preceding year. Lace and embroidery accounted for R17 lakhs, ribbons for R2⅓ lakhs, and towels, not in the piece, for R5⅓ lakhs. Imports from Japan declined from R31½ lakhs to R26 lakhs and those from the United Kingdom from R12½ lakhs to R11 lakhs. Consignments from Italy were valued at R5 lakhs and those from Switzerland at R2 lakhs.

Haberdashery and Millinery (R59 lakhs).

Artificial silk (R3,16 lakhs).—As compared with the preceding year, there was a decline of 1·7 million lbs. in the imports of artificial silk yarn. In the case of piecegoods made entirely of artificial silk, there was, on the other hand, an increase of about 6·9 million yards, but imports of goods of artificial silk mixed with other materials declined further by 4·7 million yards. Except in the case of mixtures, values were on a lower level than in the preceding year, parti-

Yarn (R84 lakhs).

cularly in the case of yarn. The total imports of artificial silk yarn amounted to 14·9 million lbs. with a value of R84 lakhs, as compared with 16·6 million lbs. valued at R1,18 lakhs in the preceding year. The quantity imported, though a little smaller than in the preceding year, was still high, but there was a more than proportionate decline in the value realised. Japan's trade expanded further during the year to 10 million lbs., as compared with about 9 million lbs. in 1934-35 and only 2·5 million lbs. in the year preceding. Imports from both Italy and the United Kingdom fell, in the case of the former from 6·5 million lbs. to about 4 million lbs., and in the case of the latter from 862,000 lbs. to 522,000 lbs. France's share dropped from 200,000 lbs. to 48,000 lbs. There was a general cut in prices, the average declared value per lb. of imports from all sources during the year being 9 as., as compared with 11 as. 4 p. in the preceding year. The average declared value per lb. of imports from Japan declined from 11 as. 1 p. in 1934-35 to 8 as. 6 p. in the year under review. Similar figures for imports from Italy were 11 as. 5 p. for 1934-35 and 9 as. 8 p. for 1935-36.

Piecegoods (R1,88 lakhs).

The total imports of artificial silk piecegoods during the year amounted to 74·5 million yards valued at R1,88 lakhs, as compared with 67·6 million yards valued at R1,83 lakhs in the preceding year and 40·4 million yards with a total value of R1,08 lakhs in 1933-34. Though the imports in 1935-36 were far short of those in 1932-33 when 113 million yards were received, there has been a progressive increase in the last two years, more than sufficient to offset the decline in the imports of silk piecegoods and silk or artificial silk mixtures in the same period. Japan, as usual, dominated the market, her contribution amounting to 73·7 million yards with a total value of R1,84 lakhs, as compared with 66·6 million yards valued at R1,78 lakhs in the preceding year. The declared value per yard of the imports from Japan was 4 as., as compared with 4 as. 3 p. in 1934-35 and 4 as. 2 p. in the year preceding. The price of artificial silk taffetas (Japan), 27″×30 yds., at Bombay was about 4 as. 9 p. per yard during the greater part of 1933-34. In 1934-35 the price remained in the neighbourhood of 5 as. In April, 1935, there was a drop to 4 as. 9 p. per yard and after some minor fluctuations, there was a further decline to 4 as. 3 p. in August. October saw a gain of 3 to 6 pies, but towards the end of December the price again dropped and in March fell to 4 as. a yard.

Receipts of goods of artificial silk mixed with other materials during the year under review fell further to 8·3 million yards from 13 million yards in 1934-35 and 14·3 million yards in 1933-34. Imports during the year were valued at R34 lakhs, as compared with R50 lakhs in the preceding year. Japan accounted for 5·7 million yards, as against 8·1 million yards in 1934-35, while the United Kingdom's contribution fell from 3·3 million yards to 1·9 million yards. Receipts from Italy totalled 458,000 yards as compared with 1·3 million yards in the preceding year. Values were, on the whole, well maintained during the year and the average declared value of the imports from Japan rose from 5 as. in 1934-35 to 5 as. 8 p. in the year under review. The average declared value of the imports from the United Kingdom and Italy were 6 as. 9 p. and 11 as. 7 p. per yard, respectively, as compared with 6 as. 7 p. and 9 as. 8 p. in 1934-35.

Wool.

Wool, raw and manufactured (R2,79 lakhs).—There was a very marked reduction in the imports of woollen manufactures in the year under review, but imports of raw wool improved. The total imports of raw wool and woollen manufactures in the year under review were valued at R2,79 lakhs, as against R3,86 lakhs in the preceding year, and R2,55 lakhs in 1933-34.

Raw wool (R44 lakhs).

Imports of raw wool advanced from 6 million lbs. valued at R41⅓ lakhs to 7·5 million lbs. valued at R44 lakhs. Australian supplies amounted to 4·5 million lbs. while consignments from the United Kingdom totalled 1·7 million lbs. Iran sent 301,000 lbs.

Worsted yarn (R18 lakhs).

Imports of worsted yarn for weaving, which had improved from 0·9 million lbs. in 1933-34 to 1·6 million lbs. in 1934-35, declined to 1·1 million lbs. in the year under review. Imports from Japan, which in the previous year had amounted to 1·3 million lbs., declined to 956,000 lbs. in the year under review. Supplies from the United Kingdom declined from 228,000 lbs. to 35,800 lbs., but imports from Poland advanced from 28,000 lbs. to 94,000 lbs.

Knitting wool (R17 lakhs).

Imports of knitting wool declined from 1·9 million lbs. to 1 million lbs., the decline in value being from R31½ lakhs to R17 lakhs. Japanese supplies amounted only to 717,000 lbs., as against 1·2 million lbs. in the preceding year. Imports from the United Kingdom also declined sharply from 619,000 lbs. to 261,000 lbs. Consignments from Hongkong totalled 38,000 lbs., and those from Germany 16,000 lbs.

Piecegoods (R81 lakhs).

Imports of woollen and worsted piecegoods totalled only 5·3 million yards (2·7 million lbs.) valued at R81 lakhs, as against 10·5 million yards (4·8 million lbs.) valued at R1,40 lakhs in 1934-35. Receipts from the United Kingdom declined from 2·1 million yards valued at R46½ lakhs to 1·9 million yards valued at R43½ lakhs. Supplies from Japan totalled only 2·8 million yards, as against 6·9 million yards received in the preceding year, the value of the imports falling by R43 lakhs to R30 lakhs. Imports from Germany declined from 432,000 yards to 266,000 yards and those from France from 663,000 yards to 11,000 yards. Italy sent 68,000 yards, as against 193,000 yards in the preceding year. Imports of goods of wool mixed with other materials totalled 2·3 million yards valued at R30½ lakhs, as compared with 3·2 million yards valued at R41¾ lakhs in 1934-35. Receipts from the United Kingdom totalled 1·8 million yards, as against 2·1 million yards in the preceding year, while those from Japan declined from 410,000 yards to 210,000 yards. Italian supplies amounted to 113,000 yards, as against 447,000 yards in 1934-35. Imports from Germany totalled 54,000 yards, or 4,000 yards less than in the preceding year.

Carpets and floor rugs (R4 lakhs).

Imports of carpets and floor rugs, which in 1934-35 had amounted to 161,000 lbs. with a value of about R3½ lakhs, improved to 202,000 lbs. valued at nearly R4 lakhs. Supplies from the United Kingdom accounted for a little over R3 lakhs. There were small imports by sea from Iran and also from China.

Shawls (R11 lakhs).

The number of shawls imported in 1935-36 advanced from 416,000 to 500,000. The total declared value of the imports was R11·4 lakhs, as against nearly R12 lakhs in the preceding year. Receipts from Germany amounted to 153,000, as against

143,000 in 1934-35, but the total value of the consignments declined from R6¾ lakhs to R5¾ lakhs. Imports from Japan improved from 244,000 valued at R4¼ lakhs to 248,000 valued at about R4 lakhs. In 1933-34 supplies from Japan were valued at R1 lakh, and those from Germany at nearly R7½ lakhs.

Blankets and rugs (R35 lakhs).

Imports of blankets and rugs, other than floor rugs, declined in quantity from 6·7 million lbs. to 4·6 million lbs. and in value from R55 lakhs to R35 lakhs. Italy, the principal supplier, accounted for R31 lakhs, as against R50 lakhs in the preceding year, while Japan's contribution was valued at about R2 lakhs, as in 1934-35. Imports from the United Kingdom and Germany were valued at R1 lakh each.

Hosiery (R17½ lakhs).

Imports of hosiery recorded an advance from R12¼ lakhs to R17½ lakhs, woollen knitted apparel accounting for R11 lakhs and other sorts of hosiery for over R6 lakhs. Imports of knitted apparel from the United Kingdom amounted in value to R1½ lakhs and those from Japan to nearly R9½ lakhs. Japan's share in other sorts of woollen hosiery was R2 lakhs, and that of the United Kingdom R4⅓ lakhs.

It was mentioned in the Review for 1934-35 that the claims of the Indian woollen textile industry for protection had been referred to the Tariff Board for investigation. The recommendations of the Board regarding protection to the industry have not been accepted by Government. In the case of the worsted branch, the claim to protection was held to be not sustainable as one of the main conditions for the grant of protection, *viz.*, the existence of an abundant supply of raw material, was not satisfied. India is dependent, for the most part, on outside sources for the supply of the long-fibre wool which constitutes the raw material of the industry. As regards woollen manufactures, the Government of India came to the conclusion that, on the incomplete evidence which was available to the Tariff Board, the claim for protection could not be established; they, however, proposed to refer the question back to the Tariff Board in order that another opportunity may be afforded to the interests concerned to substantiate the case for protection. Government, however, agreed with the Board in its recommendations in regard to the handloom and small-scale industry. It was the opinion of the Board that the handloom and small-scale industry would derive more benefit from technical advice and assistance in marketing arrangements than by the imposition of protective duties. The Government of India have, therefore, decided to make a grant of R5 lakhs spread over five years for the benefit of this section of the industry, to be administered by the provincial Governments concerned.

Silk, raw and manufactured (R2,78 lakhs).—The total imports of raw silk, including cocoons, in the year under review were valued at R57¾ lakhs, as compared with R57⅓ lakhs in the preceding year. Japan has largely supplanted China in this trade. Imports from China in 1935-36 were valued at only R15 lakhs as against R36 lakhs in the preceding year and R64 lakhs in 1933-34. The share of Japan, on the other hand, increased from R7 lakhs in 1933-34 and R21 lakhs in 1934-35 to R42 lakhs in the year under review. Imports from

Raw silk (R57¾ lakhs).

other sources were insignificant. The total weight of raw silk, including cocoons, imported during the year was 2·2 million lbs. as in the preceding year. Detailed figures of the imports of the various kinds of raw silk in 1935-36 are shown in the table given below :—

——	From China (including Hongkong)		From Japan		Total	
	lbs. (000)	₹ (000)	lbs. (000)	₹ (000)	lbs. (000)	₹ (000)
Cocoons	14	40	193	4,80	207	5,21
Waste products (including duppion)	202	4,64	1	3	204	4,67
Hand reeled	150	4,07	13	35	163	4,43
Other sorts	197	6,12	1,418	37,27	1,617	43,42

It will be seen that while China has almost the entire trade in hand-reeled silk and waste products, her share compared with that of Japan is very small in respect of " other sorts ", under which are recorded filature-reeled silk. Japan also supplies the bulk of the imports of cocoons. The average declared value per lb. of cocoons imported from China was ₹2-13-9, as compared with ₹2-7-9 in the case of imports from Japan. In the case of silk, other than hand-reeled, and waste products, the average declared value of the imports from Japan was ₹2-10-1 per lb., as against ₹3-1-8 per lb. in the case of imports of Chinese origin.

Silk yarn (₹84 lakhs).

Imports of silk yarn, the bulk of which consisted of yarn made from waste or noils, rose from 3·3 million lbs. valued at ₹78 lakhs in 1934-35 to 3·6 million lbs. with a total declared value of ₹84 lakhs in 1935-36. Of this, imports of waste silk yarn alone amounted to 3·5 million lbs. The share of Japan in the total imports of silk yarn rose from 814,000 lbs. in 1933-34 and 1,835,000 lbs. in 1934-35 to 2,377,000 lbs. in 1935-36. The share of China, on the other hand, declined from 615,000 lbs. in 1933-34 and 492,000 lbs. in 1934-35 to 483,000 lbs. in the year under review. The imports from the United Kingdom had improved from 268,000 lbs. in 1933-34 to 587,000 lbs. in 1934-35, but in the year under review her share fell to 389,000 lbs. Imports from Italy also declined. The average declared value per lb. of the imports of silk yarn of all kinds from China was ₹2-9-6 in 1935-36 which was nearly the same as that in the preceding year. In the case of supplies from Japan the average declared value fell from ₹2-9-6 per lb. in 1934-35 to ₹2-6-1 per lb. in the year under review. Of the total imports of 113,500 lbs. of silk yarn made from silk, other than waste or noils, Japan supplied 112,600 lbs. The United Kingdom, which in the preceding year had sent nearly 2,000 lbs., supplied only a very insignificant quantity in the year under review.

With a view to affording adequate protection to the indigenous silk industry, the rate of duty on imported silk yarn spun from waste or noils has been increased from 25 per cent *ad valorem* to 25 per cent *ad valorem plus* 14 as. per lb. with effect from the 1st May, 1936.

Imports.

Piecegoods of silk further declined from 33·3 million yards to 27·4 million yards. China's share in the imports slightly advanced to 5·3 million yards, but the share of Japan, which is the principal supplier, declined further from 28 million yards to 22 million yards. In 1933-34 she had sent over 34 million yards. The average declared value per lb. of imports from China was R3-12-8 in the year under review as against R5-0-8 in 1934-35. In the case of imports from Japan there was a smaller decline, the average declared value falling from R4-10-11 in 1934-35 to R4-4-8 in 1935-36. In the following table imports of the various kinds of silk piecegoods, with the share of China and Japan in the trade, are detailed :—

Silk piecegoods (R90 lakhs).

	1935-36.					
	From China		From Japan		Total	
	Yds. (000)	R (lakhs)	Yds. (000)	R (lakhs)	Yds. (000)	R (lakhs)
Ponjee	240	1	4,970	10	5,230	11
Fuji, boseki and corded (spun) silk	1,185	5	4,852	17	6,251	23
Crepes and georgettes	123	1	3,904	20	4,106	21
Satins and tafettas	188	1	2,005	5	2,199	6
Others	3,519	9	5,987	19	9,644	29

The average declared values per lb. of ponjee and fuji, boseki, etc., imported from China were R3-2-9 and R3-12-2, as compared with R2-6-0 and R3-6-6 for imports from Japan. In the case of crepes and georgettes, and satins and tafettas, the average declared value per lb. was higher for Japanese goods, being R6-4-2 and R5-10-0 respectively, as against R4-12-9 and R4-3-6 for imports from China.

The year 1934-35 had witnessed a substantial increase in the imports of goods of silk mixed with other materials. In the year under review the quantity imported declined by 4·6 million yds. to 8·8 million yds. The bulk of the imports came, as usual, from Japan, but her supplies amounted only to 7·8 million yards as compared with 11·7 million yards in the preceding year. Imports from China declined from 825,000 yards to 254,000 yards and those from Germany from 397,000 yards to 210,000 yards. The total

value of the imports declined from R74 lakhs to R43 lakhs. The average declared value of the imports from Japan declined from R4-1-6 per lb. to R3-10-0 per lb.

Metals and manufactures thereof (R12,03 lakhs).—The imports under this head rose by 17 per cent in quantity, *viz.*, from 456,000 tons to 533,000 tons and by 6 per cent in value, *viz.*, from R11,37 lakhs to R12,03 lakhs. Iron and steel manufactures accounted for 446,000 tons valued at about R7,20½ lakhs as compared with 367,000 tons valued at about R6,36½ lakhs in the preceding year. If such items as machinery and millwork, hardware, cutlery, implements and instruments, and vehicles are grouped together with metals and manufactures thereof under one head, the total value would aggregate R41⅓ crores. The imports of yarn and textile fabrics, which constitute the most important single group in the import list, were valued at R30½ crores in 1935-36.

Iron and Steel (R7,22 lakhs).—The iron and steel industries of the world made further progress in the year under review. The world production of pig iron advanced from 61·5 million tons in 1934 to about 72 million tons in 1935. The world production of crude steel in 1935 is estimated at about 95 million tons. This compares with 79·7 million tons in 1934, 66·5 million tons in 1933 and 49·9 million tons in 1932. Notable advances were made by the United Kingdom, the U. S. S. R. and Germany in the year under review. The British steel industry established a new record, the production of crude steel in the United Kingdom in 1935 being placed at 9·8 million tons as compared with 8·8 million tons in 1934 and 7 million tons in 1933. The production of pig iron in the United Kingdom in 1935 is placed at 6·4 million tons, representing an increase of 7·7 per cent on the production of 1934. The remarkable recovery of the British industry was almost entirely due to the expansion of the home market; exports showed only a relatively small increase as compared with 1934. An important event for the British steel industry during the year was its decision to participate in the International Steel Cartel. The agreement with the Cartel, which was signed on July 31, 1935, is for a period of five years from August 8, 1935, but it may be terminated after three years on either party giving six months' notice. Under its terms, imports into the United Kingdom from the Cartel countries were limited to 670,000 tons in the first year and to 525,000 tons in each subsequent year. The share of the export market allotted to the United Kingdom under the agreement was based on the proportion of British exports in 1934. The British industry had thus its home market effectively safeguarded, while a substantial share of the foreign market was also assured to it. The industry is also gradually increasing its efficiency by the modernisation of its plant. The record of the Indian industry during the year also showed considerable progress. The production of steel ingots in India advanced from 834,000 tons in 1934-35 to nearly 880,000 tons in the year under review. The production of pig iron improved from 1,343,000 tons to 1,541,000 tons. In the table below, the production of pig iron, steel ingots and iron and steel manufactures in India for the last two years is given in detail. The figures for the several items of finished steel do not include the products of some re-rolling mills which use either imported or Tata's *semis*.

Imports.

Production of pig iron and iron and steel manufactures in India during 1934-35 and 1935-36.

(In thousand tons)

Description	1934-35	1935-36	Increase (+) Decrease (—)
Pig iron	1,343	1,541	+198
Iron castings and manufactures	81	76	—5
Steel Ingots	834	880	+46
Finished Steel—			
Angles	32	40	+8
Tees	11	13	+2
Sheets { Galvanised	72	75	+3
Sheets { Black	21	40	+19
Plates	34	46	+12
Rails	78	65	—13
Steel sleepers	14	16	+2
Fish Plates	3	3	..
Bars, Beams and Channels (including sheet bars, sleeper bars and tin bars).	294	304	+10
Others	68	75	+7
TOTAL FINISHED STEEL	627	677	+50

In the case of finished steel goods, the improvement was most marked in black sheets, plates and bars, beams and channels. There was an increase of 50,000 tons in the total production of finished steel. The imports during the year also showed a considerable improvement, manufactured iron and steel (excluding pig iron and old iron) increasing from 367,000 tons to 446,000 tons, the value of the receipts rising by 13 per cent from R6,36 lakhs to R7,20 lakhs. Imports of pig iron improved from 1,500 tons to 1,700 tons, the entire quantity having been received from the United Kingdom. The total imports into India of all classes of iron and steel, including pig and old iron and steel, in 1935-36 were returned at 449,000 tons as compared with 370,000 tons in 1934-35, an increase of 21 per cent. The imports of ferro-alloys during the year amounted to 3,000 tons as against 1,700 tons in the preceding year.

Iron and steel.

The following table shows the quantities and values of the principal descriptions of iron and steel imported into British India during the last three years :—

	Quantity Ton (000)			Value ₹ (lakhs)		
	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
Steel angle and tee	11·4	13·8	19·4	10·9	14·1	19·6
Steel bars (other than cast steel) .	66·1	62·6	54·5	63·0	68·8	61·7
Beams, channels, pillars, girders and bridgework.	19·2	22·3	28·7	21·0	23·5	31·2
Bolts and nuts	7·6	10·2	12·6	21·1	28·6	32·0
Fencing materials (including fencing wire).	5·7	7·3	8·8	14·9	18·1	18·1
Hoops and strips	28·1	34·5	46·9	35·8	45·3	57·1
Nails, rivets and washers . . .	10·6	12·2	15·9	28·3	32·1	40·0
Galvanised sheets and plates . .	60·8	58·8	73·2	1,13·4	1,10·9	1,29·7
Tinned sheets and plates . . .	7·2	5·6	6·5	21·4	17·0	20·4
Sheets and plates not galvanised or tinned.	23·8	31·4	37·4	31·0	42·6	48·5
Rails, chairs and fishplates . .	3·0	5·3	7·9	5·0	7·5	7·8
Tubes, pipes and fittings, wrought .	29·0	34·9	62·1	71·6	88·8	1,11·8
Wire nails	11·9	15·7	15·3	20·0	24·1	22·0
Wire rope	2·3	3·2	3·0	11·5	15·5	14·9
Cast pipes and fittings . . .	3·4	1·6	1·4	7·6	6·9	6·8
Sleepers and keys of steel or iron for Railways.	2·9	4·3	4·5	4·2	6·5	7·0

Imports of *galvanised sheets* improved from 59,000 tons valued at ₹1,11 lakhs to 73,000 tons with a total value of ₹1,30 lakhs. Of this, imports of plain sheets accounted for nearly 14,000 tons and those of corrugated sheets for 59,000 tons. Of the total imports of galvanised sheets in the year under review, the United Kingdom was responsible for nearly 56,000 tons or 77 per cent as compared with 53,000 tons in the preceding year. There was a marked rise in the imports from Belgium from 1,900 to 10,100 tons. Imports from Japan also improved substantially to 6,600 tons as against 2,700 tons in the preceding year. Imports of galvanised sheets represented 18 per cent of the total value of manufactured iron and steel imported into India during 1935-36.

Galvanised sheets.

Imports of *tin plates* improved from 5,600 tons valued at ₹17 lakhs to 6,500 tons valued at over ₹20 lakhs. Supplies from the United Kingdom amounted to 5,400 tons, those from Italy to 655 tons and from Germany to 78 tons. Imports from Japan and the United States of America amounted to 211 and 154 tons respectively.

Tin Plates.

Imports of *sheets and plates, not galvanised or tinned*, improved from 31,400 tons to 37,400 tons, while the value of the consignments advanced from ₹42½ lakhs to ₹48½ lakhs. The United Kingdom improved her share from 25,700 tons to 26,600 tons and Belgium from 3,500 tons to 7,300 tons. Germany's share rose by 1,700 tons to 2,800 tons. The bulk of the imports consisted of sheets up to ⅛″ thick.

Sheets and Plates not galvanised.

Imports of *steel bars (other than cast steel)* declined to 54,500 tons valued at ₹62 lakhs as against 62,600

Steel bars.

tons valued at R69 lakhs in the preceding year. Imports from the United Kingdom showed some improvement, and amounted to 21,800 tons as against 18,200 tons in 1934-35. There was, however, a large decline in the imports from Belgium which amounted only to 12,250 tons as against 25,250 tons in the preceding year. Imports from Germany, on the other hand, increased from 2,900 tons to 4,800 tons. France also improved her trade, her share rising from 2,800 tons to 7,200 tons, but the imports from Luxemburg declined from nearly 11,000 tons to 7,300 tons. Japan, which had sent 1,300 tons in the preceding year, sent only 200 tons in the year under review. Sweden's contribution fell from 800 tons to 600 tons. Under *iron bars and channels*, imports declined from 1,360 tons to 1,050 tons, consignments from Sweden totalling 600 tons as against 470 tons in the preceding year. Imports from the United Kingdom fell from 730 tons to 400 tons and those from Belgium from 100 tons to 25 tons.

Bars and channels.

Imports of *beams, channels, pillars, girders and bridgework* advanced from 22,300 tons with a total value of R23½ lakhs to 28,700 tons valued at over R31 lakhs. The share of the United Kingdom improved from 9,900 tons to 16,100 tons and that of Germany from 4,400 tons to 6,300 tons, but supplies from Belgium fell from 5,800 tons to 4,900 tons. Imports from France also declined from 1,760 tons to 1,160 tons.

Beams, channels, pillars, girders and bridgework.

Imports of wrought *tubes, pipes and fittings* improved markedly from about 35,000 tons to 62,100 tons, the value of the consignments being R1,12 lakhs as against R89 lakhs in the preceding year. The United Kingdom and Germany were the principal suppliers, the former increasing her contribution from 15,300 tons to 29,550 tons and the latter from nearly 6,800 tons to 27,300 tons. Imports from Japan improved from 1,100 tons to 1,400 tons. Belgium's share improved from 1,200 tons to nearly 1,600 tons. Poland, however, sent only 600 tons as against nearly 3,800 tons in the preceding year. Imports from the United States of America amounted only to 600 tons, a decline of about 1,200 tons. A large decline was also noticeable in the imports from Czechoslovakia which fell from 3,300 tons to 400 tons. France sent 400 tons as against 1,000 tons in the preceding year. Imports of *cast iron pipes and fittings* declined from 1,600 tons to 1,400 tons. Imports from the United Kingdom alone amounted to 1,270 tons.

Tubes, pipes and fittings.

Under *hoops and strips*, imports advanced from 34,500 tons valued at R45 lakhs to nearly 47,000 tons valued at R57 lakhs. The United Kingdom's share remained at 13,500 tons as in the preceding year, but that of Germany and Belgium improved from 4,000 and 10,000 tons to 6,500 and 14,700 tons respectively. Imports from Japan increased from 43 tons to 2,764 tons and those from Poland from 641 tons to 1,900 tons. France's contribution amounted to 5,200 tons as against 3,900 tons in 1934-35.

Hoops and Strips.

Imports of *bolts and nuts* showed a further improvement and amounted to 12,600 tons as against 10,200 tons in the preceding year, the value of the imports improving by R3 lakhs to R32 lakhs. Consignments from Germany totalled 5,250 tons as against 1,770 tons in the preceding year, but Belgium's supplies fell from 4,240 tons to 3,830 tons. The United Kingdom's share improved from 2,000 tons to 2,400 tons and that of Japan from 270 tons to 700 tons.

Bolts and Nuts.

Iron and steel.

Imports of *nails, rivets and washers* amounted to 16,000 tons valued at R40 lakhs as against 12,200 tons valued at R32 lakhs in the preceding year.

Nails, rivets and washers.

Imports from the United Kingdom improved from 4,400 tons to 5,100 tons and those from Sweden and Norway from 1,400 and 1,450 tons to 1,600 and 1,800 tons respectively. Germany's contribution advanced from about 600 tons to 4,200 tons, but supplies from Belgium declined from 2,760 tons to 2,370 tons. Czechoslovakia sent 400 tons as against 800 tons in the preceding year.

Imports of *rails, chairs and fishplates* advanced from 5,300 tons valued at R7½ lakhs to 7,850 tons valued at nearly R8 lakhs. The share of the United Kingdom declined from 5,200 tons to 2,450 tons. There was, however, a striking advance in the imports from the United States of America and Germany from 13 tons and 44 tons to 4,000 tons and 1,200 tons respectively. Imports of *sleepers and keys* of iron and steel, mainly from the United Kingdom, advanced from 4,300 tons valued at R6½ lakhs to 4,500 tons valued at R7 lakhs.

Rails, chairs and fish-plates.

Fencing materials, including fencing wire, the imports of which had amounted to 7,300 tons in the preceding year, improved to 8,800 tons, but the value of the imports remained unchanged at R18 lakhs. Imports from Germany improved from 2,000 tons to 2,200 tons, but those from the United Kingdom declined from 1,200 to 1,000 tons. Imports from Japan advanced from 2,600 tons to 4,300 tons. Imports from Belgium amounted to 850 tons. Imports of *wire nails* declined from 15,700 tons to 15,300 tons, the decline in value being from R24 lakhs to R22 lakhs. Supplies came largely from Belgium and Japan, the former's share improving from 5,300 tons to nearly 7,000 tons, while the latter's share declined from 6,300 tons to 5,200 tons. Germany sent 1,300 tons as against 1,600 tons in the preceding year. Imports of *wire, other than fencing wire*, improved by about 100 tons to 9,600 tons with a total value of R16 lakhs, supplies from Japan accounting for 3,300 tons and those from the United Kingdom for 2,100 tons. Germany supplied 2,300 tons as in the preceding year, while Belgium's contribution declined from 1,700 tons to 1,400 tons. In the case of *wire rope*, imports declined slightly from 3,150 tons to 3,000 tons (R15 lakhs), the United Kingdom sending about 2,100 tons, Germany 500 tons and Japan and Belgium 200 tons each. The total imports of *screws*, consisting mainly of wood screws, improved from 1,700 tons to 2,300 tons (R10⅓ lakhs). Supplies from the United Kingdom increased from 440 tons to 640 tons, those from Sweden from 550 tons to 900 tons and those from Belgium from 170 to 290 tons. Germany's contribution increased from 180 tons to 230 tons and that of Japan from 110 tons to 250 tons. Imports of *steel angles and tees* increased from 14,000 tons valued at R14 lakhs to 19,400 tons valued at nearly R20 lakhs, the United Kingdom sending 10,500 tons and Belgium 5,600 tons. Imports of iron angle, tee, bolt and rod, which had amounted to nearly 3,300 tons valued at R3 lakhs in the preceding year were insignificant in the year under review.

Fencing materials.

Wire nails.

Wire, other than fencing wire and wire rope.

Screws.

Imports.

Table No. 19 shows the details of the imports and the declared values of different descriptions of iron and steel and Table 20 the principal sources of supply. The following table shows the percentage shares of the principal countries participating in the trade :—

—	United Kingdom		Germany		Belgium		France		United States		Other Countries		TOTAL
	Tons (thousand).	Share per cent.	Tons (thousand).	Share per cent.	Tons (thousand).	Share per cent.	Tons (thousand).	Share per cent.	Tons (thousand).	Share per cent.	Tons (thousand).	Share per cent.	Tons (thousand).
1922-23 .	359	48·1	90	12·1	229	30·7	7	1·0	38	5·1	23	3·0	746
1923-24 .	429	56·7	61	8·0	217	28·7	5	0·5	18	2·4	26	3·7	756
1924-25 .	439	50·5	88	10·1	273	31·4	16	1·8	17	2·0	36	4·2	869
1925-26 .	489	55·3	69	7·8	229	25·9	45	5·1	23	2·6	29	3·3	884
1926-27 .	406	48·1	79	9·3	257	30·4	33	3·9	29	3·4	41	4·9	845
1927-28 .	685	57·2	79	6·6	316	26·4	48	4·0	16	1·4	53	4·4	1,197
1928-29 .	650	55·5	70	6·0	333	28·5	54	4·6	18	1·5	45	3·9	1,170
1929-30 .	486	49·9	58	6·0	312	32·1	35	3·6	16	1·6	66	6·8	973
1930-31 .	269	43·8	44	7·2	207	33·7	29	4·7	15	2·4	50	8·2	614
1931-32 .	164	44·2	26	7·0	118	31·8	16	4·3	5	1·4	42	11·3	371
1932-33 .	140	43·0	22	6·7	104	31·9	12	3·7	2	0·6	46	14·1	326
1933-34 .	166	50·5	23	7·0	72	21·9	13	4·0	2	0·6	53	16·0	329
1934-35 .	182	49·2	32	8·6	74	20·0	12	3·2	3	0·8	67	18·2	370
1935-36 .	215	47·9	68	15·1	90	20·0	16	3·5	5	1·2	55	12·3	449

Of the total increase of 79,000 tons in the imports, the United Kingdom annexed 33,000 tons. Germany's share increased by 36,000 tons, and that of Belgium by 16,000 tons. While the relative share of the United Kingdom showed a decline, that of Germany showed a marked improvement. The percentage share of Belgium remained unchanged, though her supplies increased by 16,000 tons, but that of France and of the United States of America showed some improvement. Among countries not specified in the above table, Japan's contribution increased from 19,000 tons to 25,500 tons, about 5·7 per cent of the total imports. Sweden's contribution improved by 200 tons to 4,200 tons, but that of Luxemburg declined from 15,600 tons to 10,500 tons.

Other metals (R4,80 lakhs).—Imports of metals, other than iron and steel, declined from 86,000 tons valued at R4,99 lakhs in 1934-35 to 84,000 tons valued at R4,80 lakhs in 1935-36. This was due to smaller imports of brass and copper. Imports of aluminium improved from 52,500 cwts. valued at R38 lakhs to 63,500 cwts. valued at R45 lakhs. Wrought circles, which form the bulk of the imports under this sub-head, recorded an increase from 41,200 cwts. valued at R28 lakhs in 1934-35 to 52,000 cwts. valued at R34½ lakhs in 1935-36. Of the total quantity imported in 1935-36, 17,200 cwts. came from Japan, as compared with 8,100 cwts. in 1934-35. Imports from the United Kingdom declined from 20,000 cwts. to 16,000 cwts. Germany, from which only 134 cwts. had been received in the preceding year, sent 16,300 cwts. valued at R10⅓ lakhs. Imports from Canada fell from 10,800 cwts. to 2,200 cwts. Imports from the United States of America were insignificant. Imports

Aluminium.

of wrought sheets, chiefly from the United Kingdom, increased from 2,400 cwts. to 2,700 cwts. Other manufactures, consisting chiefly of wire and utensils, declined in quantity from 8,800 cwts. to 8,700 cwts., but the declared value remained stationary at R8¾ lakhs. Imports of unwrought aluminium amounted to 143 cwts., supplies being derived entirely from the United Kingdom.

Brass.

Imports of brass declined from 637,000 cwts. to 509,500 cwts. in quantity and from R1,68 lakhs to R1,34 lakhs in value. Mixed or yellow metal for sheathing, which accounted for 84 per cent of the total quantity of brass imported in 1935-36, recorded a decrease from 563,000 cwts. valued at R1,43 lakhs to 428,000 cwts. valued at R1,07½ lakhs. Germany continued to be the principal source of supply, although the imports from that source declined by 27,000 cwts. to 220,000 cwts. Imports from the United Kingdom declined heavily from 210,000 cwts. to 93,000 cwts., while Japan advanced her contribution from 105,000 cwts. to 114,000 cwts. Imports of other manufactures of brass together improved from 73,000 cwts. valued at R25 lakhs to 79,000 cwts. valued at R26 lakhs. Imports of unwrought brass increased from 1,000 cwts. to 2,000 cwts. in quantity, with a corresponding increase in value from R29,000 to R50,000.

Copper.

There was a decrease in the imports of copper which fell from 495,000 cwts. valued at R1,40 lakhs in 1934-35 to 417,000 cwts. valued at R1,17 lakhs in the year under review. Wrought copper, consisting chiefly of sheets, rods, tubes and wire recorded a decrease from 471,000 cwts. to 376,000 cwts., while unwrought copper increased from 21,800 cwts. to 36,000 cwts. Of the total quantity of wrought copper imported in 1935-36, Germany supplied 152,000 cwts. and the United Kingdom 104,000 cwts., as compared with 109,000 and 192,000 cwts., respectively, in 1934-35. Imports from the United States of America fell from 94,000 cwts. to 64,000 cwts., and those from Japan from 70,000 cwts. to 51,000 cwts. As regards unwrought copper, the United Kingdom contributed 6,400 cwts. as against 10,500 cwts. in the preceding year, while supplies from the United States of America advanced from 4,900 cwts. to 7,700 cwts. There was a large increase in the imports from the Union of South Africa which sent 12,400 cwts. in 1935-36, as against 4,800 cwts. in 1934-35 and 1,000 cwts. in 1933-34.

Lead.

Although the quantity of lead imported fell from 28,400 cwts. to 27,600 cwts., the value of the imports increased from R4·7 lakhs to R5·1 lakhs. The quantity of sheets imported declined from 11,400 cwts. to 10,100 cwts., the recorded value, however, showing a slight improvement. Imports of pipes and tubes further improved and amounted to 10,200 cwts. in 1935-36, as compared with 8,500 cwts. in the preceding year. Imports of lead sheets for tea chests continued to decline, the receipts in 1935-36 being 200 cwts. valued at R3,000 as against 500 cwts. valued at R6,000 in 1934-35.

Tin.

Imports of tin, consisting mainly of blocks, ingots, etc., recorded an advance from 46,600 cwts. in 1934-35 to 53,100 cwts. in 1935-36, with a corresponding rise in value from R70 lakhs to R78 lakhs. The imports were, as usual, drawn mostly from the Straits Settlements.

Imports.

Zinc.

Supplies of unwrought zinc showed a large increase from 345,000 cwts. valued at about R35½ lakhs in 1934-35 to 454,000 cwts. valued at R46½ lakhs in the year under review. Australia and Germany increased their contribution from 100,500 and 28,900 cwts. to 230,500 and 64,000 cwts., respectively. The shares of the United Kingdom and the United States of America in the imports fell from 64,900 and 116,200 cwts. to 43,500 and 65,500 cwts., respectively. Imports of wrought zinc rose from 31,000 cwts. to 32,000 cwts.

German silver.

Imports of German silver, including nickel silver, increased from 16,900 cwts. (R10¼ lakhs) in 1934-35 to 27,400 cwts. (R15⅓ lakhs) in the year under review. The chief sources of supply were Germany (R6⅓ lakhs), the United Kingdom (R4 lakhs), Austria (R2½ lakhs) and Italy (R2⅓ lakhs).

Quicksilver.

Imports of quicksilver improved sharply from 192,000 lbs. valued at R4½ lakhs to 421,000 lbs. valued at R9 lakhs in the year under review.

Machinery and millwork (R13,68 lakhs).—The following table analyses the imports of machinery according to classes in 1929-30 and during the past five years :—

—	1929-30 R (lakhs)	1931-32 R (lakhs)	1932-33 R (lakhs)	1933-34 R (lakhs)	1934-35 R (lakhs)	1935-36 R (lakhs)
Prime-movers	4,12	1,56	1,00	1,21	1,44	1,57
Electrical	2,41	2,16	1,56	1,27	1,69	2,05
Boilers	1,09	56	45	66	44	76
Metal working (chiefly machine tools)	36	19	15	16	14	18
Mining	61	66	38	32	52	41
Oil crushing and refining	43	35	19	27	21	22
Paper mill	7	6	5	11	9	8
Refrigerating	20	10	9	9	11	15
Rice and flour mill	24	10	9	7	10	9
Saw mill	9	3	3	3	3	5
Sewing and knitting	85	51	45	50	83	74
Sugar machinery	9	30	1,53	3,36	1,05	66
Tea machinery	28	11	21	12	22	13
Cotton machinery	2,10	1,93	2,08	2,03	2,41	2,01
Jute mill machinery	1,44	32	36	32	54	1,16
Wool machinery	6	1	3	3	2	4
Typewriters, including parts and accessories.	26	13	7	10	18	19
Printing and lithographing presses	23	15	9	15	15	17
Belting for machinery	90	50	53	46	50	54

The total value of the imports of machinery and millwork had shown a small decline in 1934-35 owing to the fall in the imports of sugar machinery. In the year under review imports of sugar machinery still further declined, but other descriptions, with a few exceptions, improved, and the total value of the imports as compared with 1934-35 rose by over R1 crore to R13,68 lakhs. Besides sugar machinery, the items under which decreases occurred were cotton machinery, mining machinery, sewing and knitting machines and tea machinery.

Machinery and millwork.

Imports of prime-movers in 1935-36 were valued at R1,57 lakhs, R13 lakhs more than in 1934-35. This improvement was principally due to an increase in the imports of railway locomotive engines and tenders, and parts thereof, which advanced by about R14 lakhs to nearly R57 lakhs. Imports of oil engines (other than locomotives), and parts thereof, were valued at R69 lakhs as against R68 lakhs in the preceding year. Imports of electrial machinery advanced from R1,69 lakhs to R2,05 lakhs, supplies from the United Kingdom improving from R1,22 lakhs to R1,38 lakhs. German supplies had a total value of R29 lakhs, while imports from the United States of America amounted in value to R16 lakhs. Imports of textile machinery in the year under review were valued at R3,43 lakhs as against R3,24 lakhs in the preceding year and R2,61 lakhs in 1933-34. Cotton machinery accounted for R2,01 lakhs, more than half this amount relating to spinning machinery. Weaving machinery accounted for R57 lakhs and bleaching and dyeing machinery for R6 lakhs. Imports of cotton machinery from the United Kingdom were valued at R1,63 lakhs. Imports of jute machinery rose in value from R54 lakhs to R1,16 lakhs and those of wool machinery from R2 lakhs to R4 lakhs. Imports of sugar machinery declined to R66 lakhs, the figures for 1934-35 and 1933-34 being R1,05 lakhs and R3,36 lakhs, respectively. Imports from the United Kingdom accounted for R50 lakhs and those from Germany for R11 lakhs. Sugar machinery imported from the Netherlands had a total value of R1 lakh only; in 1933-34 imports from the Netherlands had amounted, in value, to R61 lakhs.

Electrical machinery.

Textile machinery.

Sugar machinery.

Imports of metal-working machinery, including machine tools, improved in value from R14 lakhs, to R18 lakhs, of which imports from the United Kingdom accounted for R12 lakhs and those from Germany for nearly R4 lakhs. There was a reduction of R11 lakhs in the value of mining machinery imported as compared with the preceding year, the figure for 1935-36 being R41 lakhs. The contribution of the United Kingdom amounted, in value, to R16¼ lakhs and that of Belgium and the United States of America to R11¼ lakhs and R11½ lakhs respectively. There was also a decline in the value of the imports of sewing and knitting machines from R74 lakhs to R66 lakhs, but the number imported increased from 83,350 to 84,760. The United Kingdom supplied 60,250, which was 2,600 less than in the preceding year, while imports from Germany improved from 18,140 to 21,890. The number of typewriters received rose from 15,220 to 15,870, with a corresponding increase in value by R1 lakh to over R17 lakhs. Imports from the United States of America were valued at R15 lakhs as in the preceding year. Imports of pumping machinery, mostly from the United Kingdom (R21 lakhs) and the United States of America (R5 lakhs), improved in the aggregate by R1 lakh to R31 lakhs and those of refrigerating machinery, mostly from the United States of America (R10 lakhs) and the United Kingdom (R3 lakhs), from R11 lakhs to R15 lakhs. Imports of oil-crushing and refining machinery were valued at nearly R22 lakhs, of which supplies from the United Kingdom accounted for R9 lakhs, and those from Germany and the United States of America for R7 and R3 lakhs respectively. Imports of rice and flourmill machinery had a total recorded value of R9 lakhs, the United Kingdom's supplies being valued at R5 lakhs and of Germany at R2½ lakhs. Imports of

tea machinery, which had improved to R22 lakhs in the preceding year, declined to R13 lakhs in the year under review, the United Kingdom accounting for R9½ lakhs. Boot and shoe manufacturing machinery, largely from Czechoslovakia, and saw-mill and wood-working machinery accounted for about R5 lakhs each. Imports of paper mill machinery, mostly from the United Kingdom, were valued at R8 lakhs. The value of the imports of agricultural tractors and parts amounted to R5 lakhs, and those of ploughs and parts to R1 lakh. The total imports of agricultural machinery of all kinds were valued at about R10 lakhs as against R11 lakhs in the preceding year. Imports were drawn mostly from the United Kingdom (R3 lakhs) and the United States of America (R4 lakhs). The value of boilers imported improved from R44 lakhs to R76 lakhs, the United Kingdom's share increasing from R38 lakhs to R58 lakhs. Imports from Hungary were valued at R12½ lakhs, and those from Germany at R2½ lakhs.

Belting for machinery.

Imports of beltings of all descriptions improved from R50 lakhs to R54 lakhs, leather belting accounting for R25 lakhs, cotton beltings for R7 lakhs, and beltings of other materials for R22 lakhs. The United Kingdom supplied nearly the whole quantity of cotton belting imported, while in the case of leather belting, her supplies amounted, in value, to R15 lakhs; those from the United States of America were valued at R8 lakhs. The value of beltings of other descriptions imported from the United Kingdom was R15 lakhs, and of those from Japan and Germany R4 lakhs and R2 lakhs respectively.

Bobbins.

Imports of bobbins during the year under review were valued at R31 lakhs of which supplies from the United Kingdom accounted for R18 lakhs, those from Japan for R8 lakhs, and those from Germany for R3 lakhs.

The following table shows the relative shares of the principal countries in the total import trade in machinery and millwork :—

Imports of machinery and mill-work (including belting for machinery and printing machinery).

——	1913-14 (pre-war year)		1931-32		1932-33		1933-34		1934-35		1935-36	
	R (lakhs)	Per cent	R (lakhs)	Per cent	R (lakhs)	Per cent	R (lakhs)	Per cent	R (lakhs)	Per cent	R (lakhs)	Per cent
United Kingdom.	7,41	90	8,12	70·2	8,23	73·7	9,11	68·1	9,55	71·9	9,69	67·3
United States.	27	3	1,37	11·8	90	8·1	94	7·0	1,28	9·6	1,31	9·1
Germany .	46	6	1,18	10·2	1,04	9·3	1,36	10·2	1,31	9·9	1,70	11·8
Belgium .	..	..	27	2·3	39	3·5	43	3·2	17	1·3	27	1·9
Other Countries.	12	1	63	5·5	60	5·4	1,54	11·5	97	7·3	1,41	9·9
TOTAL .	8,26	100	11,57	100	11,16	100	13,38	100	13,28	100	14,38	100

Relatively to other competing countries, the share of the United Kingdom showed a recession. Germany, on the other hand, made an advance of nearly 2 per cent, the improvement in her trade being principally in electrical machinery, cotton machinery and metal working machinery. The share of the United States of America showed some recession, but Belgium's share improved. Among the countries not specified in the above table both Japan and Sweden improved on their record in the previous year.

Motor vehicles.

Vehicles (R6,92 lakhs).—During the three years 1931-32 to 1933-34, imports of motor cars were on a very low scale, but the last year of the triennium had witnessed a slow improvement in the position. In 1934-35, there was a substantial increase in imports, receipts totalling 14,434. In the year under review imports totalled 13,590, a fall of 844, as compared with the previous year, and of 5,977, as compared with the record imports in 1928-29. The table below shows the number of motor cars imported during the last ten years, indicating the principal sources of supply :—

Motor vehicles (R4,49 lakhs).

Number of motor cars imported.

—	United Kingdom	United States	Canada	France	Italy	Other Countries	TOTAL
1926-27 . .	2,546	4,030	4,476	607	1,416	122	13,197
1927-28 . .	3,600	6,031	3,400	538	1,367	186	15,122
1928-29 . .	3,645	10,145	4,366	277	967	167	19,567
1929-30 . .	3,758	9,620	2,318	364	1,150	189	17,399
1930-31 . .	2,885	5,098	3,250	261	917	190	12,601
1931-32 . .	2,178	3,368	676	161	510	327	7,220
1932-33 . .	3,958	1,201	296	84	226	436	6,201
1933-34 . .	5,348	2,227	1,715	62	221	186	9,759
1934-35 . .	6,311	5,564	2,057	26	267	209	14,434
1935-36 . .	6,744	3,851	2,328	13	210	444	13,590

As compared with the preceding year, the number of motor cars imported in 1935-36 from the United Kingdom increased by 433 to 6,744 and those imported from Canada by 271 to 2,328. There was a sharp reduction in the number of cars consigned from the United States of America, which fell by 1,713 to 3,851. The figures shown above bear testimony to the increasing popularity of the light British car. During the year under review, France sent only 13 cars, as compared with 26 in the preceding year, but there was an appreciable increase in the imports from Germany, which went up from 120 to 335. Imports from Italy declined from 267 to 210. The total value of motor cars imported in 1935-36 was R2,51·3 lakhs, as compared with R2,59·2 lakhs in the preceding year, of which imports from the United Kingdom accounted for R1,27 lakhs and those from the United States of America and Canada for R74 and R38 lakhs, respectively. Of the total imports into India in 1935-36, 3,287 were received in Bengal, 6,843 in Bombay, 1,809 in Madras, 838 in Sind, and 813 in Burma.

The number of motor omnibuses, vans and lorries imported during the year totalled 8,470, as compared with 9,973 in the preceding year, the value of the imports declining from R1,21 lakhs to R1,20 lakhs. The share of the United Kingdom in the imports fell from 1,171 to 982, but that of Canada increased from 2,058 to 2,335. Imports from the United States of America fell from 6,559 to 5,051. The average declared value of chassis imported from the United Kingdom in 1935-36 increased from R2,002 to R2,843. The average values for the imports from the United States of America and Canada were R1,072 and R1,312, as compared with R1,014 and R1,252, respectively, in the preceding year. The provincial distribution of the imports during the

year was as follows :—Bombay 5,839, Bengal 1,086, Madras 822, Sind 343 and Burma 132. The following table shows the total number of motor omnibuses, etc., imported during the last ten years :—

Imports of motor omnibuses, vans, etc.

——	United Kingdom	United States of America	Canada	Other countries	TOTAL
1926-27 . . .	341	2,322	3,529	151	6,343
1927-28 . . .	447	3,699	4,268	268	8,682
1928-29 . . .	473	7,572	4,610	135	12,790
1929-30 . . .	398	12,017	2,799	92	15,306
1930-31 . . .	258	6,197	2,397	61	8,913
1931-32 . . .	435	3,236	598	33	4,302
1932-33 . . .	517	1,793	338	28	2,676
1933-34 . . .	528	3,692	1,243	33	5,496
1934-35 . . .	1,171	6,559	2,058	185	9,973
1935-36 . . .	982	5,051	2,335	102	8,470

Imports of motor cycles, which had shown a slight improvement in the preceding year, declined to 734 as compared with 794 in 1934-35. Out of this the United Kingdom sent 554, as compared with 675 in the preceding year. The following table shows the number of all classes of motor vehicles running in the different provinces of British India at the end of March, 1936 :—

Number of motor vehicles running in British India at the end of March, 1936.

Provinces	Motor cars including taxi cabs	Motor cycles, including scooters and auto-wheels	Heavy motor vehicles (lorries, buses, etc.)	TOTAL
	No.	No.	No.	No.
Bengal Presidency (excluding Calcutta and Howrah T wn).	3,852 (*a*)	277	1,668(*a*)	5,797(*a*)
Calcutta including Howrah Town(*b*) .	14,794	862	3,097	18,753
Bombay City	10,870	500	1,230	12,600
Bombay Presidency (excluding Bombay City and Sind).	12,040	800	100	12,940
Madras City	4,291	457	548	5,296
Madras Presidency (excluding Madras City).	8,461	1,397	6,433	16,291
United Provinces (*b*) . . .	13,661	1,739	3,840	19,240
Punjab	7,863	1,573	7,123	16,559
Burma	11,691	1,102	6,095	18,888
Bihar and Orissa	5,855	486	1,197	7,538
Central Provinces and Berar . .	3,670	684	1,895	6,249
Sind	2,373	405	170	2,948
Delhi Province	2,174	195	770	3,139
North-West Frontier Province (*c*) .	4,783	1,637	3,530	9,950
Ajmer-Merwara	695	76	190	961
Assam (*d*)	2,492	221	1,950	4,663
Total .	109,565	12,411	39,836	161,812

(*a*) Excludes 3 motor cars and 27 heavy motor vehicles, registered in Tripura State, but plying mostly in British Territory.

(*b*) At the end of December, 1935.

(*c*) Registered up to 31st March, 1936.

(*d*) Registered up to 31st December, 1935.

Rubber manufactures.

Imports of cycles and parts thereof in 1935-36 were valued at R1,10 lakhs, as compared with R99 lakhs in the preceding year and R89 lakhs in 1933-34.

Cycles (R1,10 lakhs).

The total number of cycles imported entire or in sections was 133,595 as compared with 106,286 in the preceding year, of which supplies from the United Kingdom totalled 123,069 valued at R38 lakhs. Imports from Japan numbered 9,573 with a total value of R1 lakh, while those from Germany totalled 796 valued at R32,000. Parts and accessories were imported during the year to the value of R71 lakhs, the United Kingdom accounting for R45 lakhs, Japan for R15$\frac{1}{3}$ lakhs and Germany for R7$\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs.

Pneumatic motor covers imported during the year numbered 280,866 valued at R1,26 lakhs, as compared with 327,477 valued at R1,24 lakhs in 1934-35. The imports during the year represented about 61 per cent of the total value of rubber manufactures imported into India. The United Kingdom sent 216,123, the United States of America 19,739 and Germany 14,465. Imports from Canada fell from 12,272 to 1,679. Pneumatic cycle covers imported in 1935-36 were valued at R23 lakhs, as compared with R19$\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs in the preceding year. Imports of pneumatic motor tubes fell from 314,300 to 253,865, the value of the imports declining from R17$\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs to R15$\frac{2}{3}$ lakhs. Of 3,573 solid rubber tyres for motor vehicles, valued at R2·9 lakhs, imported during the year under review, 2,218 were received from the United Kingdom. The following table shows the imports of the principal descriptions of rubber manufactures during the past three years:—

Rubber manufactures (R2,07 lakhs).

Imports of Rubber manufactures.

(In thousands)

	1933-34		1934-35		1935-36	
	Number	R	Number	R	Number	R
Pneumatic motor covers	311	1,13,33	327	1,24,45	281	1,26,23
,, ,, cycle covers	5	78	4	51	3	41
Pneumatic cycle covers.	1,772	21,38	1,585	19,72	1,819	23,14
,, motor tubes.	285	15,36	314	17,49	254	15,62
,, ,, cycle tubes	9	20	14	31	5	12
Pneumatic cycle tubes .	2,071	10,70	2,150	10,78	2,006	10,14
Solid rubber tyres for motor vehicle	3	3,36	5	3,81	4	2,86

Imports.

Hardware (R3,27 lakhs).—Imports of hardware improved by over R21 lakhs, as compared with the preceding year, to R3,27 lakhs in the year under review. The following table compares the values of the different classes of hardware imported during 1929-30 and in the last five years :—

----	1929-30	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Agricultural implements . . .	14	6	6	6	2	2
Other implements and tools (except machine tools) . . .	71	35	35	39	48	56
Builders' hardware	40	25	27	21	24	28
Domestic hardware	13	8	9	8	9	10
Enamelled ironware	32	15	23	22	18	19
Metal lamps	78	31	41	40	53	54
Metal lamps, parts	10	4	5	4	4	5
Stoves	10	5	4	4	5	5
Safes, etc.	2	..	..	..	..	1
Gas mantles	8	4	9	5	3	3
Other sorts	2,29	1,28	1,40	1,39	1,39	1,44

The most important single item in the list is metal lamps, the imports of which advanced from 5,167,000 to 5,659,000. The value of the imports improved by over R1 lakh to about R53¾ lakhs. Supplies were derived chiefly from Germany, the United States of America and Japan. Imports from Germany increased from 3,318,000 valued at R35⅓ lakhs to 4,007,000 valued at about R38½ lakhs. Imports from the United States of America declined from 1,251,000 valued at R10⅓ lakhs to 1,178,000 valued at R9 lakhs. Supplies from Japan declined from 397,600 to 294,200. Other countries interested in the trade were Austria (83,900), Sweden (25,400) and the United Kingdom (20,100). The number imported from these countries is given in brackets. The value of parts of metal lamps, imported mainly from Germany, improved slightly to over R4½ lakhs. Imports of agricultural implements were valued at about R2 lakhs as in the preceding year, the United Kingdom being the principal source of supply. The value of the imports of other implements and tools, excluding machine tools, improved from R48 lakhs to R56 lakhs in value, the United Kingdom accounting for R28 lakhs, the United States of America for R11 lakhs, and Germany for R12 lakhs. Supplies from Japan were valued at R1¾ lakhs. The value of the imports of enamelled ironware improved from R17½ lakhs to R19 lakhs. Supplies from Japan improved from R10 lakhs to R11 lakhs, while those from Czechoslovakia declined slightly to R3¼ lakhs. Imports from Germany and the United Kingdom were small, being valued at a little over R1 lakh in each case. Imports of domestic hardware, other than enamelled ironware, improved from R8⅔

lakhs to nearly R10 lakhs. Supplies from the United States of America and Germany were valued at a little over R2 lakhs in each case, and those from the United Kingdom at about R2½ lakhs. Japan's share was about R1½ lakhs. Imports of builders' hardware improved from R24 lakhs to over R28 lakhs in the year under review. Germany, the principal source of supply, accounted for over R15 lakhs, and the United Kingdom and Sweden for about R5½ and R6 lakhs, respectively. Imports of stoves, mainly from Sweden, were valued at R4¾ lakhs. Imports of gas mantles from Germany were valued at over R2½ lakhs, the imports from all sources totalling in value about R3½ lakhs. The following table shows the percentage shares of the principal countries participating in the import trade in hardware :—

Imports of hardware.

——	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom .	57	36	37	32	34	32	32
Germany . . .	18	30	29	36	30	31	33
United States . . .	10	12	10	6	8	10	9
Japan . . .	1	6	6	10	12	11	11
Other countries . .	14	16	18	16	16	16	15
TOTAL .	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Cutlery (R29 lakhs).

The value of cutlery imported amounted to R29 lakhs, as against R28 lakhs in 1934-35. The United Kingdom's share in the trade was R9 lakhs and that of Germany R16 lakhs. In the case of Germany, this meant an increase of R1½ lakhs, as compared with the preceding year. Supplies from Japan declined from R3½ lakhs to R2⅔ lakhs.

Electroplated ware (R2 lakhs).

The value of electroplated ware imported remained at R2 lakhs, as in the preceding year, the United Kingdom supplying the bulk of the requirements.

Mineral Oils (R5,92 lakhs).—The total value of the imports of mineral oils of all kinds in 1935-36 showed a decrease of R15 lakhs, as compared with the preceding year. Imports of kerosene, which had amounted to nearly 69 million gallons valued at R2,61 lakhs in 1934-35, declined to 64 million gallons valued at R2,17 lakhs. There was, however, a substantial increase in the quantity of fuel oil imported. Imports of batching oils declined, but those of other lubricating oils improved. There was, also, some improvement in the imports of petroleum. The production of kerosene in India and Burma in 1935-36 amounted to 162·4 million gallons, as against 169·3 million gallons

in 1934-35. The quantity of petrol produced increased from 81·1 million gallons to 91·7 million gallons. The following table shows the imports of each description of mineral oil by sea from abroad into British India :—

Imports of mineral oils into India by sea from foreign countries.

——	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
	Gals. (1,000)	Gals. (1,000)	Gals. (1,000)	Gals. (1,000)	Gals. (1,000)	Gals. (1,000)
Fuel oil . . .	7,766	100,829	104,528	103,871	111,263	138,527
Kerosene—						
In bulk . . .	52,976	77,081	58,263	56,628	67,217	63,497
In tins . . .	15,874	8,609	1,231	1,519	1,429	926
TOTAL KEROSENE .	68,850	85,690	59,494	58,147	68,646	64,423
Lubricating oils . .	14,953	16,047	17,274	18,166	19,248	19,342
Benzine, benzol, petrol, etc.	37	12,742	5,117	1,606	1,483	2,078
Paints, solutions and compositions.	1	34	36	80	106	122
Other kinds . .	3,416	1,289	1,335	4,352	586	2,295
TOTAL MINERAL OILS .	95,023	216,631	187,784	186,222	201,332	226,787

Imports of kerosene, which amounted to 64 million gallons, showed a decline of about 4 million gallons in quantity and of R44 lakhs in value. The detailed figures of imports are given in the marginal table. The U. S. S. R. was the principal supplier, and her consignments to India totalled 46·8 million gallons as against 43·4 million gallons in the preceding year, and 38·2 million gallons in 1933-34. Imports from Roumania declined to 1 million gallons from 2·8 million gallons in the preceding year; and nearly 10 million gallons in 1933-34, but those from Iran improved from 6·8 million gallons to 10·8 million gallons. Supplies from Sumatra fell from 9·5 million gallons to 4·7 million gallons. The United States of America sent 331,000 gallons. The average declared value per gallon of the imports from the U. S. S. R. was 4 as. 11 p. and of those from Roumania, Iran and Sumatra were 4 as. 8 p., 6 as. 9 p. and 5 as. 7 p., respectively. Coastwise imports of kerosene from Burma into British India amounted to 106 million gallons, as compared with 117 million gallons in 1934-35.

Imports of Kerosene oil	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
	Gals. (000)	Gals. (000)	Gals. (000)	Gals. (000)	Gals. (000)
United States of America .	42,311	3,675	2,265	858	331
Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.	1,079	40,894	38,234	43,363	46,855
Iran	2,303	6,559	292	6,770	10,805
Borneo, Sumatra and Celebes.	20,815	2,079	1,698	12,670	4,684
Straits Settlements . .	2,240	..	..	684	460
Other Countries. . .	2	6,287	15,659	4,301	1,288
TOTAL .	68,850	59,494	58,148	68,646	64,423

Chemicals.

Imports of fuel oils improved from 111·3 million gallons valued at R1,93 lakhs to 139 million gallons valued at R2,20 lakhs, supplies from Iran advancing from 83·4 million gallons in 1934-35 to 104·5 million gallons in the year under review. Imports from Iran in 1933-34 had totalled 62·3 million gallons. Imports from Borneo improved from 25 million gallons to 31·5 million gallons. The U. S. S. R. supplied 2·1 million gallons, as against 900,000 gallons in the preceding year.

Fuel oils.

Imports of batching oils declined from nearly 9 million gallons to 8·4 million gallons, the value falling sharply from R40 lakhs to R26 lakhs. Supplies were consigned mainly from the United States of America which improved its share from 5·6 million gallons in 1934-35 to 6·8 million gallons in the year under review. Imports from Borneo amounted to 854,000 gallons. Other descriptions of lubricating oils improved from 10·3 million gallons to 10·9 million gallons, the value of imports increasing by about a lakh to nearly R96 lakhs. Consignments from the United Kingdom rose from 2·1 million gallons to 2·3 million gallons, and those from the United States of America from 7·6 million gallons to 8·2 million gallons.

Lubricating oil.

Imports under the specification " Petroleum dangerous flashing below 76° F. ", including petrol, benzine and benzol, which had declined to 1·5 million gallons in 1934-35, advanced to 2·1 million gallons valued at R14½ lakhs. Supplies from the U. S. S. R. amounted to 1·6 million gallons, and those from Germany to 398,000 gallons. The total consumption of petrol in India in 1935-36 has been estimated at 89·8 million gallons, as against 82·2 million gallons in 1934-35. The price of petrol in Calcutta during the year was R1-5-6 per gallon, ex-pump. In Bombay petrol was sold at 15 as. per gallon, ex-pump, during the year under review.

Petrol.

Chemicals (R3,12 lakhs).—A further improvement was noticed in the imports of chemicals which had a total recorded value of R3,12 lakhs in 1935-36, as against R2,92⅓ lakhs in 1934-35 and R2,70 lakhs in 1933-34.

Sodium compounds constituted 44 per cent of the total value of chemicals imported during the year, the quantity received increasing from 1,908,000 cwts. to 2,012,000 cwts. The value of the imports, however, declined from R1,45 lakhs to R1,38 lakhs owing to lower prices. Imports of sodium carbonate improved in quantity from 1,236,000 cwts. to 1,253,000 cwts. but the value of the imports fell from R67⅔ lakhs to R62 lakhs. The chief source of supply was, as usual, the United Kingdom. Imports of caustic soda improved from 377,600 cwts. to 406,000 cwts., but the declared value of the imports showed a small fall from R42 lakhs to R41⅓ lakhs. The United Kingdom supplied 337,500 cwts., while Japan and the United States of America supplied 32,800 cwts. and 31,100 cwts., respectively. Imports of sodium bicarbonate increased from 110,700 cwts. to 129,100 cwts., but those of bichromate fell from 17,000 cwts. to 14,200 cwts. Imports of borax improved from 28,460 cwts. to 32,220 cwts. There was also an improvement in the imports of sodium silicate and sulphide, the quantities received being 51,000 cwts. and 60,400 cwts., respectively, but imports of sodium sulphate declined. Imports of sodium cyanide, which amounted to nearly 5,200 cwts., were also a little smaller than in the preceding year.

Sodium compounds.

Imports.

Acids.

The total imports of acids improved from 36,200 cwts. valued at R10 lakhs to 41,100 cwts. valued at R12 lakhs. Imports of acetic and tartaric acids advanced from 5,100 cwts. and 2,200 cwts. to 5,750 cwts. and 3,400 cwts., respectively. Increases were also noticed in the imports of nitric and oxalic acids, the former advancing from 4,070 cwts. to 4,260 cwts., and the latter from 2,460 cwts. to 4,230 cwts. Imports of sulphuric acid improved from 3,600 cwts. to 5,700 cwts. There were also increases in the imports of carbolic and hydrochloric acids, but those of citric acid declined from 2,650 cwts. to 2,430 cwts.

Other chemicals.

Imports of ammonia and salts thereof improved from 49,000 cwts. to 57,000 cwts. Imports of bleaching materials recorded a further increase and amounted to 204,000 cwts. valued at R12 lakhs, as against 193,000 cwts. in 1934-35, and 152,000 cwts. in 1933-34. Imports of alum further declined from 11,400 cwts. to 7,500 cwts. There were larger receipts of aluminous sulphates, supplies during the year totalling 35,100 cwts., as against 27,300 cwts. in 1934-35. While supplies of sulphur from Italy declined, those from Japan improved, and the total imports amounted to nearly 520,000 cwts., as against 404,400 cwts. in the preceding year. The value of the imports improved from R17·2 lakhs to R20·5 lakhs. Japan's contribution increased from 119,000 cwts. to 247,500 cwts., while that of Italy declined from 213,600 cwts. to 184,500 cwts. There was, however, little difference in the recorded values of the imports from these countries, which amounted to about R8·2 lakhs in each case. Imports of carbide of calcium improved from 55,600 cwts. valued at R6⅔ lakhs to 66,700 cwts. valued at over R7 lakhs. Imports of copper sulphate rose by 8,500 cwts. to 35,220 cwts., the value improving by over a lakh to R4·4 lakhs. Imports of naphthalene fell from 11,500 cwts. to 5,670 cwts. Increases were noticed in the imports of magnesium compounds and potassium chlorate. There were also an improvement in the imports of zinc compounds. The following table gives the percentage shares of the principal supplying countries in the total imports of chemicals :—

Percentage shares of principal countries in the total value of chemicals imported.

——	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1914-19 (war average)	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	74·7	70·4	54·0	54·8	51·6	55·2	55·9	55·9
Germany . .	12·4	0·7	18·3	18·1	14·9	12·7	13·4	14·3
United States .	0·3	5·5	5·2	4·6	5·4	5·8	5·8	4·5
Italy . .	5·2	2·8	7·3	5·9	5·6	5·7	4·7	3·5
Kenya Colony .	..	0·3	2·3	1·5	1·6	1·7	1·4	1·2
Norway . .	0·5	0·5	1·6	0·8	0·3	0·3	0·3	0·2
Japan . .	1·5	16·7	1·7	2·3	4·9	8·4	10·3	11·5
Other countries	5·4	3·1	9·6	12·0	15·7	10·2	8·2	8·9
TOTAL .	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Provisions.

The United Kingdom, which has the bulk of the trade, maintained her share at 55·9 per cent as in the preceding year. Both Japan and Germany improved on their previous record as a result of larger despatches of bleaching materials and magnesium and potassium compounds by the former, and of acids and potassium compounds by the latter.

Provisions (R3,12 lakhs.)—Imports under this head advanced by R23 lakhs to R3,12 lakhs in the year under review. All the important items showed increases. Imports of biscuits and cakes increased from 48,200 cwts. to 54,700 cwts., the recorded value of the imports increasing from R33⅓ lakhs to nearly R36 lakhs. Receipts from the United Kingdom alone accounted for R30 lakhs. The total imports of canned and bottled provisions were valued at R65 lakhs as compared with R59 lakhs in 1934-35. Under this head, imports of tinned or canned fish, of which Burma is a large consumer, improved from 46,800 cwts. valued at nearly R11 lakhs to 64,100 cwts. valued at over R14 lakhs. Japan has, in recent years, come into prominence in this trade, her supplies being valued at nearly R7½ lakhs in 1935-36 as against R4¾ lakhs in 1934-35 and R2 lakhs in 1933-34. Supplies from the United Kingdom in 1935-36 were valued at nearly R3 lakhs as against R2½ lakhs in the preceding year. Imports of canned and bottled fruits, which amounted to 43,300 cwts. valued at R11 lakhs, were a little smaller in quantity than in the preceding year. Consignments from the Straits Settlements were valued at nearly R2 lakhs, those from the United States of America at nearly R6 lakhs, and those from the United Kingdom at over R1½ lakhs. Imports of unspecified descriptions of canned and bottled provisions improved in value by R2 lakhs to R38 lakhs, imports from the United Kingdom amounting in value to R24 lakhs, those from the United States of America to R5 lakhs, from France to R1 lakh and from Australia to R1½ lakhs. Imports of vegetable products (vegetable ghi, etc.) were valued at R1⅔ lakhs in the year under review. Imports of farinaceous foods in bulk declined from 336,000 cwts. valued at R29 lakhs to 329,000 cwts. valued at R27 lakhs. There were larger imports of milk foods for infants and invalids and other patent foods, the former increasing from 9,200 cwts. valued at R13⅔ lakhs to 10,400 cwts. valued at R16½ lakhs, and the latter from 42,800 cwts. valued at R28½ lakhs to 45,400 cwts. valued at R30⅓ lakhs. In both cases supplies were derived mostly from the United Kingdom, imports of milk food from that source amounting in value to R14 lakhs and those of other patent foods to R24 lakhs. Imports of milk food into Bengal in 1935-36 amounted in value to R7 lakhs, while Bombay, Madras and Burma accounted for R2, R3⅓ and R3 lakhs, respectively. In the case of other descriptions of patent foods, etc., Bengal accounted for R10 lakhs, Madras for R9 lakhs, Bombay for R5 lakhs, and Burma and Sind for R2 lakhs and R4 lakhs respectively. A large improvement was recorded in the imports of condensed and preserved milk, receipts amounting to 209,200 cwts. valued at R54 lakhs as against 181,000 cwts. valued at R48 lakhs in the preceding year. Supplies were derived chiefly from the United Kingdom (R29 lakhs), the Netherlands (R17 lakhs), Denmark (R2 lakhs) and Australia (R1 lakh). Burma is the principal consuming province (R37 lakhs), next in importance being Madras (R7 lakhs) and Bengal (R6 lakhs). There was also an improvement in the imports of jams and jellies which totalled 20,000 cwts. valued at R7 lakhs as against 17,500 cwts. valued

at R6½ lakhs in 1934-35. Imports of confectionery, mainly from the United Kingdom, improved from R18 lakhs to R21½ lakhs. Imports of pickles, chutnies and sauces, supplied mainly by the United Kingdom, improved from 9,600 cwts. to 10,800 cwts., the recorded value being over R7 lakhs. Imports of bacon and hams amounted to 17,000 cwts. as against 16,000 cwts. in the preceding year, the value of the imports improving from R11½ lakhs to R12⅓ lakhs. Supplies from the United Kingdom were valued at R9 lakhs and those from Denmark at R2 lakhs. There was also an increase in the imports of butter, the consignments received during the year totalling 7,700 cwts. valued at R7 lakhs as against 6,300 cwts. valued at R6 lakhs in the preceding year. Australian supplies, which had amounted in value to less than a lakh in 1930-31, improved to R3 lakhs in 1934-35 and to R3⅓ lakhs in the year under review. Imports from the United Kingdom were valued at about R2 lakhs as in the preceding year. The variations in the trade in some of the more important articles under provisions are indicated in the table below :—

Articles	1929-30		1932-33		1933-34		1934-35		1935-36	
	Cwts. (000)	R (lakhs)	Cwts. (000)	R (lakhs)	Cwts. (000)	R (lakhs)	Cwts. (000)	R (lakhs)	Cwts. (000)	R (lakhs)
Bacon and hams .	15	16	12	9	15	12	16	11	17	12
Biscuits and cakes.	65	55	36	28	39	30	48	33	55	36
Tinned or canned fish.	81	26	24	9	27	9	47	11	64	14
Cheese . .	11	11	9	8	10	8	11	8	11	8
Confectionery .	29	26	20	15	23	17	27	18	34	22
Butter . .	2	4	4	5	5	6	6	6	8	7
Milk food for infants and invalids.	21	37	10	19	12	16	9	14	10	17
Jams and Jellies .	16	8	12	4	17	6	17	6	20	7
Milk, condensed and preserved (including milk cream).	243	88	172	49	172	46	181	48	209	54
Other sorts . .	—	293	—	147	—	122	—	134	—	135

The share of the United Kingdom in the total imports of provisions and stores improved from R1,61 lakhs to R1,78 lakhs, and she accounted for 57·2 per cent of the trade. Imports from the Straits Settlements, consisting largely of farinaceous foods in bulk and to some extent of foods in transit from Australia, amounted in value to R27 lakhs. The percentage share of that country in the trade fell from 8·7 to 8·5. The United States of America was responsible for 5·8 per cent of the imports and the Netherlands for 7·9 per cent, the actual value of the imports from these sources being R18 lakhs and R24⅔ lakhs as against R15 lakhs and R25½ lakhs in the preceding year. Australia had 4 per cent of the trade, her supplies being valued at R12½ lakhs as against R11¾ lakhs in the preceding year. Imports from Japan, amounting in value to R11⅓ lakhs, accounted for 4 per cent of the total trade. The share of Japan in the preceding year was 3 per cent, the value of her supplies in that year being R8 lakhs.

Paper and pasteboard.

Paper and Pasteboard (R2,99 lakhs).—The total imports of paper and pasteboard in the year under review had an aggregate value of R2,99 lakhs as against R2,73 lakhs in the preceding year. Imports of paper of all kinds improved from 2,518,000 cwts. valued at R2,39 lakhs to 2,836,000 cwts. valued at R2,62 lakhs. Imports of printing paper improved from 759,000 cwts. valued at R75⅓ lakhs to 1,014,000 cwts. valued at over R96 lakhs. Newsprinting paper (white) accounted for R52½ lakhs, while other sorts of white printing paper, excluding machine glazed poster paper, accounted for over R12 lakhs. Machine glazed paper accounted for R4⅓ lakhs and other sorts of printing paper for about R27 lakhs. There was a very large improvement in the imports of printing paper from Germany which were valued at nearly R30 lakhs in the year under review as against R9 lakhs in 1934-35. The increase in quantity was from 73,500 cwts. to 320,600 cwts. Imports from Norway advanced from 207,500 cwts. valued at R16 lakhs to 270,700 cwts. valued at R21 lakhs, but those from Sweden fell from 80,700 cwts. valued at R7 lakhs to 59,800 cwts. valued at R5 lakhs. The United Kingdom supplied 43,300 cwts., 4,000 cwts. more than in 1934-35 but the value of her supplies remained at R8 lakhs as in the preceding year. Imports from the Netherlands were valued at R3·4 lakhs as against R3·9 lakhs in 1934-35. There was a large decline from 135,600 cwts. to 93,500 cwts. in the consignments from Austria, the decline in value being from R13 lakhs to R9 lakhs. Japan improved her share from R43,000 to R1⅔ lakhs.

Printing Paper.

There was a small improvement in the imports of writing paper and envelopes, the recorded value being R34¾ lakhs as against R33⅓ lakhs in the preceding year. Azure laid or wove and ledger paper accounted for nearly R2 lakhs and cream laid for about R4½ lakhs. Other sorts of writing paper were valued at about R23 lakhs, while the imports of boxed stationery amounted in value to R4 lakhs. Imports of packing and wrapping paper improved from 313,600 cwts. valued at R38 lakhs to 405,500 cwts. valued at R53 lakhs. Imports of kraft, including imitation kraft, amounted to nearly 191,000 cwts. valued at R21 lakhs. The bulk of the imports of packing and wrapping paper were derived from Sweden which sent 215,400 cwts. valued at R25 lakhs as against 175,000 cwts. valued at R20 lakhs in 1934-35. Imports from Germany advanced from 25,000 cwts. to 72,300 cwts., the value of the consignments being nearly R10 lakhs as against nearly R3 lakhs in the preceding year. Imports from the United Kingdom improved in quantity from 18,600 cwts. to 29,700 cwts. and in value from R3⅔ lakhs to R5¾ lakhs. Imports from Austria, however, declined from 14,600 cwts. valued at nearly R2 lakhs to 12,300 cwts. valued at R1⅔ lakhs. Imports from Norway, on the other hand, improved from 24,500 cwts. valued at R2⅔ lakhs to 31,000 cwts. valued at R4⅓ lakhs.

Writing Paper.

Packing Paper.

Imports of old newspapers in bales and bags declined slightly in quantity and amounted to 1,152,000 cwts., the fall in value being from R45½ lakhs to R41⅔ lakhs. The United Kingdom supplied 1,103,000 cwts. as against 1,071,000 cwts. in 1934-35. Supplies from the United States of America amounted to 48,500 cwts. The share of the United Kingdom in the trade was 95 per cent. while that of the United States of America was 4 per cent.

Old Newspapers, etc.

Imports.

Imports of paper manufactures declined by 6,000 cwts. to 40,000 cwts., the value registered falling from R17⅔ lakhs to R15½ lakhs. The United Kingdom was, as usual, the principal supplier, consignments from that source aggregating in value to R9 lakhs. Imports of pasteboard, millboard and cardboard, including manufactures thereof, improved from 417,000 cwts. valued at R33⅓ lakhs to 497,000 cwts. valued at R36½ lakhs. Of this, strawboard accounted for nearly R13 lakhs.

Paper Manufactures.

The following table shows the percentage share of the principal countries in the total value of paper and pasteboard imported into India :—

Percentage shares of principal countries in the total imports of paper and pasteboard.

—	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1929-30	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom . .	56·2	32·2	27·8	33·7	34·6	29·7
Norway . . .	5·1	14·2	14·2	15·2	11·5	12·6
United States of America	0·8	2·2	2·3	2·2	2·2	1·6
Sweden . . .	3·2	10·3	14·5	12·7	13·2	13·8
Netherlands . .	2·5	7·0	4·9	4·3	4·4	3·9
Japan	1·0	2·8	5·6	4·7	3·9	3·9
Germany . . .	17·3	12·0	10·5	7·7	9·6	19·1
Austria . . .	8·3	9·1	10·1	9·7	7·8	4·8
Other countries . .	5·6	9·6	9·6	9·3	12·8	10·6
TOTAL .	100	100	100	100	100	100

It will be seen that there was a considerable decline in the share of the United Kingdom in the trade while that of Germany registered a large improvement. Norway and Sweden also improved their position, but the share of Austria declined.

In 1935, there were altogether eleven paper mills in India, *viz.*, 4 in Bengal, 4 in Bombay and 1 each in the United Provinces, Madras and Travancore. One mill in Bombay and another in Madras did not, however, work during the year. The aggregate production in Indian mills in 1935-36 amounted to 962,000 cwts. as compared with 892,000 cwts. in 1934-35 and 873,000 cwts. in 1933-34. Imports of wood pulp, mostly for the use of Indian paper mills, amounted, during the year under review to 309,400 cwts. valued at R20½ lakhs as compared with 390,100 cwts. valued at over R26 lakhs in the preceding year. Norway and Sweden together accounted for 216,500 cwts. as against 256,000 cwts. in 1934-35, the remainder coming chiefly from the United States of America.

Wood Pulp.

Liquors (R2,48 lakhs).—The total imports were returned at 5·1 million gallons valued at R2,48 lakhs as compared with 4·9 million gallons valued at R2,36 lakhs in 1934-35. Of this, ale, beer and porter accounted for 76 per cent, spirit for 20 per cent and wines for 4 per cent, as compared with 73 per cent, 23 per cent and 4 per cent, respectively, in the preceding year. The imports of ale, beer and porter increased from 3,593,000 gallons valued at R71 lakhs in 1934-35 to 3,867,000 gallons valued at R78 lakhs in 1935-36. Ale and beer in bottles amounted to 2,812,000 gallons as against 2,486,000

gallons in the preceding year. The United Kingdom supplied 42 per cent of the imports, the rest coming mainly from Japan (21 per cent), Germany and the Netherlands (16 and 17 per cent, respectively). Imports in bulk amounted to 946,000 gallons and were supplied mainly by the United Kingdom. Imports of stout and porter declined from 113,000 gallons to 109,000 gallons, while the value registered remained stationary at about ₹4 lakhs. Imports of spirits of all sorts declined from 1,129,000 gallons to 1,051,000 gallons, due to the falling off of the imports of denatured spirits from Java. The total value of the imports of spirits improved from ₹1,44 lakhs to ₹1,48 lakhs. The imports of the different kinds of spirits are detailed below :—

	1934-35		1935-36	
	Gallons	₹ (lakhs)	Gallons	₹ (lakhs)
Brandy	123,400	19	129,300	20
Gin	92,700	8	90,500	8
Rum	2,200	..	2,300	..
Liqueurs	11,000	3	12,700	3
Whisky	335,900	56	353,600	59
Spirit, present in drugs	119,300	36	131,300	38
,, perfumed	7,400	8	7,000	7
,, denatured	413,400	6	296,400	3
,, other sorts	24,000	8	28,100	9

Imports of whisky amounted to 354,000 gallons valued at ₹59 lakhs and as usual, the supplies came almost entirely from the United Kingdom. In the case of brandy, imports were almost entirely from France except for small quantities received from the United Kingdom and Germany. Imports of gin were derived mostly from the United Kingdom. The share of that country in the total imports of spirits rose from ₹92 lakhs to ₹97 lakhs, and that of France from ₹24 lakhs to ₹25 lakhs. The United States of America also improved its share from ₹13⅓ lakhs to ₹15¾ lakhs. The value of the imports received from Germany declined slightly to ₹3¾ lakhs. Imports from Java further fell from ₹5½ lakhs to ₹3 lakhs. Under wines, imports improved from 178,000 gallons to 188,000 gallons, the value of the supplies being recorded at ₹21 lakhs. As usual, the supplies came largely from France (57,000 gallons valued at ₹7½ lakhs), the United Kingdom (51,000 gallons valued at ₹6¾ lakhs), Spain (26,000 gallons valued at ₹2 lakhs) and Italy (27,000 gallons valued at ₹2 lakhs).

Drugs and Medicines (₹2,11 lakhs).—The imports of drugs and medicines showed an increase of ₹19 lakhs in value over that recorded in the preceding year, due principally to larger imports of proprietary and patent medicines. Imports of proprietary and patent medicines improved from ₹39 lakhs to ₹64 lakhs, receipts from the United Kingdom improving by nearly ₹6½ lakhs to ₹26 lakhs and those from Germany by ₹9 lakhs to nearly ₹16 lakhs. Imports from the United States of America improved from ₹6½ lakhs to ₹12½ lakhs.

Proprietary and patent medicines.

Imports of camphor advanced from 2 million lbs. valued at ₹21½ lakhs to 2·2 million lbs. valued at nearly ₹22½ lakhs. Imports from Japan accounted for ₹13 lakhs and those from Germany for ₹8⅓ lakhs.

Camphor.

Imports of quinine salts declined in quantity from 107,600 lbs. to 103,600 lbs., but the value registered showed a slight increase to over ₹26 lakhs. Germany was the principal supplier and sent 45,000 lbs.

Quinine Salts.

valued at R11 lakhs. Imports from the United Kingdom amounted to 27,800 lbs. valued at R8 lakhs. Java sent quinine to the value of R2 lakhs. Imports from that country are declining. Imports of cod liver oil improved slightly from 99,000 lbs. to 106,000 lbs. There was also an increase in the imports of saccharin from 35,400 lbs. valued at nearly R2½ lakhs to 91,100 lbs. valued at about R4 lakhs. Unspecified descriptions of drugs and medicines imported during the year were valued at R91 lakhs.

Sugar (R1,91 lakhs).—The International Sugar Agreement, generally known as the Chadbourne plan, signed in May 1931, to which Java, Cuba and Peru and a number of European countries were parties, came to an end on the 1st September, 1935. The essential provisions of the Agreement were to limit the exports from each country to the quota assigned to it, to eliminate by gradual stages the existing surplus stocks, and to provide against the creation of additional surplus stocks. The agreement, however, lost a great deal of its effectiveness owing to the large increase of production in countries outside the plan and the serious decline in consumption caused by the world depression. The fixing in 1934 of import quotas for countries catering for the American market relieved to a small extent the menace of oversupply, but the most hopeful feature in the outlook for sugar at present is the increase in consumption which has come into evidence since 1935 and the consequent improvement in the statistical position. The average free market price of raw sugar in 1935, however, showed no improvement as compared with the preceding year.

The world sugar production in 1934-35 has been estimated by Messrs. Willet and Gray at 25,907,306 tons while production in 1935-36 is placed at 27,530,854 tons. The area under sugarcane in India in 1935-36 was 4,008,000 acres as compared with 3,480,000 acres in 1934-35. The production in terms of *gur* (raw sugar) in 1935-36 is estimated at 5,905,000 tons or 766.000 tons more than in the preceding year. The following table gives the estimates of sugar production in Indian factories during the last ten seasons. These estimates have been compiled by the Sugar Technologist to the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research and the figures for a season relate to the period from November to October in the case of factories working with cane, and from January to December in the case of those refining *gur*. The principal crushing period is from November to May.

Production of Sugar from Cane and Gur.

Year	Direct from Cane	Refined from *Gur*	Total
	Tons	Tons	Tons
1926-27	62,941	58,085	121,026
1927-28	67,684	52,055	119,739
1928-29	68,050	31,038	99,088
1929-30	89,768	21,150	110,918
1930-31	119,859	31,791	151,650
1931-32	158,581	69,539	228,120
1932-33	290,177	80,106	370,283
1933-34	453,965	61,094	515,059
1934-35	578,115	39,103	617,218
1935-36(*a*)	885,000	41,800	926,800

(*a*) Estimated.

Sugar.

The increase in production in the last few seasons has been remarkable. In 1934-35, the total production amounted to 617,218 tons which was over 102,000 tons more than in the season preceding. In 1935-36, production increased by nearly 310,000 tons to 927,000 tons. According to the returns furnished under the Sugar (Excise Duty) Act of 1934, the production of sugar in the twelve months ending March, 1935 was 686,000 tons, while in the fiscal year 1935-36, the output amounted to 882,000 tons. It has been estimated by the Sugar Technologist that the consumption in India during the season 1934-35 was 1,015,000 tons as against 932,000 tons in 1933-34 and 926,000 tons in 1932-33. As complete figures for stocks of sugar at the ports and the upcountry centres are not obtainable, these estimates of consumption are necessarily approximate.

The progressive decline in the imports of sugar into India will be clear from the table below :—

Imports of sugar, all kinds (excluding molasses).

—	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
United Kingdom	900	59,300	8,400	22,900	34,900	36,700	16,800	23,400
Ceylon	100	3,600	5,700	1,100	100	..	..	100
Java	583,000	781,100	809,700	366,800	294,800	194,400	175,900	150,400
Mauritius	139,600	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Straits Settlements	2,900	600	500	400	200	200	200	300
China and Hongkong	1,500	6,100	5,100	5,000	2,2 ..	3,400	3,900	3,100
Portuguese East Africa	..	600	200	..	12,700	18,200	11,100	16,000
Japan	100	500	..	100	4,000	3,500	2,700	4,800
Germany	700	15,200	11,700	15,400	300	..	200	1,000
Austria	74,000	1,400	..	400	..	..	..	..
Hungary		36,500	13,800	600	..	1,700	..	..
Netherlands	..	2,500	600	600	500	1,300	1,800	1,800
Belgium	..	1,800	300	200	2,500	1,900	2,100	300
France	..	11,900	..	..	..	..	1,000	..
Czechoslovakia	..	9,700	600	1,100	500	..	100	..
United States of America	..	200	200	300	..	..	..	..
Other countries	200	8,600	44,400	101,200	16,800	..	7,100	..
TOTAL ALL COUNTRIES	803,000	939,600	901,200	516,100	369,500	261,300	222,900	201,200
Value R (lakhs)	14,29	15,51	10,54	6,01	4,12	2,70	2,11	1,91

Imports into British India in 1935-36 amounted to 201,200 tons valued at R1,91 lakhs as against 223,000 tons valued at R2,11 lakhs in 1934-35. Imports of sugar, 23 D. S. and above, amounted to 175,000 tons, 150,400

tons being supplied by Java, while Portuguese East Africa sent about 16,000 tons. Receipts from Japan totalled 3,750 tons. Imports from China amounted to 1,800 tons. Of 2,450 tons of sugar below 23 D. S. received during the year, 1,200 tons were despatched from China and 1,000 tons from Japan. Imports of beet sugar from the United Kingdom improved from 16,000 tons in 1934-35 to 20,500 tons in the year under review. The Netherlands sent 1,800 tons as against 1,700 tons in the preceding year. The total imports of beet sugar in 1935-36 amounted to nearly 23,600 tons valued at R20½ lakhs as against 26,800 tons valued at R24 lakhs in 1934-35. Imports of sugar into the Kathiawar ports in 1935-36 amounted nearly to 88,000 tons, making the total for all-India to 289,200 tons as against nearly 334,000 tons in 1934-35. Imports into the Kathiawar ports were mainly from Java. The shares of the different maritime provinces in the imports of sugar during 1935-36 are given below. The corresponding figures for the previous year are shown in brackets.

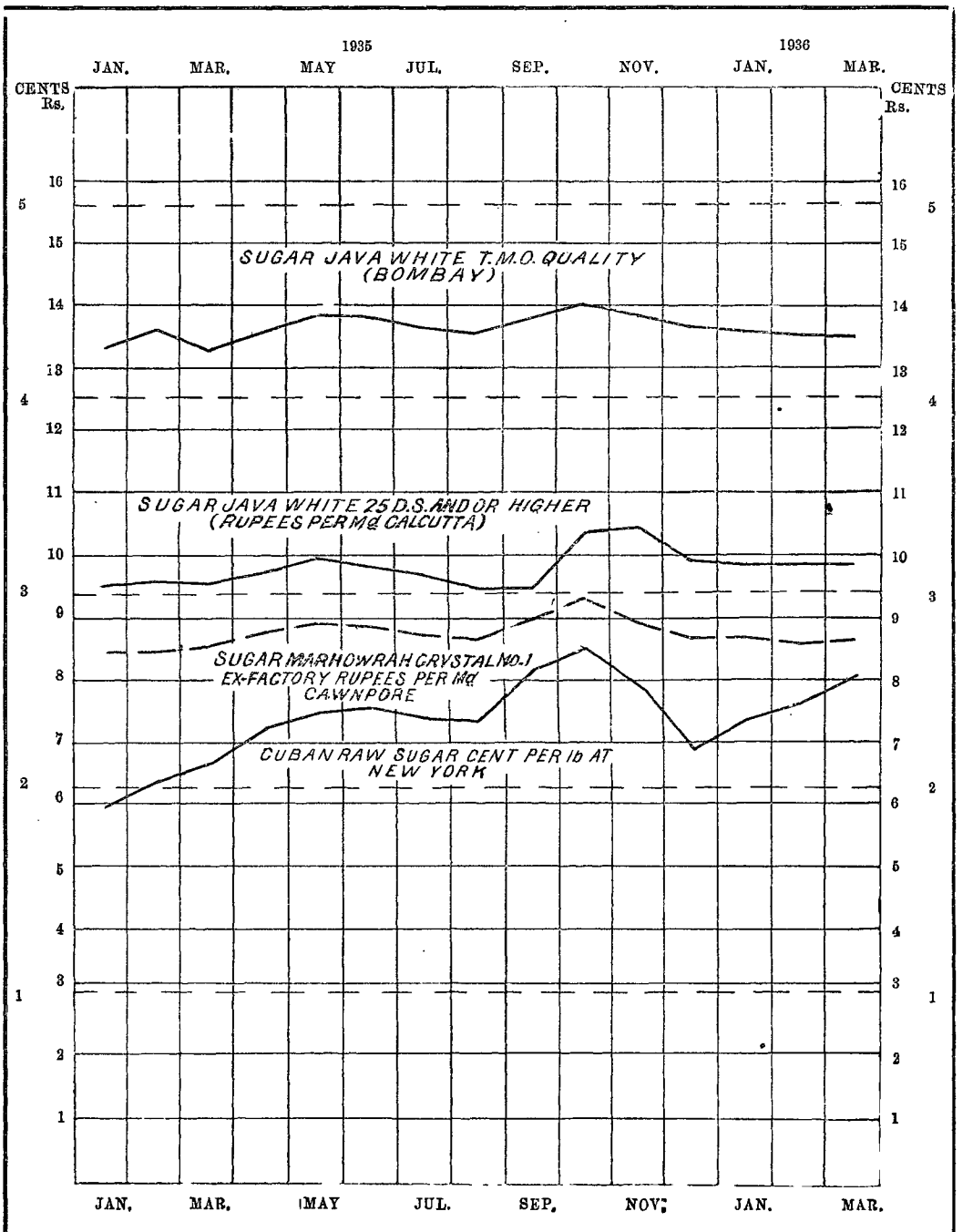
Bengal	19,000 tons	(23,000 tons)
Bombay	83,000 „	(81,000 „)
Sind	44,000 „	(52,000 „)
Madras	39,000 „	(50,000 „)
Burma	16,000 „	(17,000 „)

There were no imports of molasses into India in the year under review. Re-exports of sugar from India increased from 2,600 tons to 3,000 tons. Exports of Indian sugar were insignificant. Exports of molasses, mostly to Ceylon, declined from 1,150 tons to 1,000 tons.

The price of sugar, Java, White granulated, T. M. O. quality, per cwt. *ex*-godown at Bombay, which stood at R13-6 on the 5th April, advanced steadily in the succeeding weeks and rose to R14-1 in May. This improvement was mainly due to good enquiry from Kathiawar ports and to the raising by the 'Nivas' (*the Nederlandsch Indische Vereeniging Voor den Afzet Van Suiker, the selling organisation of Dutch Sugar*) of their selling limits for shipment to West Coast ports. In June, rates were firm at the beginning, but declined later owing to the falling off in demand. In July, the declining trend continued owing to selling pressure, the lower prices in the London and New York markets and reports of sales by the 'Nivas' at below the official rates. August saw no important changes but in September prices began to improve. Stocks of Javas at Bombay were low, while demand from consuming centres revived. In addition, the 'Nivas' again raised their selling limits. In October, the political tension in Europe gave additional firmness to the market. At the end of August the price had stood at R13-9 per cwt.; by mid-October the rate had risen to R14-9. A reaction followed in succeeding weeks and by the end of November, rates dropped to R13-10 per cwt. The latter half of December saw a slight improvement which, however, was not maintained in January. With heavy arrivals of the season's sugar which now took place, and consequent fall in Indian sugar, and unsettled conditions in the New York market, the price of Javas dropped to R13-9 at the end of January, while February and March saw rates at about R13-8 per cwt.

In the Calcutta market, the quotation for Java, White, 25 D. S. and/or higher, per *bazar* maund, improved from R9-9-6 on the 5th April to R10 at the beginning of May. There was a loss of from one to two annas in the

Chart showing the average monthly prices of Cuban raw sugar per lb. at New York, of sugar Java white 25 D. S. and/or higher per md. at Calcutta, of sugar Java white T. M. O. quality per cwt. (Bombay) and of sugar Marhowrah crystal No. 1 Ex-Factory per md. (Cawnpore) from January, 1935, to March, 1936.



succeeding weeks, and a further drop to R9-11 at the end of June. July saw prices at the same level, but in August there was a further decline, the quotation at the end of that month being R9-6-6. From September the market improved and R10-11 was quoted by the middle of October. November saw a gradual decline while in December rates dropped below R10. Between January and March quotations were generally maintained at about R9-14 per maund.

The *ex*-factory price of a typical Indian sugar (Crystal No. 1) at Cawnpore was R8-9 per maund at the beginning of April. There was an improvement to R8-15 in May, but June saw the beginning of a decline. In July prices remained generally at about R8-12. August saw a further fall, but, as in the case of imported sugar, September saw a revival of demand and higher prices. After touching R9-9 per maund in October, prices gradually declined and reached R8-11 per maund at the end of November. In December and till the end of January this level was more or less maintained. Due to the heavy stock position and lack of buying support, there was a further decline to R8-9 in February. An improvement of two annas was noticed in the second half of March. The course of prices of Cuban raw sugar at New York, Java sugar at Calcutta and Bombay, and of Marhowrah, Crystal No. 1, at Cawnpore are graphed on the opposite page.

The total number of sugar factories manufacturing direct from cane during the season 1935-36 was 140 as against 130 factories in operation in the season 1934-35. A few of these had, however, *gur* refineries attached. The number of factories reported to be engaged solely in refining *gur* during the *gur* season 1936 was 9. The table below shows the acreage under improved varieties of sugarcane in 1932-33, 1933-34 and 1934-35. Figures for 1935-36 are not yet available.

Area under improved varieties of cane in different provinces.

Provinces	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35
	Acres	Acres	Acres
United Provinces	1,187,778	1,445,478	1,560,000
Punjab	179,000	173,661	201,873
Bihar and Orissa	236,000	361,300	400,600
Bengal	125,000	175,415	130,838
Madras	52,900	58,749	61,605
Bombay	6,400	9,872	16,373
North-West Frontier Province	38,000	43,000	38,144
Assam	8,800	9,089	8,186
Central Provinces	8,441	14,503	15,490
Burma	3,669	4,190	12,610
TOTAL	1,845,788	2,295,257	2,445,719

Imports.

Salt (₹57 lakhs).—Imports of salt increased from 377,600 tons valued at ₹52 lakhs in 1934-35 to 389,000 tons valued at ₹57 lakhs in the year under review. Aden, as before, was the principal supplier, receipts from that source amounting to 296,000 tons valued at ₹40 lakhs as against 295,000 tons valued at ₹38½ lakhs in 1934-35. Supplies from Germany improved from 60,200 tons valued at ₹9¾ lakhs to 80,700 tons valued at ₹14 lakhs. The United Kingdom sent 1,230 tons valued at ₹1 lakh as against 530 tons in the preceding year. Egyptian supplies declined from 13,100 tons to 11,300 tons. There were no imports from Italian East Africa. The following table shows the percentage shares of the principal countries participating in the trade :—

Percentage shares of principal countries in the imports of salt.

—	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1929-30	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
Aden and Dependencies .	19·1	36·0	69·5	52·4	77·5	78·0	76·0
Germany . . .	8·8	9·8	5·7	10·5	15·1	16·0	20·7
Egypt	13·9	16·3	3·4	7·3	3·0	3·4	2·9
United Kingdom . .	22·5	12·9	5·7	4·5	0·1	0·1	0·3
Spain	15·0	10·8	0·8	5·1	0·6	..	..
Italian East Africa . .	8·1	10·6	14·9	19·0	3·5	2·1	..
Other countries . .	12·6	3·6	..	1·2	0·2	0·4	0·1
TOTAL .	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
TOTAL QUANTITY IMPORTED (IN TONS).	607,300	643,850	451,080	544,124	372,703	377,570	388,974

Bengal and Burma are the principal consumers of foreign salt, and the former imported nearly 328,000 tons (84 per cent), as against 320,000 tons in the preceding year. Imports into Burma amounted to 61,000 tons or 3,500 tons more than in 1934-35. The coastwise imports of Indian salt into Bengal in 1935-36 amounted to 238,800 tons, as compared with 214,500 tons in the preceding year. The following table shows the prices at Calcutta per

Other articles.

100 maunds of Liverpool, Hamburg (Vaca), Aden and Indian salt at about the end of each month during 1935-36 :—

—	Imported			Indian
	Liverpool (*ex*-golah)	Hamburg Vaca (*ex*-golah)	Aden Fine (*ex*-ship)	Bombay (*ex*-golah)
1935—	R	R	R	R
April	55	..	50	41
May	55	53	50	..
June	55	53	50	..
July	55	53	50	43
August	..	53	50	43
September	..	..	50	43
October	..	..	56	46
November	..	62	56	42
December	..	60	56	40
1936—				
January	..	60	43	40
February	..	60	42	43
March	..	..	50	42

The above figures are exclusive of duty. In considering them it should be remembered that Liverpool and Hamburg salt were liable to an additional duty of 2½ as. per maund (R15-10-0 per 100 maunds) which was not applicable to Aden or Bombay salt.

Other articles.—Other articles of importance in the import trade are shown in the table below :—

—	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1929-30	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Instruments, apparatus, etc.	1,82	5,38	3,35	4,02	4,73	5,18
Dyeing and tanning substances	1,41	2,43	2,50	2,46	3,08	3,34
Spices	1,73	3,26	1,72	1,56	1,55	1,62
Glass and glassware	1,95	2,52	1,42	1,22	1,33	1,39
Tobacco	75	2,70	97	72	62	62
Precious stones and pearls, unset	1,07	1,10	84	75	50	48
Cement	66	64	29	22	24	22
Coal and coke	11	46	10	14	12	13

Instruments and apparatus (R5,18 lakhs).

Imports of instruments and apparatus showed a further improvement, the recorded value in 1935-36 being R5,18 lakhs, as compared with R4,73 lakhs in 1934-35, and R4,02 lakhs in 1933-34. Electrical instruments and apparatus were responsible for an increase of R28 lakhs, imports being valued at R3,09 lakhs in the year under review. The United Kingdom, the principal source of supply, further advanced its share from R1,62 lakhs to R1,75 lakhs. The shares of Germany and the United States of America increased from R32 lakhs and R31 lakhs, respectively, to R38 lakhs each. The value of the imports from Japan advanced by R1 lakh to R18 lakhs. Belgium's share improved from R2 lakhs to R3 lakhs. Imports from Italy, however, declined from R8 lakhs to R6 lakhs. The share of the Netherlands remained almost stationary at R13 lakhs.

Imports.

The following table shows the value of the different classes of electrical apparatus imported during the past three years :—

—	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Electric fans and parts thereof	20	25	33
,, wires and cables	63	87	94
Telegraph and telephone instruments	13	15	18
Electric lamps and parts thereof	50	59	64
Batteries	14	15	21
Carbons, electric	3	2	2
Accumulators	8	8	8
Electric lighting accessories and fittings, including switches.	7	7	8
Meters	8	12	10
Electro-medical apparatus, including X-ray apparatus.	3	4	5
Switch boards (other than telegraph and telephone)	3	4	4
Unenumerated	39	43	42
TOTAL	2,31	2,81	3,09

The value of the imports of optical instruments in the year under review was almost the same as in the preceding two years, and stood at R8 lakhs. Imports of raw films (*i.e.* those on which no pictures have been impressed) totalled 60·7 million feet (R21 lakhs), as compared with 60·1 million feet (R21 lakhs) in 1934-35, 36·9 million feet (R15 lakhs) in 1933-34, and 25·6 million feet (R11 lakhs) in 1932-33. The total length of exposed films imported was 8·8 million feet, with an aggregate value of R26 lakhs, as compared with 9 million feet valued at R25 lakhs in 1934-35. The imports of photographic appliances advanced from R32 lakhs to R35 lakhs. Imports of surgical instruments showed an increase of R1 lakh to R15 lakhs. There was a marked advance in the value of the imports of wireless apparatus of all descriptions, which rose to R28 lakhs from R16 lakhs in 1934-35, supplies from the United Kingdom advancing from R5 lakhs to R10½ lakhs, and those from the United States of America from R8 lakhs to R12 lakhs. The value of scientific instruments imported remained almost stationary at R16 lakhs, while those of musical instruments declined from R29 lakhs to R26 lakhs.

Though the value of the imports from the United Kingdom of instruments and apparatus increased from R2,47 lakhs in 1934-35 to R2,70 lakhs in 1935-36, her percentage share in the total trade was unaffected and remained at 52. Imports from the United States of America, on the other hand, which increased from R73 lakhs to R87 lakhs, represented 17 per cent of the total imports, as against 15 in the preceding year. The value of German supplies increased from R68 lakhs to R74 lakhs, and these figures represented, both in 1934-35 and 1935-36, 14 per cent of the total imports. Japan's share in 1935-36 was R31 lakhs, as in the preceding year.

A further improvement in the imports of coal tar dyes was responsible for the increase from R3,08 lakhs to R3,34 lakhs in the total value of dyeing and tanning substances imported during the year. Imports of coal tar dyes advanced by R29 lakhs to R3,03 lakhs, the total quantity imported being over

Dyeing and tanning substances (R3,34 lakhs).

Dyeing and tanning substances.

20 million lbs., as against 19 million lbs. in 1934-35. Imports of alizarine dyes, however, declined from 3·6 million lbs. to 2·3 million lbs., while other coal tar dyes improved from 15·7 million lbs. to 18·1 million lbs. The bulk of the imports of coal tar dyes was from Germany, which sent 13 9 million lbs., as against 13·4 million lbs. in the preceding year. Imports from the United Kingdom improved from 2 to 2·2 million lbs. Switzerland's share increased from 654,000 to 670,000 lbs., and that of the United States of America from 1 million lbs. to 1·4 million lbs. Imports from Japan amounted to 1·4 million lbs., which was 0·2 million lbs. more than in the preceding year. The following table shows the details of the imports of coal tar dyes during the past three years :—

	Quantity in thousands of lbs.			Value in lakhs of Rupees.		
	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
Imports of Alizarine Dyes—						
From United Kingdom	734	726	575	7	5	4
„ Germany	1,680	2,742	1,720	12	18	12
„ United States	3	21	..	..	..	..
„ Switzerland	54	6	4	..	..	..
„ Czechoslovakia	107	130	6	1	1	..
„ Other countries	..	1	..	..	1	..
Total	2,578	3,626	2,305	20	25	16
Imports of other Coal-tar Dyes—						
From United Kingdom	1,225	1,267	1,609	23	27	37
„ U. S. S. R.	33	570	194	..	3	1
„ Germany	7,098	10,692	12,134	1,23	1,72	1,90
„ Japan	1,000	1,194	1,405	10	10	12
„ United States	1,069	1,003	1,427	11	10	14
„ Italy	161	171	151	3	4	3
„ Belgium	79	21	213	2	..	3
„ France	96	140	221	2	4	5
„ Netherlands	47	18	115	1	..	2
„ Switzerland	509	648	666	15	17	20
„ Other countries	7	6	7	..	1	..
Total	11,324	15,730	18,142	1,90	2,49	2,87

Imports.

Imports of bark for tanning, mostly from South Africa, declined from 279,700 cwts. to 262,900 cwts., but the recorded value of the imports showed a small advance and amounted to about R13$\frac{1}{3}$ lakhs. Imports of cutch and gambier, of which the Straits Settlements is the principal supplier, improved in value by R1 lakh to R5$\frac{2}{3}$ lakhs. Imports of saffron, mostly from Spain, declined from 50,200 cwts. to 35,200 cwts., the value of the receipts in 1935-36 being about R7 lakhs.

Spices (R1,62 lakhs).

An abnormal increase in the imports of pepper was responsible for the increase in the total quantity of spices imported from 1,509,000 cwts. in 1934-35 to 1,634,000 cwts. in 1935-36. The total value of spices imported increased by R7 lakhs to R1,62 lakhs. The imports of pepper during the year amounted to 130,000 cwts. valued at R24 lakhs as against 6,000 cwts. valued at R1$\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs in the preceding year. The Straits Settlements and Java sent 37,000 and 93,000 cwts. respectively as against 3,000 cwts. each in the preceding year. The quantity of betelnuts imported during the year was 1·3 million cwts. as in the preceding year, but the value fell from R1,09 lakhs to R97 lakhs. Consignments from the Straits Settlements totalled 1,218,000 cwts. and those from Ceylon 83,000 cwts., as compared with 1,223,000 cwts. and 75,000 cwts., respectively, in 1934-35. The imports of cloves declined from 84,000 cwts. to 74,000 cwts. in quantity and from R31 lakhs to R23 lakhs in value. The Kenya Colony, Zanzibar and Pemba together supplied 62,000 cwts. as against 75,000 cwts. in 1934-35. Imports of ginger fell in quantity from 13,000 to 10,000 cwts. and of nutmegs from 11,000 to 9,000 cwts. but the recorded value at R2$\frac{1}{3}$ lakhs and R2$\frac{2}{3}$ lakhs, respectively, showed a small improvement as compared with the preceding year.

Glass and Glassware (R1,39 lakhs).

The total value of the imports of glass and glassware improved from R1,33 lakhs in 1934-35 to R1,39 lakhs in 1935-36. Japan retained her predominant position in the trade in glass and glassware, the value of her supplies advancing by R1 lakh to R65 lakhs. Czechoslovakia came next with R20 lakhs, as against R19 lakhs in 1934-35. Germany, Belgium and the United Kingdom improved their shares from R14, R13 and R12 lakhs to R18, R14 and R13 lakhs respectively. Italy's trade declined from R3 lakhs to R2$\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs. Turning to the different descriptions of glassware imported, bottles and phials, and beads and false pearls showed the most noticeable improvement. Glass bangles, the imports of which had risen to R31 lakhs in 1934-35 declined to R27 lakhs in the year under review. Beads and false pearls imported improved by 2,000 cwts. in quantity and R2 lakhs in value and amounted to 22,000 cwts. valued at R15 lakhs in 1935-36. The principal sources of supply for both these classes of articles were, as before, Japan and Czechoslovakia, the shares of the two countries being R19 lakhs and R17 lakhs, respectively, for both items together. Imports of soda water bottles, chiefly from Germany and the United Kingdom, numbered 50,000 gross (R8 lakhs) as compared with 28,000 gross (R6 lakhs) in 1934-35. Bottles of other descriptions imported amounted to 989,000 gross (R22 lakhs) as against 802,000 gross (R19 lakhs) in the preceding year. The total value of bottles and phials imported improved by over R5 lakhs to R30 lakhs. Imports of sheet and plate glass improved from 25 million sq. feet to 31 million sq. feet in 1935-36, the declared value

of the imports, however, showing only a small improvement from R23⅔ to R24⅓ lakhs. Supplies from Belgium were valued at R13 lakhs as against R12 lakhs in the preceding year, but those from the United Kingdom, representing mostly the finer qualities, remained at about R3 lakhs as in the preceding year. Japan's contribution was worth R5 lakhs. Among other descriptions included in this category, mention may be made of tableware, the imports of which fell in value from R5½ lakhs to R4½ lakhs, and funnels, globes, and glass parts of lamps which improved from R5¾ lakhs to R6 lakhs.

Tobacco (R62 lakhs).

Imports of cigarettes had dropped steadily from 5·3 million lbs. in 1929-30 to 593,000 lbs. in 1933-34. In 1934-35, the imports rose to 614,400 lbs., while in the year under review there was a further improvement to 831,400 lbs. The total value of the imports was R28 lakhs as against R22 lakhs in the preceding year, imports from the United Kingdom accounting for nearly R27 lakhs (780,400 lbs.). Imports from China and the United States of America amounted to 23,000 lbs. and 20,000 lbs. as compared with 26,000 lbs. and 14,000 lbs., respectively, in 1934-35. Egyptian supplies decreased from 4,200 lbs. to 2,700 lbs. Consignments from Japan declined from 6,100 lbs. to 600 lbs. Receipts from Aden and Dependencies declined from 4,800 lbs. to 1,600 lbs. Imports of unmanufactured tobacco which had amounted to 5·1 million lbs. in 1932-33, 4·2 million lbs. in 1933-34 and about 3 million lbs. in 1934-35, further dwindled to 1·9 million lbs. in the year under review. Imports of raw tobacco were derived principally from the United States of America, shipments from this source in 1935-36 being 1·5 million lbs. as compared with 1·8 million lbs. in the preceding year. Consignments from the United Kingdom declined from 1·1 million lbs. in 1934-35 to 0·4 million lbs. in the year under review. The Netherlands sent 44,300 lbs. as against 39,500 lbs. in 1934-35. Imports from Belgium in 1935-36 amounted to 7,000 lbs. as compared with 4,800 lbs. in 1934-35. Supplies from Egypt also improved from 4,500 lbs. to 5,800 lbs.

Imports of tobacco for pipes and cigarettes which increased from 50,000 lbs. in 1933-34 to about 62,000 lbs. in 1934-35, declined to the 1933-34 level in the year under review. Supplies were mostly derived from the United Kingdom which sent 35,000 lbs. as against 47,000 lbs. in 1934-35. The United States of America sent 6,100 lbs. and Australia 8,400 lbs. as compared with 5,500 lbs. and 8,900 lbs., respectively, in the preceding year. Imports of cigars improved from 726,000 or 11,600 lbs. to 787,000 or 12,800 lbs.

Compared with 1934-35, the total value of the imports of tobacco, including raw and manufactured, showed no change and remained at R62 lakhs. A fall of R6 lakhs in the value of imported raw tobacco was compensated by an increase, to the same extent, under cigarettes.

Precious stones and pearls (R48 lakhs).

Imports of precious stones and pearls declined from R50 lakhs in 1934-35 to R48 lakhs in 1935-36. The value of the imports of diamonds declined from R37 lakhs in 1934-35 to R31 lakhs in 1935-36. The imports of pearls, unset, also decreased slightly by about R50,000 to R10½ lakhs. The imports of other kinds of precious stones, however, advanced from R2 lakhs to R6 lakhs. Belgium, as usual, was the principal source of supply of precious stones, but the value of her contribution fell from R34 lakhs to R30 lakhs. Supplies

from the Netherlands amounted to about R1½ lakhs as in the preceding year. The United Kingdom, which had R2 lakhs to her credit in each of the four preceding years, increased her share in the trade to R4 lakhs. The value of the consignments from the Bahrein Islands, consisting mainly of pearls, increased from a little over R4 lakhs to R5 lakhs, but imports from Arabia fell from R6 lakhs to R5 lakhs.

Cement (R22 lakhs).

Imports of cement fell from 67,000 tons to 59,000 tons in quantity and from R24 lakhs to R22 lakhs in value. The Madras Presidency, as usual, was the principal consuming market, but its requirements declined from 26,100 tons to 21,600 tons. Burma curtailed her demand from 18,100 tons to 15,900 tons. The bulk of the consignments came from the United Kingdom, supplies from that source amounting to 47,000 tons (R19 lakhs) as against 46,000 tons (R18 lakhs) in 1934-35. Imports from Japan further declined to 10,000 tons valued at R2 lakhs as compared with 18,000 tons valued at R4 lakhs in 1934-35. Among other countries, supplies from Yugoslavia declined from 2,400 tons to 600 tons only.

The total production of Portland cement in India amounted to 891,000 tons in 1935-36 as compared with 781,000 tons in 1934-35 and 643,000 tons in 1933-34.

Coal (R9 lakhs).

Imports of foreign coal increased in quantity from 56,800 tons in 1934-35 to 59,400 tons in 1935-36, the declared value of the imports remaining almost unchanged at R9 lakhs. Imports into Sind increased from 27,000 tons to 42,000 tons. Imports into other provinces declined. Bombay took 13,300 tons as against 20,300 tons in 1934-35, and Burma and Bengal 3,100 tons and 600 tons as against 6,800 tons and 1,700 tons, respectively, in the preceding year. There were no imports into Madras in 1935-36. The following table shows the sources of the imports of foreign coal during 1929-30 and in the last five years :—

——	1929-30	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
United Kingdom .	19,000	24,000	16,000	10,000	12,000	10,000
Union of South Africa (mainly Natal).	197,000	23,000	14,000	36,000	32,000	19,000
Japan . . .	1,000	1,000	..	300	2,000	..
Australia . . .	2,000	4,000	3,000	6,000	4,000	5,000

As will be seen from the above table, the imports from the Union of South Africa (mainly Natal) declined sharply. There was also a decline in the receipts from the United Kingdom. Australia which had 4,000 tons to her credit in the preceding year, sent 5,000 tons in the year under review. There were no imports from Japan.

CHAPTER III.

Exports of Merchandise.

The following table shows the comparative importance of the principal articles exported from British India :—

Exports.

(In thousands of Rupees)

—	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	Percentage on total exports of merchandise in 1935-36
Cotton, raw and waste	23,78,19	20,69,95	27,91,47	35,44,87	34,47,03	21·47
Cotton manufactures	4,81,83	3,29,11	2,72,63	3,64,80	2,92,72	1·82
Jute, raw	11,18,81	9,73,03	10,93,27	10,87,11	13,70,76	8·54
Jute manufactures	21,92,42	21,71,18	21,37,49	21,46,83	23,48,95	14·63
Tea	19,43,74	17,15,28	19,84,50	20,13,19	19,82,23	12·35
Grain, pulse and flour	20,37,18	16,07,69	11,74,79	11,84,40	12,40,87	7·73
Seeds	14,58,83	11,30,68	13,66,15	10,54,10	10,33,05	6·43
Metals and ores	5,47,10	4,68,18	5,48,70	5,91,27	7,73,35	4·82
Leather	5,35,20	4,76,42	5,32,98	5,47,88	5,63,89	3·51
Hides and skins, raw	3,65,71	2,76,87	4,25,33	3,13,07	4,13,10	2·57
Wool, raw and manufactured	3,36,73	1,77,73	2,72,48	2,19,27	2,92,56	1·82
Paraffin wax	2,31,74	2,01,88	2,28,91	1,91,93	2,27,87	1·42
Oilcakes	2,00,68	1,96,51	1,64,72	1,96,99	1,81,70	1·13
Fruits and vegetables	90,32	69,52	99,06	1,07,78	1,64,66	1·03
Lac	1,83,94	1,24,24	2,46,44	3,29,96	1,58,36	0·99
Wood and timber	78,47	56,18	84,24	1,10,27	1,34,57	0·84
Coffee	94,50	1,09,81	1,02,45	72,71	1,02,20	0·64
Tobacco	85,42	77,11	93,80	81,90	92,43	0·58
Rubber, raw	44,53	8,78	31,18	65,89	88,71	0·55
Coir	75,58	60,24	76,96	79,86	87,81	0·55
Mica	39,36	31,52	44,74	69,07	83,49	0·52
Fodder, bran and pollards	75,14	70,29	46,64	77,30	73,43	0·46
Dyeing and tanning substances	86,94	75,43	78,69	71,61	70,35	0·44
Oils	57,23	53,79	57,24	55,36	63,65	0·40
Hemp, raw	26,90	32,16	36,09	39,03	60,34	0·38
Spices	87,25	72,33	72,20	77,34	54,98	0·34
Fish (excluding canned fish)	54,24	45,71	44,87	44,55	45,60	0·28
Manures	38,39	20,39	25,45	31,84	38,23	0·24
Bones for manufacturing purposes	45,14	34,82	24,38	31,96	32,19	0·20
Provisions and oilman's stores	39,55	32,62	28,12	27,87	27,13	0·17
Drugs and medicines	23,10	31,26	23,81	25,95	25,44	0·16
Bristles	11,66	13,65	17,47	23,41	22,78	0·14
Fibre for brushes and brooms	20,43	24,02	22,02	19,15	21,93	0·14
Coal and coke	54,91	44,19	37,35	29,22	17,33	0·11
Saltpetre	10,58	12,26	15,26	13,78	13,20	0·08
Apparel	10,33	8,93	11,14	11,33	12,81	0·08
Building and Engineering materials other than of iron, steel or wood	7,47	9,24	9,84	9,75	10,45	0·07
Animals, living	14,99	10,10	9,86	12,24	9,26	0·06
Cordage and rope	8,54	7,73	6,55	7,36	6,85	0·04
Silk, raw and manufactured	3,34	3,18	3,29	4,60	6,50	0·04
Candles	4,05	4,74	5,33	5,00	5,31	0·03
Horns, tips, etc.	1,36	2,48	3,22	2,47	2,52	0·02
Sugar	1,92	2,10	2,38	2,43	2,39	0·01
Tallow, stearine and wax	2,34	1,97	1,98	1,19	80	...
Opium	86,93	11,25	72,65	6,81	1	...
All other articles	2,95,80	2,79,06	2,47,05	2,62,27	3,49,10	2·17
TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS	1,55,88,86	1,32,27,21	1,47,25,07	1,51,66,97	1,60,52,19	100

Cotton (R33,77 lakhs).*—The Indian cotton crop of the season 1935-36 has been estimated at 5,967,000 bales of 400 lbs. each as compared with 4,857,000 bales in 1934-35. The American crop of 1935 was estimated at 10,638,000 bales of 500 lbs. each, equivalent to 13,297,000 bales of 400 lbs. each, as compared with 9,636,000 bales of 500 lbs. each (12,045,000 bales of 400 lbs. each) in 1934. The Egyptian cotton crop of the season is placed at 2,113,000 bales of 400 lbs. each as compared with 1,871,000 bales in 1934. There was an appreciable reduction in the world supplies of cotton in the season 1934-35, the American crop being nearly $3\frac{1}{2}$ million bales short of the preceding year's crop. The carry-over from the 1934-35 season was in consequence smaller than in the preceding season. The

* Acknowledgments are due to the Secretary, Indian Central Cotton Committee for assistance in connection with these paragraphs.

Exports.

1935-36 season has made good the shortage in supplies, but consumption in this season is also expected to have been higher than in 1934-35. The course of prices during the year was, however, affected more by the developments in the American restriction programme than by the statistical position. The year under review, like the preceding one, was a year of uncertainties for American cotton. Firstly, there was the uncertainty regarding the Government's loan policy as regards the 1935 crop. It was only in August that the Government's intentions were announced, and the new proposals took the market by surprise. Under the scheme as it finally emerged, it was decided to reduce the loan figure from 12 cents to 10 cents with a bonus based on the difference between the price received and the last year's loan figure of 12 cents. The scheme was successful in that very little cotton went into the loan account and freer marketing conditions leading to larger exports were established. The second, and perhaps more serious uncertainty which hung over the market for the greater part of the year arose in consequence of the decision of the U. S. A. Supreme Court towards the end of May, 1935, that most of the functions of the National Recovery Administration were unconstitutional. This ruling naturally raised doubts as to the legality of the emergency measures relating to the control of agriculture. But a final decision in the matter was available only early in January, 1936, when the Supreme Court declared that the processing tax, and the whole purpose of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration for which the tax was to provide the fund, was illegal on the ground that the Federal Government had no power to regulate industry or agriculture. Following on this decision the Bankhead Act was repealed at the instance of Government. A new acreage restriction scheme which Government had announced at the beginning of December thus became ineffective before it came into operation. Interest was now centred in the possible alternative methods of crop regulation. Eventually, an amended scheme based on the provisions of the Soil Conservation Act was introduced and carried. A third source of uncertainty which affected the market was the problem of the disposal of the large stocks of cotton which had passed under Government control, and this question became particularly acute in the closing months of the year.

The conditions in the American market in the year under review are briefly sketched below. The month of April saw a fairly steady recovery from the debacle of the previous month. Then came a sharp drop at the end of May following on the decision of the Supreme Court regarding the validity of the N. R. A. The market, however, recovered in June and July. May and June were generally cold and wet and the first Bureau Report issued early in July had shown a smaller acreage than was expected. The weather, however, improved subsequently and the August report showed the unexpectedly high figure of 11,798,000 bales. Prices declined in consequence. The chief event of this month, however, was the publication, on the 22nd, of the Government's new loan policy and this was immediately followed by a sharp fall. But the market soon recovered from the first surprise, and prices took a steadier turn. There was a marked reduction in the September estimates, but the principal influence on the market in the month was the dispute between Italy and Abyssinia which, it was feared, might involve European consequences. There was a sharp rise in the third week of September and another in the first week of October. Further bullish reports on the crop followed which were reflected in the course of prices. Market sentiment, however, underwent a complete change at the end of November, and December saw a definite

reversal of the upward tendency which had manifested itself in the preceding three months. The future of the restriction programme was still uncertain; another unsettling factor was the Government's large holdings in futures and spots. In January came the decision of the Supreme Court declaring the Agricultural Adjustment Administration unconstitutional. The market remained very weak till towards the end of March, when, with the re-establishment of some measure of confidence in the restriction programme, a firmer tendency was noticeable.

In the Liverpool market, American Middling (spot), which was quoted at 6·36*d.* per lb. on the 29th March, 1935,rose to 6·78*d.* at the end of April, and to 6·92*d.* on the 31st May. Prices were steady at a slightly lower level during June, the quotation on the 28th of the month being 6·85*d.* During July prices were, on the whole, steady, but August brought an easier tendency, and on the 6th September the quotation stood at 6·11*d.* A firmer trend set in later in the month, and early in October 6·59*d.* was quoted; but the price declined to 6·47*d.* on the 25th of the month. On November 15, the quotation was 6·77*d.* and on November 29, 6·59*d.* The rate dropped to 6·41*d.* by the end of December, while at the end of January, 1936, 6·14*d.* was quoted. There was not much change in February, but there was a slight appreciation towards the end of March, 6·44*d.* being quoted on the 27th of that month.

The Bombay market generally displayed a firm tendency in the opening weeks of the year, Broach April-May 1935 contract moving from R224 (per candy of 784 lbs.) at the beginning of April to R250½ early in May. The statistical position of Indian cotton at this time was very favourable, stocks being low and exports normal. The trend of prices was, however, reversed at the end of May and the July-August 1935 contract dropped to R229½ on the 31st in sympathy with the New York market. Though the position of Indian cotton was fundamentally sound, June saw rates declining further by about two rupees; at this time the uncertainty about the fate of the franc and the decline in the price of silver also had their influence in bringing prices down. Early in July, however, the market revived in consequence of the tightness of the spot situation and scarcity of contracts. But a definitely easier tendency set in at the end of the month. The August Bureau report and the announcement of the new loan programme by the United States Government depressed prices, and the rate for April-May 1936 delivery at the beginning of September came down to about R193. Subsequently, a period of rising prices set in owing to the expectation of a shorter American crop and the fear of a European war. R216 was touched on the 4th October and rates were well maintained in succeeding weeks, though at a slightly lower level. The November Bureau report was quickly reflected in the local market and rates went up to R229½ in the middle of the month. Thereafter, the tendency was in the main downward in sympathy with American advices. In January, after the decision of the Supreme Court regarding the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, rates touched a low level. At the end of that month the rate stood at R198, and on the 28th February at R190 (April-May 1936 delivery). There was a rally towards the close of March, the year closing with rates in the neighbourhood of R197. Compared with the corresponding periods of 1934-35, rates were on a higher level till about the third week of August, having touched the highest point of the year early in May. Thereafter, there was an almost steady loss till rates

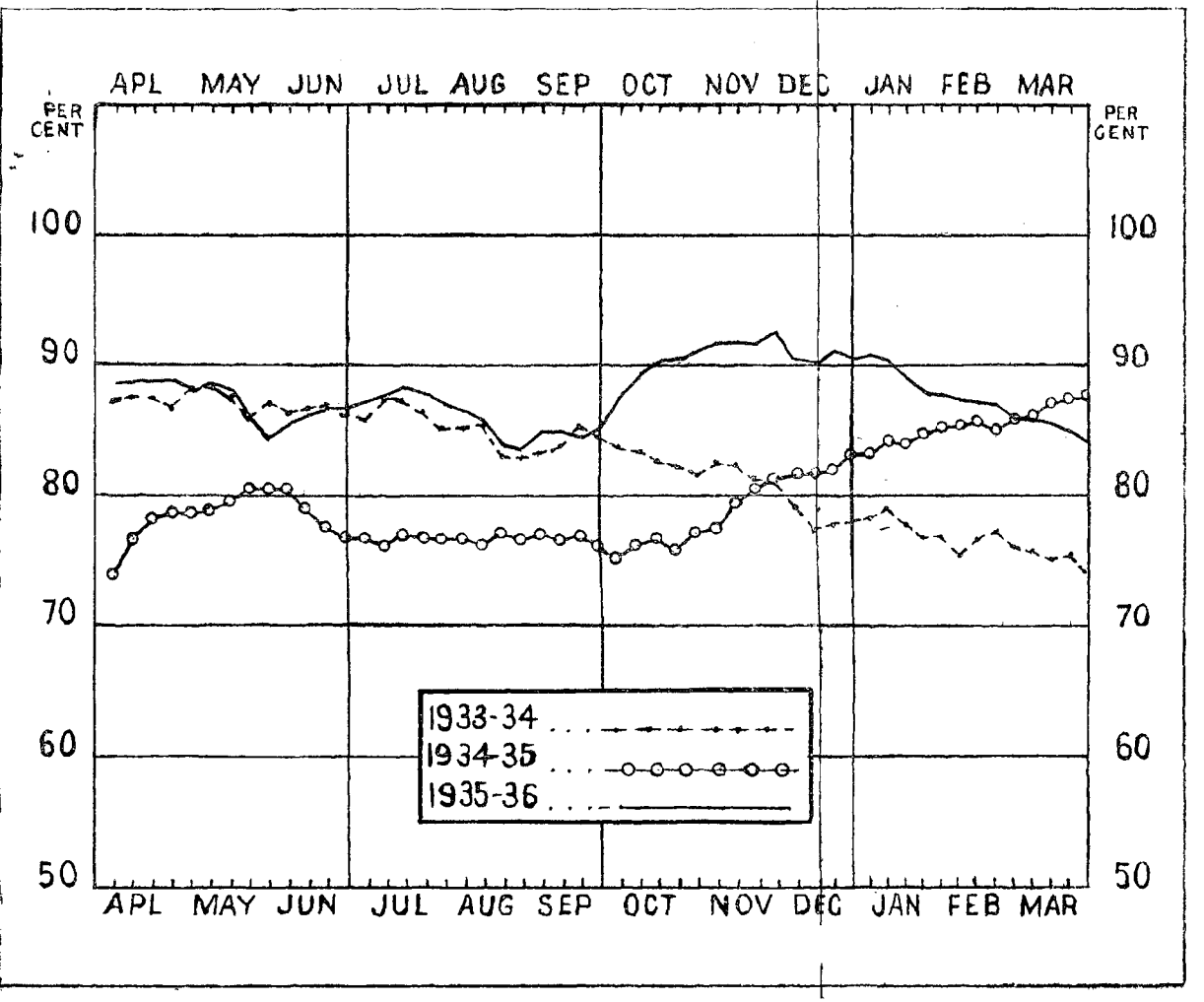
dropped below the last year's level, but by the beginning of October rates were again above the corresponding quotations of the previous year. By December the upward movement had spent itself, and in this and succeeding months the trend was much lower than in the corresponding period of 1934-35, though, as the year drew towards its close, the rates approximated to each other. Some of the lowest points of the year were touched in this period.

The following statement compares the prices (spot) of Indian cotton (Fine Broach) and American Middling at Liverpool during 1935-36. It will be seen from the accompanying chart illustrating the price parities that Indian cotton was, during the year, on a stronger basis than in 1934-35. This feature but reflected the relatively greater strength of good quality Indian cotton in its home market. The parity remained above 88 till the middle of May and then dropped by nearly 4 points at the end of the month, but rose again in June and July only to fall again the next month. From September onwards there was a progressive narrowing of the advantage in price which Indian cotton enjoyed, the parity at the end of November being 92·7. At the beginning of January the parity stood at 90·7, but in subsequent months the margin widened in conformity with the easier tendency in the Bombay market. The parity figure on the 27th March was 84·3. It may be noticed that throughout the greater part of 1934-35 the parity was below 80.

Prices of Indian and American cotton at Liverpool with parities (per cent of Indian on American) :—

—	PRICE PER LB.		PARITIES (per cent of Indian on American)	—	PRICE PER LB.		PARITIES (per cent of Indian on American)
	Middling American	Fine Broach			Middling American	Fine Broach	
	d.	*d.*			*d.*	*d.*	
1935—				1935—*contd.*			
April 5	6·35	5·62	88·5	October 4	6·59	5·78	87·7
„ 12	6·65	5·90	88·7	„ 11	6·50	5·80	89·2
„ 18	6·63	5·89	88·8	„ 18	6·40	5·77	90·2
„ 26	6·78	6·03	88·9	„ 25	6·47	5·84	90·3
				November 1	6·45	5·87	91·0
May 3	6·81	6·01	88·3	„ 8	6·47	5·93	91·7
„ 10	6·88	6·10	88·7	„ 15	6·77	6·21	91·7
„ 17	6·90	6·03	88·1	„ 22	6·77	6·20	91·6
„ 24	7·01	6·03	86·0	„ 29	6·59	6·11	92·7
„ 31	6·92	5·85	84·5	December 6	6·67	6·02	90·3
June 7	6·83	5·84	85·5	„ 13	6·50	5·85	90·0
„ 13	6·76	5·82	86·1	„ 20	6·38	5·81	91·1
„ 21	6·79	5·88	86·6	„ 27	6·41	5·81	90·6
„ 28	6·85	5·93	86·6	1936—			
July 5	6·94	6·06	87·3	January 3	6·44	5·84	90·7
„ 12	6·94	6·10	87·9	„ 10	6·07	5·49	90·4
„ 19	7·02	6·20	88·3	„ 17	6·13	5·46	89·1
„ 26	6·80	5·98	87·9	„ 24	6·17	5·46	88·0
August 2	6·68	5·81	87·0	„ 31	6·14	5·39	87·8
„ 9	6·48	5·61	86·6	February 7	6·07	5·30	87·3
„ 16	6·56	5·63	85·8	„ 14	6·21	5·41	87·1
„ 23	6·33	5·31	83·9	„ 21	6·17	5·37	87·0
„ 30	6·21	5·19	83·6	„ 28	6·04	5·21	86·3
September 6	6·11	5·19	84·9	March 6	6·12	5·25	85·8
„ 13	6·17	5·24	84·9	„ 13	6·30	5·39	85·6
„ 20	6·53	5·52	84·5	„ 20	6·34	5·39	85·0
„ 27	6·40	5·45	85·2	„ 27	6·44	5·43	84·3

Chart showing the percentage parity of prices of Fine Broach Cotton to those of Middling American at Liverpool during 1933-34, 1934-35 and 1935-36.



Cotton.

The exports of Indian cotton in 1935-36 totalled 3,397,000 bales, which was about 94,000 bales short of the exports in the preceding year. Japan, as usual, the best customer, took 1,759,000 bales, which was 295,000 bales less than the exports to that country in 1934-35. There was a further increase in the exports to the United Kingdom which totalled 456,000 bales in the year under review as compared with 347,000 bales in the preceding year and 342,000 bales in 1933-34. The United Kingdom is now the second best customer for Indian cotton. A number of mills in Lancashire have made adjustments in their processes, and even in equipments, to enable them to use Indian cotton to advantage, but any large increase in absorption is dependant upon a high degree of reliability and regularity in the supplies available from season to season. Exports to Germany rose from 153,000 bales to 264,000 bales, but, as might be expected, those to Italy dropped from 278,000 bales to 154,000 bales. France and Spain took 166,000 and 68,000 bales as compared with 148,000 and 60,000 bales, respectively, in the preceding year. Belgian requirements also increased from 153,000 to 225,000 bales, but there was a small decline in the exports to the Netherlands which totalled 44,000 bales as against 46,000 bales in the preceding year. China, which is growing in importance as a cotton-growing country, took only 109,000 bales as against 142,000 bales in the preceding year. There is also a specific duty on the imports of cotton into China. Exports to the United States of America increased from 32,000 bales to 57,000 bales. Greece took 13,700 bales and French Indo-China 11,900 bales. It will be seen that, on the whole, Indian cotton fared well in foreign markets in the year under review. The following statement gives the monthly exports of Indian cotton during the last five years with the pre-war average :—

Exports of Indian cotton in bales of 400 lbs.

——	Pre-War average 1909-14	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
April . . .	303,600	303,300	95,000	290,000	418,700	288,600
May . . .	248,800	283,400	115,900	232,100	445,000	445,700
June . . .	218,900	260,600	121,800	308,200	360,200	264,800
July . . .	190,100	212,300	100,400	213,700	318,200	186,800
August . . .	110,300	259,900	83,300	170,400	180,700	123,800
September. . .	75,300	111,200	163,200	69,300	145,900	125,900
October . . .	66,800	111,300	120,500	84,700	114,200	175,100
November. . .	101,400	135,900	121,500	113,300	165,500	181,200
December . .	158,200	191,400	164,600	162,700	236,100	246,400
January . . .	319,800	168,000	267,200	251,200	354,900	338,900
February . . .	318,300	159,700	373,800	367,200	367,700	500,900
March . . .	295,800	168,200	316,000	558,000	383,200	518,500
TOTAL .	2,407,300	2,369,200	2,043,200	2,820,800	3,490,300	3,396,600

Exports from Bombay amounted to 50 per cent of the total quantity of raw cotton exported from India in the year under review and those from Karachi to 42 per cent.

Exports.

Imports of foreign cotton into India have been increasing in the last few years, the imports in 1933-34 being 240,000 bales, and in 1934-35 and 1935-36, 339,000 and 429,000 bales, respectively. The principal source of supply is British East Africa which, in the year under review, sent 231,000 bales as compared with 197,000 bales in the preceding year. Egypt supplied 87,000 bales as compared with 95,000 bales in 1934-35. There were larger imports of American cotton in the year under review which totalled 58,000 bales as compared with 9,000 bales in 1934-35. The total imports were valued at R6,74 lakhs as compared with R5,28 lakhs in the preceding year, and R3,56 lakhs in 1933-34, and were, as usual, received mostly in Bombay. Imports of staple fibre into Bombay in 1935-36 amounted approximately to 1,308 cwts. The quantity of foreign cotton re-exported from the Presidency of Bombay, including Sind, during the last five years is shown in the following statement :—

——	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales
To Germany . .	..	..	1,389	431	1,394
„ Ceylon . . .	762	22	22	..	633
„ Japan . . .	..	297	1,361	3,192	78
„ United Kingdom .	151	342	1,848	255	6
„ Other countries .	..	..	370	387	28
TOTAL .	913	661	4,990	4,245	2,139

The following figures of the imports of raw cotton into Japan from various sources during the last three years, taken from the Japanese Trade Accounts, will be of interest :—

Imports of raw cotton into Japan.

Share of countries	1933	1934	1935
	Tons	Tons	Tons
China	33,585	19,514	25,225
British India	234,731	341,854	307,544
United States of America	438,791	382,833	339,850
Africa (including Egypt)	16,552	43,954	32,275
Other countries	13,427	11,823	20,066
TOTAL .	737,086	799,978	724,960
Percentage of the imports from India to total imports.	31·8	42·7	42·4

During the cotton season 1935-36, 3,166,000 bales of raw cotton were received in Bombay up to the end of August, 1936, as against 2,491,000 bales in the corresponding period of the preceding season. The estimated stock of raw cotton held by exporters, dealers and mills in Bombay at the end of August, 1936, was 711,000 bales as compared with 538,000 bales on the corresponding date in 1935. Figures for 1935-36 are provisional. The consumption of Indian cotton by mills in India during 1935-36 exceeded even

that of the previous year and amounted to 2,609,378 bales as compared with 2,553,440 bales in 1934-35. The table below shows the quantity consumed in the different centres of the industry in the last five years :—

Consumption of Indian raw cotton in Indian mills.

(In bales of 400 lbs.)

——	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
Bombay Island . .	660,632	570,501	530,352	604,618	666,409
Ahmedabad . .	326,710	335,640	353,090	378,458	304,665
Bombay Presidency .	1,187,254	1,104,738	1,078,344	1,201,309	1,177,273
Madras . . .	235,929	289,430	273,852	296,330	339,499
United Provinces . .	249,673	265,538	269,542	289,061	307,493
Central Provinces and Berar.	116,186	118,517	108,298	121,300	122,900
Bengal. . . .	96,453	107,376	102,960	105,989	99,774
Punjab and Delhi. .	82,060	88,852	71,835	78,137	87,832
Rest of British India .	29,302	31,736	33,011	36,661	41,090
TOTAL BRITISH INDIA.	1,996,857	2,006,187	1,937,842	2,128,787	2,175,861
TOTAL INDIAN STATES.	344,855	372,828	352,088	424,653	433,517
TOTAL INDIA .	2,341,712	2,379,015	2,289,930	2,553,440	2,609,378

In order to provide better control over gins and presses, especially in connection with the practice of mixing different types and of watering of cotton, the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, 1925, in its application to the Bombay Presidency, was amended towards the close of the year under review. The new provisions were intended to apply in the first instance to the province of Sind, or such area in Sind as the local Government may by notification bring under the Act. The amended Act requires that no cotton ginning or pressing factory shall work without licence in areas where it applies, and provides penalties for contravention of its provisions. A license is liable to be suspended, withdrawn or cancelled if the owner or person in charge of a cotton ginning and pressing factory has been convicted of an offence punishable under the Act. The provisions of the Act have not yet been brought into operation. A similar legislation has since been passed in the Central Provinces. Besides the legislative action contemplated, the Agricultural Department in Sind is also endeavouring, by means of distribution of pure seed and other measures, to preserve the areas opened out by the Lloyd Barrage for long staple strains of cotton. The appendix to this Review reproduces a statement showing the production in each of the last two years of medium and long staple cotton in India compiled by the Indian Central Cotton Committee.

Exports.

Cotton manufactures (R2,93 lakhs).—The year saw a further rise in Indian mill production, but conditions in the industry were far less satisfactory than in the preceding year, owing to the decline in prices. Prospects had seemed hopeful at the beginning as there was a good demand from consuming centres, but as the year progressed the position deteriorated. Stocks increased in most centres, and even at reduced rates clearances were slow. There was a spurt of activity in the *Diwali* season, during which most of the stocks accumulated in preceding months were cleared, but this movement soon spent itself. Throughout the year a depressing factor was the uncertainty of raw cotton prices. Foreign competition was also keen, while, within the industry itself, competition was accentuated by the lack of diversity in the goods produced.

As will be seen from the table on page 27 in the import section, the total production of piecegoods in Indian mills in 1935-36 amounted to 3,571 million yards as against 3,397 million yards in the preceding year, and 2,945 million yards in 1933-34. Compared with the preceding year there was thus an increase of 174 million yards in production. The quantity of Indian cotton consumed in the mills in 1935-36 was 55,938 bales more than in the preceding year, while there was at the same time an increase of 90,000 bales in the quantity of foreign cotton imported. The following table shows the production of piecegoods in Indian mills month by month in Bombay Island, Ahmedabad and the rest of India during the last three years :—

(In thousands of yards)

Month	Bombay Island			Ahmedabad			Rest of India		
	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
April . . .	75,314	65,890	97,545	63,218	82,437	79,480	76,129	96,234	106,359
May . . .	78,286	29,238	101,894	74,210	96,900	84,248	83,685	107,891	114,815
June . . .	76,092	47,610	101,334	77,852	90,066	74,040	83,422	107,792	107,380
July . . .	81,761	82,237	105,422	69,624	84,881	73,716	94,203	110,357	115,835
August . . .	87,891	94,031	107,884	63,018	80,676	73,405	95,602	114,0[illegible]2	117,64[illegible]
September . .	80,805	96,842	99,148	70,080	81,722	76,301	90,512	108,498	112,208
October . . .	75,679	106,194	105,444	72,550	90,444	82,600	97,163	116,550	112,585
November . .	73,330	101,518	107,415	78,603	91,764	86,412	99,122	111,161	116,977
December . .	78,586	107,256	111,987	95,695	111,548	99,316	103,148	122,733	122,615
January . . .	70,575	101,847	103,028	74,442	83,848	73,004	98,180	114,464	118,067
February . .	69,022	97,911	97,490	82,379	77,614	75,974	95,602	107,669	116,474
March . . .	75,717	94,787	97,614	86,263	77,667	78,395	97,292	105,107	116,811
TOTAL .	923,058	1,025,361	1,236,205	907,934	1,049,567	956,891	1,114,060	1,322,528	1,377,76.

GRAND TOTAL . { 1933-34 2,945,052; 1934-35 3,397,456; 1935-36 3,570,859

Cotton Manufactures.

As compared with 1934-35 there was an increase in production of 210·8 million yards in the Bombay Island, but there was a decline of 92·7 million yards in Ahmedabad. Other centres in India were responsible for an aggregate increase of 55·2 million yards. The stock of piecegoods in mills on the 1st April, 1936, was 632 million yards of which Bombay Island held 29·7 per cent and Ahmedabad 31·2 per cent.

Exports of Indian piecegoods showed some improvement in the year under review and totalled 71·2 million yards as compared with 57·7 million yards in the preceding year. Exports, however, bear only a very small proportion to the total Indian production. In the year under review exports were 2 per cent of the total production, while in the preceding year the proportion was 1·7 per cent. The following table sets forth the quantities of piecegoods exported from 1928-29 onwards and the average exports during the war years :—

—	(In thousand yards)								
	War average	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
Cotton piecegoods—									
Grey . .	74,576	16,385	15,043	9,796	8,585	4,682	4,165	6,350	8,867
White . .	1,475	1,379	1,199	399	267	358	292	534	1,323
Coloured . .	80,377	131,455	117,184	87,520	95,784	61,402	52,004	50,809	61,060
TOTAL .	156,428	149,219	133,426	97,715	104,636	66,442	56,461	57,693	71,250

There was an improvement of about 10 million yards in the exports of coloured goods, which is the most important item in the trade. In white goods also there was an expansion of exports, the figure for the year approaching the average of the war period. In grey goods there was an improvement of over 2½ million yards. The most important single market for Indian piecegoods is Ceylon, which took nearly 19 million yards in the year under review, or a million yards more than in 1934-35. Iran's requirements increased by 3 million yards to 9 million yards and those of the Straits Settlements from 6 million yards to a little over 7½ million yards. There was also an appreciable increase in the supplies sent to Mauritius and Dependencies which rose from 2·8 million yards to over 5 million yards. Exports to Siam increased from 1·1 million yards to 1·4 million yards. Portuguese East Africa took about 3·1 million yards and Tanganyika Territory 1·8 million yards. In the preceding year Tanganyika Territory had taken about the same quantity, but exports to Portuguese East Africa were a little higher than in 1934-35. There was a further decline in the exports to Kenya Colony, Zanzibar and Pemba, and other East African ports, the consignments to these destinations totalling 1·6 million yards as compared with 2·4 million yards in the preceding year. Aden and Dependencies took 2·3 million yards as against 2·1 million yards in 1934-35, but Arabia's requirements fell slightly to a little over 3 million yards. Exports to Iraq fell from 2·4 million yards to 1·4 million yards, while those to Bahrein Islands fell by more than a million yards to 1·9 million yards. Exports to the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan declined from 1·5 million yards to 1·1

million yards in 1935-36, and those to the Federated Malay States from 1·6 million yards to 1·2 million yards. The total value of the exports during the year was R2,03 lakhs as compared with R1,77 lakhs in 1934-35.

The detailed figures of production and exports of the different classes of cotton piecegoods for the past three years and for 1913-14 are given below :—

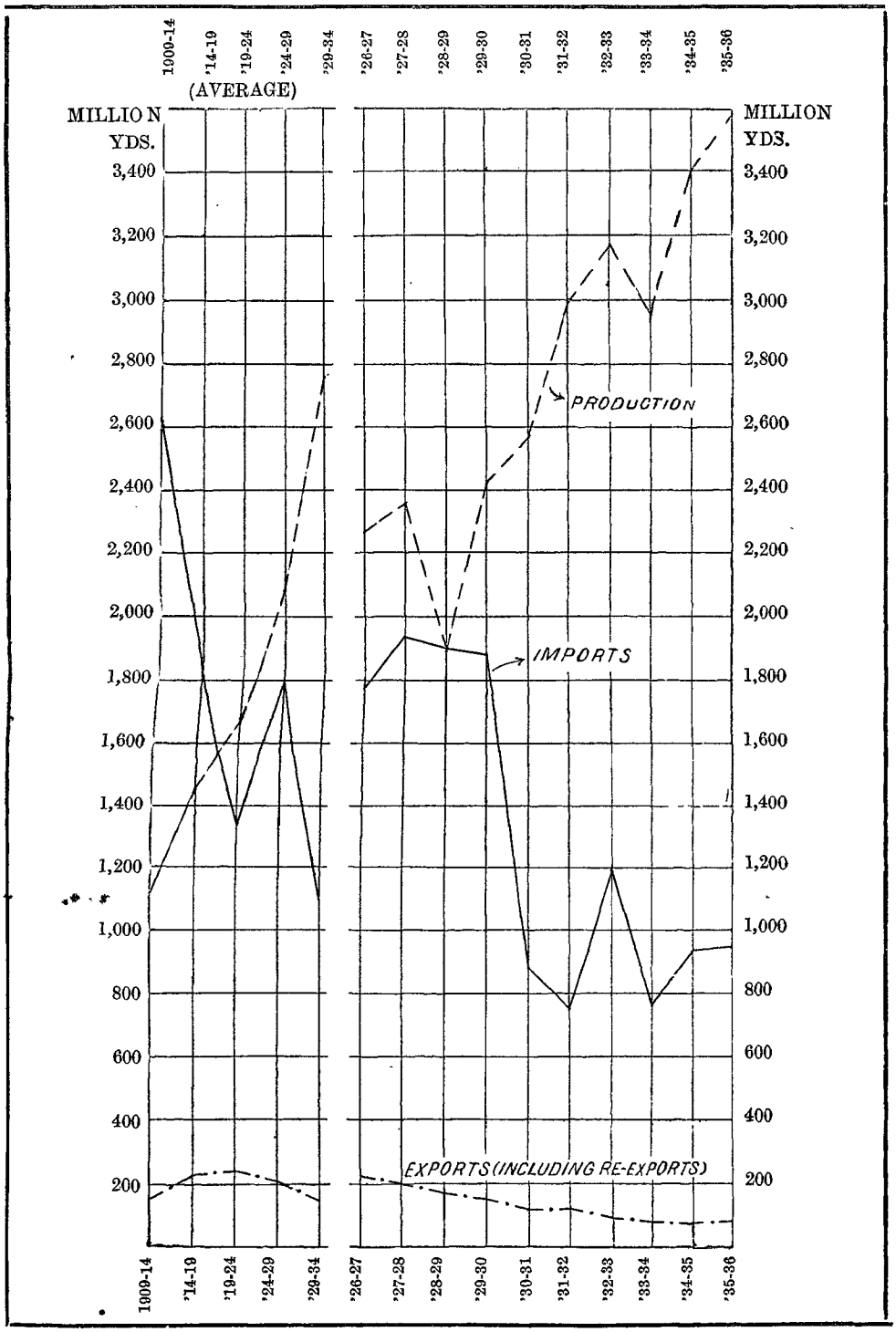
Production in Indian Mills.

—	1913-14 (pre-War year)	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
Grey and bleached piecegoods—	Million yards	Million yards	Million yards	Million yards
Shirtings and longcloth . .	292·5	725·8	863·5	842·3
Chadars	69·9	56·1	59·0	59·4
Dhuties	284·8	978·5	1,110·0	1,240·3
T. cloth, domestics and sheetings.	128·9	137·0	161·9	152·1
Drills and jeans . . .	27·8	104·3	118·6	128·9
Other sorts	68·5	263·3	328·7	349·8
TOTAL .	872·4	2,265·0	2,641·7	2,773·0
Coloured piecegoods	291·9	680·0	755·8	797·9
TOTAL PIECEGOODS .	1,164·3	2,945·0	3,397·5	3,570·9

Exports.

—	1913-14 (pre-War year)	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
Grey and bleached piecegoods—	Million yards	Million yards	Million yards	Million yards
Shirtings	2·2	0·8	2·0	4·2
Chadars and dhuties . . .	7·6	1·6	1·3	1·0
T. cloth and domestics . . .	21·6	0·4	0·3	..
Drills and jeans	0·6	0·4	0·5	1·0
Other sorts	12·2	1·2	2·8	4·0
TOTAL .	44·2	4·4	6·9	10·2
Coloured piecegoods	45·0	52·0	50·8	61·0
TOTAL PIECEGOODS .	89·2	56·4	57·7	71·2

Chart showing the production, imports and exports of cotton piecegoods during the years 1926-27 to 1935-36 as compared with the averages of the pre-war, war and post-war periods.



Jute.

The following table shows the average declared values per yard of exported piecegoods compared with the corresponding values for imported piecegoods in 1913-14 and the last five years :—

Imported piecegoods.

——	1913-14	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.
Grey . . .	0 2 8	0 2 6	0 2 3	0 2 2	0 2 2	0 2 1
White	0 2 11	0 3 1	0 2 10	0 2 11	0 3 1	0 3 0
Coloured	0 3 5	0 3 8	0 3 2	0 3 2	0 3 4	0 2 11

Indian piecegoods exported.

——	1913-14	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.
Grey	0 2 7	0 4 4	0 4 4	0 4 2	0 3 7	0 3 3
White	0 6 0	0 5 9	0 5 0	0 4 11	0 3 10	0 3 6
Coloured	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 1	0 4 9	0 5 1	0 4 7

The average declared values of all the three varieties of piecegoods exported declined during the year under review, but values were still high in comparison with those of imported piecegoods, especially in the case of coloured and grey goods.

Exports of handkerchiefs and shawls in the piece, consisting mostly of what are known in the trade as Madras handkerchiefs, were valued at R29¾ lakhs as compared with R12½ lakhs in the preceding year. These are mostly consumed in West African territories, but a great part of the trade goes through the United Kingdom.

The figures of production of cotton twist and yarn in Indian mills are given in the table on page 21. The exports of cotton twist and yarn underwent a further contraction in the year under review and amounted only to 9·7 million lbs., as compared with 12·8 million lbs. in the preceding year and 16·4 million lbs. in 1933-34. Syria, the most important outlet, took only 2·4 million lbs., a million lbs. less than in the preceding year. There was some improvement in the exports to Aden and Dependencies which took 1·5 million lbs., but Iran, once an important market, was practically out of the picture. There was also an improved demand from the Straits Settlements, which took 1·3 million lbs. Among markets of lesser importance, there were small increases in the exports to Egypt and Iraq, but there were decreases in the case of Siam, French Somaliland and Ceylon. There were no exports to Turkey.

Jute and jute manufactures (R37,20 lakhs.)—The year under review was an eventful one for the jute trade. With it terminated the agreement regarding limitation of working hours and extension of machinery between

mills in the membership of the Indian Jute Mills Association and certain outside mills which was in operation since 1932. Simultaneously, the agreement among the Association mills also came to an end, being substituted with effect from 1st April, 1936 by a new agreement which, while continuing the provision against extension of mill machinery, raised the working time limit from 40 to 54 hours a week on single shift, with no night work. The policy of releasing from control the looms kept under seal in Association mills was also carried forward further in the year under review. Of the original 15 per cent kept under seal, 2½ per cent had already been released on the 1st November, 1934. A further release of 2½ per cent took place in May, 1935, to be followed by an additional 2½ per cent each in August and November. From February 17, 1936, the remaining 5 per cent of the looms were permitted to be brought into operation, so that mills were enabled to work with their full complement of machinery before the year closed. The breakdown of the voluntary scheme of restriction was due to the increasing competition of mills which were not parties to it and the fear of yet further additions to the existing number of mills. Attempts were made by the Indian Jute Mills Association to secure statutory recognition to the terms of the arrangement regarding working hours extension, etc., which existed amongst the members of the Association and between the Association and certain outside mills, and to make them applicable to all mills in Bengal, but the Government of India found themselves unable to support any scheme which did not provide a stable solution to the difficulties from which the industry was suffering, and did not adequately safeguard the interests of the community in general, and the cultivator in particular. The Government's views on the proposals of the Association were received towards the end of August. Faced with the likely disruption of the restriction arrangements, the Indian Jute Mills Association decided at the end of September to give the requisite six months' notice terminating the arrangement between it and the outside mills. At the end of December, the necessary three months' notice terminating the arrangement among the member mills was also given. Meanwhile, further proposals regarding statutory recognition of the restriction arrangements had been made to Government, but these also did not prove acceptable. Efforts at rapprochement with mills who were not parties to the agreement also failed. With effect from April 1936, conditions more nearly approaching free competition were therefore established. As regards raw jute also, the position during the year was of special interest. 1935 was the first year of crop restriction, and the prices of raw jute, on the whole, showed a marked appreciation. Prices of manufactured goods, on the other hand, declined in spite of an improved export demand and easier stock situation.

The official estimate of the jute crop of 1935 placed the outturn at 7,240,000 bales as against 8,525,000 bales in 1934. Arrivals of raw jute in Calcutta and the neighbouring mill area in the year under review amounted to 8·2 million bales as compared with 9·3 million bales in the preceding year. During the season ending June, 1936, the arrivals totalled 7·9 million bales or 1·6 million bales less than in the preceding season. Fairly easy conditions characterised the jute market in the first month of the year under review, but from May onwards, till towards the beginning of July, there was a period of rising prices

based on expectations of a short crop. The price of jute " Firsts " at Calcutta per bale of 400 lbs., which was R31-12 on the 2nd April, rose to R37-8 on the 28th May, and this high level was more or less maintained in June. During the next three months, however, there was a marked reaction consequent on the nervous apprehension that the official estimate of the crop might prove to be much below the actual. Early in September, the price fell to R30 and later in the same month to R29. But, in October, there was a return of confidence, prompted by the exceptional strength of *mofussil* markets and the slow movement of the crop. The rate which on the 1st October stood at R31 rose to R37-12 on the 5th November and to R38-12 on the 19th of the same month. Prices were well maintained till the first week of January, but afterwards a gradual decline set in in the absence of demand from mills and shippers. On February 18, the quotation stood at R34 per bale. The belief was now gaining ground that under the stimulus of attractive prices sowings of the 1936 crop would be larger than in the previous year. The uncertainties in the goods market also affected adversely the prices of raw jute. Towards the end of February, however, a keener buying movement from mills and foreign buyers, and prospects of unrestricted mill production, induced a firm tone. On the 3rd March, the price rose to R36 and on the 17th of the same month to R37-4. The end of March, however, saw a setback, the closing quotation of the month being R35-12.

In London, the price of jute " First Marks ", per ton, which stood at £17-12-6 on the 5th April, rose to £20-5-0 on the 24th May. Till about the end of June prices were generally about £20, but the decline which now set in carried rates down to below £17 by the end of August. In September also the price level was low, but October saw a revival, the market being exceptionally strong in November and December, the rate touching £20-13-9 on the 15th November. In the first three months of 1936 prices were at a lower level, touching £18-15 on the 14th February. There was a subsequent appreciation, the quotation on the 27th March being £19-12-6.

The total exports of raw and manufactured jute during the year under review amounted to 1,523,000 tons as compared with 1,437,000 tons in the preceding year, an increase of 6 per cent. The total recorded value of the shipments amounted to R37 crores as compared with R32⅓ crores in 1934-35. The exports of raw jute alone amounted to 771,300 tons with a total declared value of about R13,71 lakhs, the preceding year's exports being 752,500 tons valued at R10,87 lakhs. The exports during the year were the highest since 1929-30 in which year 807,000 tons were shipped abroad. The statement below shows the exports of raw jute and manufactured goods since 1932-33. It will be remembered that 1932 was the first year of restriction of mill production.

	Exports of raw jute	Variation as compared with 1932-33	Exports of sacking bags and cloth	Variation as compared with 1932-33	Exports of hessian bags and cloth	Variation as compared with 1932-33
	Tons (000)		Tons (000)		Tons (000)	
1932-33 . . .	563	100	372	100	296	100
1933-34 . . .	748	133	357	96	304	103
1934-35 . . .	752	134	367	99	310	105
1935-36 . . .	771	137	390	105	354	120

Exports.

It will be noticed that the exports of raw jute have steadily improved, the 1935-36 figure being 37 per cent over that of 1932-33. By comparison, the export trade in manufactured goods did not fare well in 1933-34 and 1934-35, while in 1935-36 the position improved, especially in respect of hessians. The improvement in 1935-36 is also illustrated by the comparison made in the following table between exports of raw jute and Indian consumption of raw jute in the last four seasons (July to June). The increase in Indian consumption in the 1935-36 season was also accompanied by a generally satisfactory stock situation.

	Exports of raw jute	Consumption in India*	Excess of consumption over Exports (%)
	Tons (000)	Tons (000)	
1932-33	629	780	+24
1933-34	759	771	+2
1934-35	783	818	+4
1935-36	739	895	+17

* Figures refer to mills in the membership of the Indian Jute Mills Association.

Indian consumption in 1932-33 was 24 per cent more than exports in the same season, but in the succeeding season the excess was reduced to 2 per cent. In the 1934-35 season, the quantity consumed was 4 per cent more than the quantity exported, but a more normal ratio was established in 1935-36 when consumption exceeded exports by 17 per cent.

Exports of raw jute to the United Kirgdom in the year under review totalled nearly 166,100 tons as compared with 166,600 tons in 1934-35. In spite of periods of slackness, Dundee did good business during the year, especially with the United States, a special feature of her trade being the large exports of linoleum hessians. Exports of jute goods from the United Kingdom during the 12 months ending March, 1936 amounted to 82,000 tons as compared with 71,000 tons in the preceding twelve months. Germany, which is the most important outlet for raw jute on the Continent, took nearly 152,000 tons in the year under review as compared with 136,000 tons in the preceding year. These figures also include exports to the free port of Hamburg, which is an important distributing centre in Northern Europe. Purchases by France and Belgium were on a smaller scale and amounted to 75,200 tons and 55,800 tons as compared with 83,100 tons and 60,800 tons, respectively, in 1934-35. Exports to Italy during the year amounted only to 49,000 tons as against 87,100 tons in the preceding year, her purchases in the latter half of the year being on a very restricted scale. Spain's requirements increased from 43,000 tons to 50,800 tons, but exports to Portugal declined from 4,600 tons to 2,600 tons. There was also a reduction in the exports to the Netherlands which fell from 21,800 tons to 19,500 tons. Exports to Poland, however, advanced from 2,800 tons to nearly 7,200 tons. Austria's requirements increased from 600 tons to nearly 2,100 tons, while exports to Hungary amounted to 1,600 tons or 600 tons more than in 1934-35. Sweden and Norway took 6,400 tons and 1,200 tons, respectively, their purchases

being on a slightly smaller scale than in the preceding year. Exports to Roumania amounted to 1,500 tons, about 100 tons less than in 1934-35, while those to Greece increased from 1,900 tons to 2,700 tons. There was a very appreciable increase in the offtake of the U. S. S. R., exports to that country advancing from 3,500 tons to 15,100 tons. Amongst South American countries, Brazil took 19,800 tons, or 2,000 tons more than in 1934-35, but the Argentine Republic and Chile curtailed their purchases to 7,000 tons and 750 tons as compared with 9,000 tons and 2,600 tons, respectively, in the preceding year. Exports to the United States of America increased from 51,600 tons to 79,500 tons. Egypt also took more in the year under review, her purchases totalling 12,200 tons as compared with 8,200 tons in 1934-35. Among Asiatic countries, China took 9,500 tons, which was about 1,300 tons over her purchases in the preceding year, and Hongkong a little over 3,000 tons. Japan slightly increased her purchases to 23,500 tons. Exports to Australia also were higher than in the preceding year and amounted to 1,500 tons.

The monthly production of the principal kinds of jute manufactures in Indian mills is shown in the following table :—

(*In millions*)

	Hessian				Sacking			
	Cloth		Bags		Cloth		Bags	
	1934-35	1935-36	1934-35	1935-36	1934-35	1935-36	1934-35	1935-36
	Yds.	Yds.	No.	No.	Yds.	Yds.	No.	No.
April . .	82	95	10	11	5	5	37	46
May . .	100	102	8	7	6	5	45	48
June . .	86	95	7	5	4	5	39	42
July . .	93	111	8	8	5	5	43	49
August . .	100	111	6	6	4	5	47	45
September .	91	108	5	6	4	4	41	45
October .	93	110	7	9	4	4	43	48
November .	93	104	10	8	4	4	45	45
December .	92	113	9	9	5	5	45	46
January .	99	113	8	10	5	5	48	47
February .	87	101	9	13	5	4	44	43
March . .	86	105	11	16	5	4	44	43
TOTAL .	1,102	1,268	98	108	56	55	521	547

There was an all round increase in production, the advance being more marked in the case of hessians. It will be recalled that the sealed looms in mills in the membership of the Indian Jute Mills Association were released in instalments from 1st November, 1934. Notwithstanding the larger quan-

tities produced, there was considerable improvement in the stock position as will be seen from the following figures :—

[In million yards]

——	Hessian cloth and bags		Sacking cloth and bags	
	1934-35	1935-36	1934-35	1935-36
April	97	82	92	111
May	120	80	100	113
June	125	79	93	140
July	115	93	106	156
August	112	104	109	177
September	90	74	94	138
October	77	49	77	104
November	71	44	65	97
December	63	46	75	104
January	65	60	78	99
February	71	62	90	107
March	82	63	96	98

The total stock of hessians carried by mills showed a drop of 17,500,000 yards at the end of 1935 as compared with stocks on the corresponding date in 1934. There was some increase in stocks in the last three months of the year under review, but the situation was much more favourable than in the first quarter of 1935. This result was largely due to the improved demand from North America which purchase the bulk of the production of hessians in Indian mills. In the heavy goods section, the situation was not so favourable and stocks rose steadily. From September, however, the position began to improve and at the end of March the stock figure nearly approximated to that on the corresponding date in 1935.

The exports of bags (in millions) and cloth (in million yards) in 1913-14 and the five years ending 1935-36 are set forth below :—

——	1913-14	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
Bags (in millions)	369	389	415	402	423	459
Cloth (in million yards)	1,061	1,021	1,012	1,053	1,063	1,218

The total exports of gunny bags in 1935-36 numbered nearly 459 million as compared with 423 million in 1934-35, the value of the shipments increasing from R10,25 lakhs to R11,01 lakhs. Sacking gunny bags accounted for 347 million valued at R8,99 lakhs and hessian gunny bags for 112 million valued at about R2,03 lakhs. There was a further increase in the consignments of gunny bags to the United Kingdom which totalled 51·3 million in number valued at R1,12 lakhs as compared with 48 million valued at R1,03 lakhs in the preceding year. The increase was entirely in hessian bags, exports of sacking gunny bags having declined by 1 million. Of the shipments to European countries, those to Belgium numbered 9·2 million and to the Netherlands 2·2 million as compared with 8·9 million and 1·1 million in 1934-35. Exports to Greece increased from 2·9 million to 3·7 million and to Turkey (European) from 1·3 million to 2·9 million. There was also an increase in the shipments to Germany which improved from 900,000 to nearly

2 million, but those to the U. S. S. R. dropped from 1·3 million to 15,000. It will be remembered that exports of raw jute to the U. S. S. R. showed a striking increase in the year under review. Exports to Roumania numbered 400,000 as compared with 500,000 in 1934-35. The exports of bags to Canada declined from 1·5 million to 1·2 million and those to Cuba from 19 million to 18 million. The United States of America, however, increased its requirements from 12 million to 16 million. Exports to the West Indies, other than Cuba, advanced by over one million to 13 million. The Argentine Republic, which in the previous year had taken only about 3 million bags as compared with about 9 million bags in 1933-34, took 3·7 million bags in the year under review. There had been a large drop in the shipments to Chile also in 1934-35, and though exports in the year under review improved by 1·8 million to 5·8 million, they were still much below the exports in 1933-34, which amounted to over 12 million bags. Shipments to Peru numbered 6·8 million. Australian demand, which had shown a marked decline in the preceding year, improved from 56·6 million to 64·9 million. Despatches to New Zealand and the Hawaii Islands declined from 10 and 19 million to 9½ and 15 million respectively. Egyptian demand during the year improved, shipments totalling 23½ million as compared with nearly 19 million in 1934-35. The improvement in the demand from the Union of South Africa noticed in the preceding year was maintained in the year under review, and she took about 25 million bags, a million more than in 1934-35. Demand from Portuguese East Africa also showed improvement, exports to that territory amounting to 15½ million bags as against 14·2 million bags in the preceding year. Exports to Mauritius and Dependencies amounting to 3·4 million bags were a little smaller than in the preceding year, but those to Kenya Colony and Zanzibar and Pemba improved from 4½ million bags to 6·3 million bags. Other East African ports together took 2·9 million bags as against 2·5 million bags in the preceding year. Exports to the Straits Settlements amounted to nearly 5 million bags and to Java to 13 million bags as compared with 4½ million and 9·9 million bags, respectively, in the preceding year. Siam took 31 million bags, 11 million bags less than in 1934-35, but French Indo-China increased its requirements by 8 million and took about 20 million bags. Demand from Hongkong fell from about 11 million in the preceding year to 8·9 million in the year under review. Shipments to China totalled only 748,000. Japan took nearly 20 million bags as compared with 18 million bags in the preceding year.

Gunny cloth.

The total yardage of gunny cloth exported increased by 155 million yards to 1,218 million yards, with a corresponding increase in value from ₹10,99 lakhs to ₹12,24 lakhs. Exports of sacking gunny cloth amounted to 36 million yards valued at ₹49½ lakhs and of hessian gunny cloth to 1,182 million yards valued at ₹11,74 lakhs. The United States of America took 775 million yards of gunny cloth in the year under review and the United Kingdom about 86 million yards, about 165 million and 36 million yards, respectively, more than in 1934-35. Exports to the Irish Free State advanced from 0·6 million yards to 2·4 million yards. Exports to Turkey (European and Asiatic combined) registered a large drop from 9·8 million yards to 2·9 million yards. Exports to the Argentine Republic declined from 229 million yards to 166 million yards. While exports to Peru, which amounted to 3·9 million yards, were about the same as in 1934-35, those

to Uruguay dropped further and totalled only 2·6 million yards. Exports to Ecuador, however, slightly improved from 1·2 million yards to 1·5 million yards. Canada took 75 million yards as against 68 million yards in the preceding year, while the Philippines increased its requirements from 13⅔ million yards to about 17½ million yards. New Zealand took 4⅓ million yards as in the preceding year, while the Australian demand increased from 24 to 26½ million yards. Exports to Ceylon fell from 2·3 to 1·8 million yards. The Straits Settlements, however, took 9·9 million yards, or about 7 million yards more than in 1934-35. Egyptian requirements improved slightly and amounted to about 10 million yards. Portuguese East Africa took 1·6 million yards, Iraq 1 million yards and Japan 1·4 million yards. Demand from the Union of South Africa improved from 6·9 million yards to 8·5 million yards.

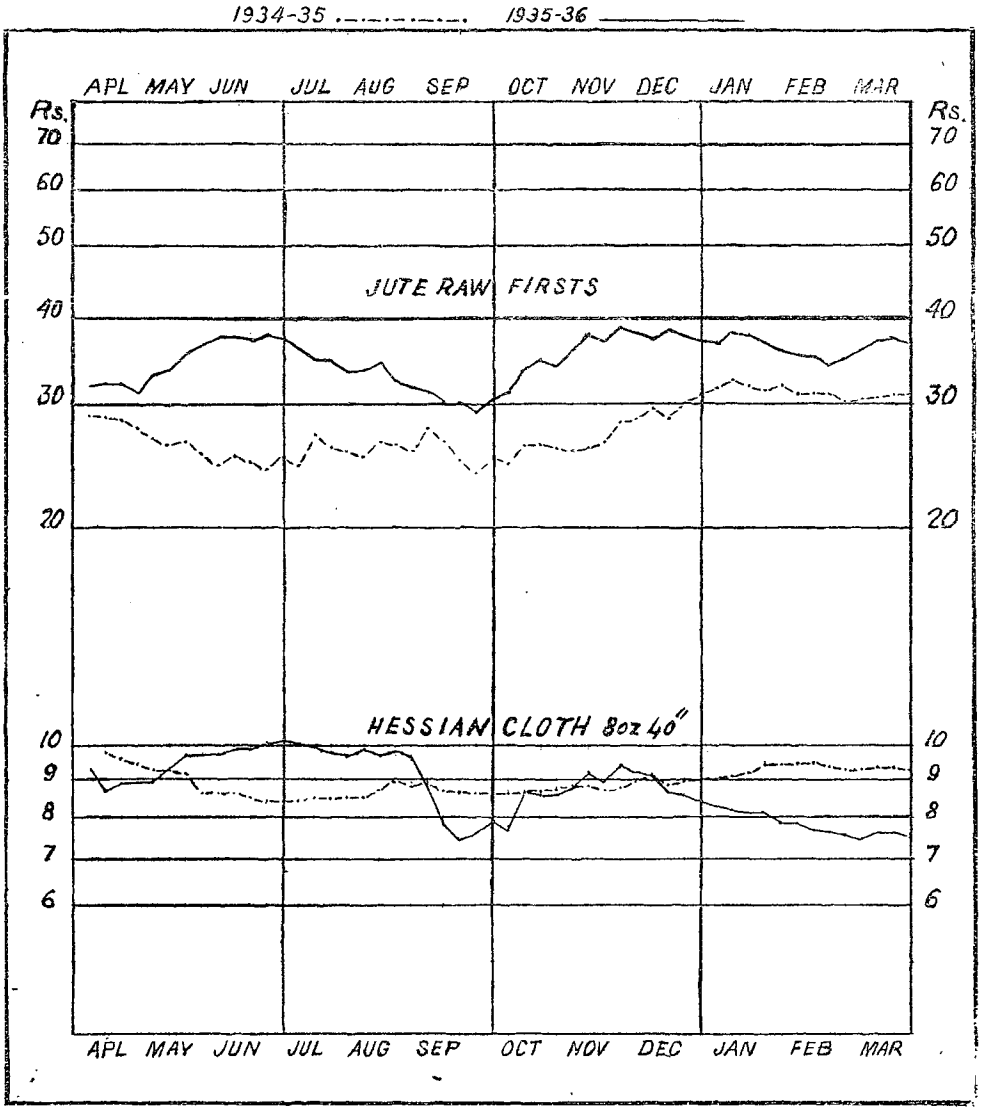
Below are given the prices of a typical grade of bags and two of the more important grades of hessians during 1935-36 :—

Prices of Jute manufactures during 1935-36.

Date	B. Twills		Hessians, 40″ × 8 oz.		Hessians, 40″ × 10½ oz.	
	Near	Forward	Near	Forward	Near	Forward
1935—	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
April 3	24 15	25 2	9 5	9 2 to 9 1	11 11	11 13 to 11 10
„ 17	24 9	24 9	8 14	8 12 to 8 10	11 4	11 4 to 11 2
May 29	25 3	25 10	9 11	9 6 to 9 3	11 14	12 0 to 11 11
June 26	25 10	26 2	10 2	9 8 to 9 6	12 6	12 2 to 12 0
July 31	24 10	24 15	9 13	9 3 to 9 0	11 8	11 8 to 11 7
August 28	23 1	23 8	8 14	8 6 to 8 4	10 12	10 12 to 10 11
September 25	22 9	22 12	7 14	7 14	10 2	10 2
October 30	22 10	22 8	8 12	8 1 to 7 14	10 11	10 5 to 10 3
November 27	22 2	22 4	9 2	8 5 to 7 15	10 12	10 5 to 10 1

Chart showing weekly prices at Calcutta of Raw Jute (Firsts) per bale of 400 lbs. and of Hessian Cloth 8 oz. 40" per 100 yds. during 1934-35 and 1935-36.

(Ratio scale).



Prices of Jute manufactures during 1935-36—contd.

Date	B. Twills		Hessians, 40″ × 8 oz.		Hessians, 40″ × 10½ oz.	
	Near	Forward	Near	Forward	Near	Forward
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
1935—						
December 18 . .	22 0	22 2	8 8	7 14	10 5	10 2
1936—						
January 29 . .	21 6	21 12	7 14	7 9	9 15	9 15
February 26 . .	20 12	21 0	7 8	7 7	9 9	9 12
March 25 . .	20 10	20 13	7 8	7 8	9 10	9 11

While prices were well maintained from May onwards till about the end of August, there was a sharp decline in September. In October and November there was a steadier tone owing to heavy buying from America and the fillip given by the outbreak of Italo-Abyssinian hostilities. At the end of November the market sagged again when it was seen that there was little prospect of the continuance of the restriction scheme, and prices continued to decline till the beginning of March when a slight appreciation came into evidence. The course of prices of raw jute and of a representative grade of hessians in the last two years are compared in the chart opposite. These price movements are of special interest in view of the vicissitudes of the trade in the year under review.

It was mentioned in the Review for 1934-35 that jute has been displaced to some extent by the introduction of mechanical contrivances for the bulk handling of grain. It was also mentioned that the use of other packing materials are making progress in some industries, as for example, paper bags for packing cement. Reports have appeared from time to time regarding further progress in the use of substitutes. It has been stated that the Polish Government are encouraging the development of the local flax industry by the substitution of coarse linen sacks for jute bags for packing monopoly products such as salt, sugar and tobacco. The Egyptian Government were reported as experimenting with cotton coverings for cotton bales. In Chile, where jute sacks are now being manufactured, it is stated that the ultimate aim is to use Chilean hemp. The South Manchuria Railway Company has been experimenting with the production of *kenafe* hemp as a possible substitute for jute in making gunny bags. The initial experiments in the making of gunny bags are stated to have met with success, and it is reported that the cultivation of the fibre on a large scale is proposed. In Italy, experiments have been made with fibre obtained from broom, a plant which flourishes in her central and northern mountainous districts. The use of flax fabrics for wool packs in New Zealand may also be mentioned in this connection. Imports of wool packs and wool pockets into New Zealand are now prohibited except with the consent of the Minister of Customs, and the intention appears to be to allow the importation of only that portion of the requirements of the market as cannot be met by the local flax industry. So far, however, no substitute seems to have been

discovered which shows as great resistance to pressure, sudden impact and weather influences as jute, and which is at the same time as cheap. It must be remembered, however, that economic nationalism and financial restrictions are encouraging research on the development of new packing materials and that this process will be intensified as science advances. The necessity for the jute industry to prepare for developments in the competitive and consuming industries has been stressed in an expert investigation on the technical problems of the jute industry conducted at the instance of the Indian Jute Mills Association. In this connection, it may be mentioned that the Government of India announced in May, 1936, their decision to set up a Central Jute Committee to deal with the interests of all branches of the trade from the field to the factory in pursuance of the recommendation of the Royal Commission on Agriculture. The functions of the Committee would be to undertake agricultural, technological and economic research, the improvement of crop forecasting and statistics, the production, testing and distribution of improved seed, enquiries and facilities relating to banking and transport facilities and transport routes and the improvement of marketing.

Tea (R19,82 lakhs).—The year under review was the third year of the working of the tea restriction scheme. The export quota for the first year was 85 per cent of the standard quantity of 807·7 million lbs. and the results of that year gave hopes of a speedy adjustment between demand and supply. The export quota for the second year was therefore raised to 87½ per cent of the standard exports, but, contrary to expectations, demand fell off, stocks increased and price declined. A feature of that year was the increased exports of tea from non-restriction countries. The export quota for 1935-36 was, in consequence, reduced to 82½ per cent of the standard exports, and the year saw a steady recovery from the depressed conditions that characterised the trade in 1934-35. There was a marked improvement in the stock situation, while prices made a moderate recovery. Good quality tea, however, was in great demand and a wider difference in price was recorded between good and common tea than was the case in the preceding year. Since the price of common tea remained at a reasonable level, exports from non-restriction countries during the year were on a much more restricted scale. Stocks in the United Kingdom, which at the end of March, 1935, amounted to 290 million lbs. stood at 249 million lbs. at the end of March, 1936, after having declined to 238 million lbs. in July and August, 1935. Stocks of Indian tea in London warehouses at the end of March, 1935 and 1936 were 173 million lbs. and 148 million lbs. respectively. The quantity of tea entered for home consumption in the United Kingdom increased by nearly 15 million lbs. to 451 million lbs. in the year under review, of which Indian tea amounted to 263½ million lbs. as compared with nearly 251 million lbs. in 1934-35.

The total production of tea in India in 1935-36 has been estimated at 396½ million lbs., 3½ million lbs. less than the production of 1934-35. The season was marked by irregular rainfall, drought and floods, and this affected the quality of the tea produced, except in Assam where, generally, a good standard was maintained, though the quantity of really good Assam invoices seen on the market was disappointingly small. In Darjeeling, the first flush teas were upto the average, but not equal to the best standard, while second flush teas were spoiled by excessive rains. The rains teas maintained the normal quality,

but autumnal teas were again disappointing. In the Dooars the quality was generally disappointing. In Cachar and Sylhet, early teas showed a poor standard ; there was, however, a subsequent improvement in quality, but the general standard compared unfavourably with the best of recent years. In spite of indications of an early close to the season, improvement in climatic conditions enabled plucking to be carried on longer than was expected, and in most districts heavy production was in evidence at the end of the season.

Of the total quantity of tea produced in 1935 the larger share, as usual, was contributed by Assam which produced 226 million lbs. or 57 per cent. Production in the rest of Northern India amounted to 103 million lbs. or 26 per cent. Southern India was responsible for 67 million lbs. or 17 per cent. The acreage and production for a number of years are shown in the following tables :—

Acreage.

—	1906	1915	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935*
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Assam . . .	339,200	382,800	432,900	430,900	428,400	430,400	436,000	435,700
Rest of Northern India .	153,900	181,300	227,200	226,600	227,200	229,500	231,100	230,700
Southern India . .	37,600	68,000	143,400	149,300	153,800	158,200	158,900	159,800
TOTAL .	530,700	632,100	803,500	806,800	809,400	818,100	826,000	826,200

* Subject to revision.

Production.

—	1906	1915	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935*
	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)
Assam	162,468	245,752	233,416	243,229	257,058	219,341	232,836	226,340
Rest of Northern India .	64,216	94,695	102,769	94,252	113,847	103,380	105,861	103,593
Southern India . .	14,281	31,610	54,896	56,603	62,764	60,953	61,399	66,501
TOTAL .	240,965	372,057	391,081	394,084	433,669	383,674	400,096	396,434

* Subject to revision.

The exports for the corresponding official years are shown in the table below :—

Exports of tea by sea to foreign countries.

—	1906-07	1915-16	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000
From Northern India (Calcutta and Chittagong).	217,931	301,403	307,147	295,294	323,825	270,822	276,453	262,181
From Southern India (Madras ports).	13,980	25,840	48,575	45,901	54,837	46,799	48,139	50,370
From Bombay, Sind and Burma.	1,743	11,227	517	323	175	195	241	95
TOTAL .	233,654	338,470	356,239	341,518	378,837	317,816	324,833	312,646

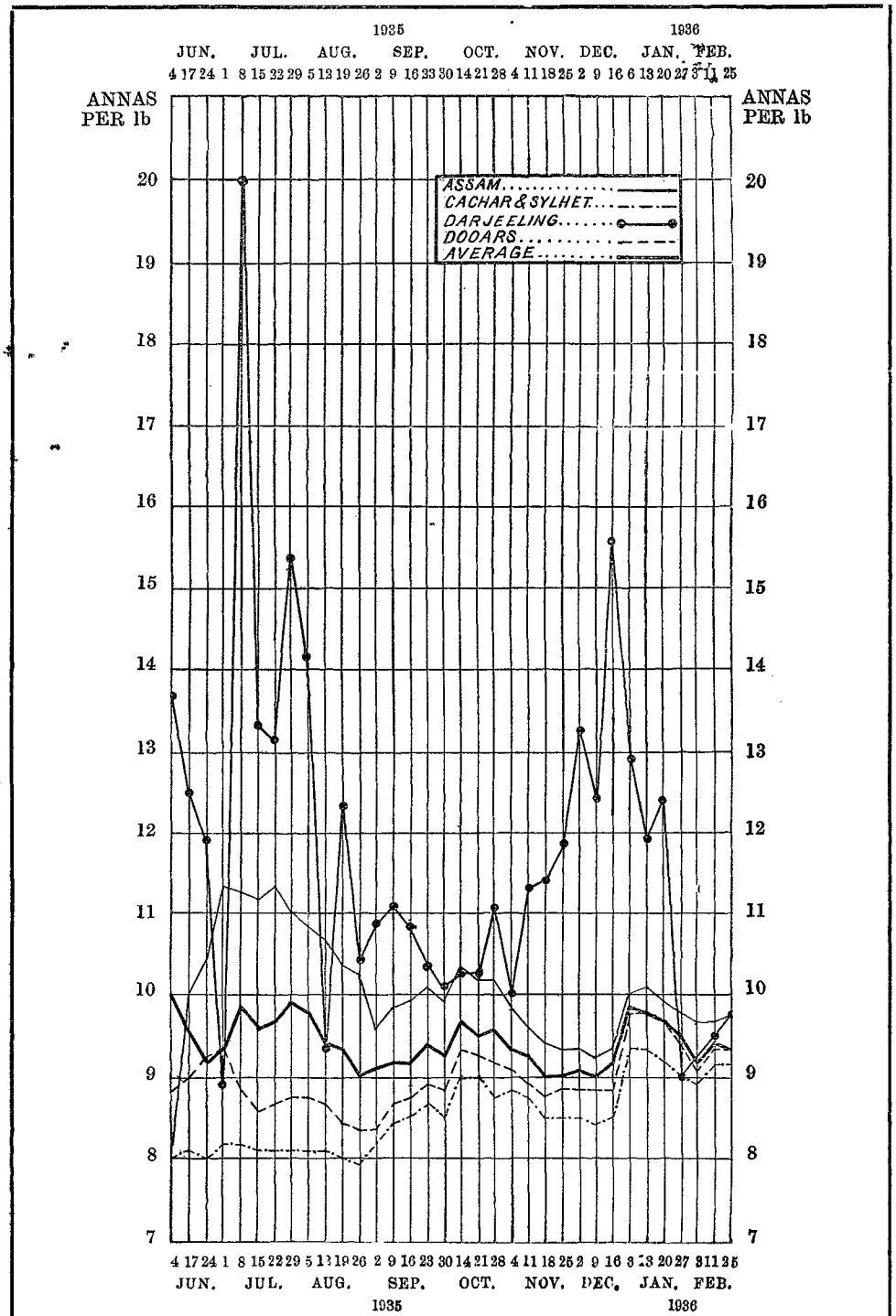
Exports.

The quota for overseas shipments of tea from India for 1935-36 was fixed at 311 million lbs. as compared with 330 million lbs. in 1934-35 and 321 million lbs. in 1933-34. In view of the reduced export allotment, there was naturally a decline in the quantity of tea exported during the year. The exports during the year calculated on the statistical month basis (month ending generally on or about the 25th) amounted to 312½ million lbs. valued at R19·8 crores as compared with nearly 325 million lbs. valued at R20·1 crores in the preceding year. The exports during the year represented 79 per cent of the total production, the balance left for home consumption being 84 million lbs. as compared with 75 million lbs. in the preceding year. The voluntary scheme of restriction of production among estates in India continued to operate on the same lines as in the previous years and met with a fairly considerable measure of success.

The auction sales of the 1935 season opened at Calcutta on the 4th June, and there were altogether 34 sales each for invoices with export rights and packages for internal consumption. The number of chests of sound leaf sold with export rights was 527,340 as against 566,834 in the preceding season. Sales of sound leaf tea for internal consumption increased from 282,991 packages in 1934-35 to 290,336 packages in 1935-36. In all, the total number of packages of sound leaf sold was 817,676 as compared with 849,825 in the preceding season. There was also a good demand for tea dust for internal consumption, the number of packages sold being 246,269, or 8,679 more than in 1934-35. The number of packages of dust sold for export was very small, being only 76 as against 1,124 in the previous season. The average price fetched for tea sold with export rights improved to 9 as. 5 p. per lb. from 8 as. 9 p. in the preceding season, but the average price of tea sold for internal consumption declined from 5 as. 2 p. per lb. to 4 as. 10 p. per lb. The average price of dust for internal consumption was 5 as. 2 p. per lb., as in the preceding year, while dust sold for export fetched an average price of 8 as. 8 p. per lb.

The average weekly prices per lb. realised at the auction sales during 1935-36 for tea sold with export rights, and tea sold for internal consumption are graphed in chart No. 9 appended to this Review. In the diagram on the opposite page the weekly district averages for tea sold with export rights are graphed along with the general average for such teas. At the first auction sale on June 4, the average realised for tea sold with export rights was 10 as. per lb., but this level was not touched afterwards. At the last sale in the same month, the average price realised was only 9 as. 2 p. per lb. Better values were realised at later sales, the average rate at the sale held on the 29th July being 9 as. 11 p. per lb. At the first three sales in August values were fairly well maintained though at a slightly lower level, but at the last sale of the month the average dropped to 9 as. per lb. From September onwards, values again rose and at the sale held on the 28th October, an average of 9 as. 7 p. was realised. In November and December there was a decline in the average price due to the poor quality of the offerings, but in January the rates were well maintained. There was a small decline in February, the average rate at the last auction sale of the season held on the 25th of the month being 9 as. 4 p. per lb. As regards tea sold for internal consumption, while the June sales saw fairly good values realised, the tendency was in the main downward. From 5 as. 9 p. per lb. realised at the first sale

Chart showing the weekly district average prices of tea sold with export rights at the auction sales in Calcutta.



held on the 4th June, the average rate dropped to 4 as. 10 p. by the end of July. From October to December, however, there was a stronger market, the average rate remaining generally slightly above 5 as. a lb. The latter period of the season saw rates declining, the average value realised at the last sale being 4 as. 3 p. per lb.

Of the total exports of 312½ million lbs. in 1935-36, shipments to the United Kingdom accounted for 275·6 million lbs. Exports to the United Kingdom in the preceding year had totalled about 288·5 million lbs. Shipments to Canada from India were barely upto the level of 1934-35 and amounted to 12·8 million lbs. Direct shipments to the United States from India showed a decline and amounted only to 6·9 million lbs. as against 8 million lbs. in the preceding year. Exports to Australia improved slightly from 1·6 million lbs. to 1·9 million lbs. An increased quantity of better class tea was shipped to Australia in the year under review. New Zealand, however, reduced its demand still further and took only 407,000 lbs. as compared with 1·1 million lbs. in 1934-35. Exports by sea to Iran showed a marked increase from 325,000 lbs. to 1·8 million lbs. It may be mentioned, however, in this connection that, with effect from September, 1935, exports by land to Iran were brought under the restriction scheme and made subject to licence. The increase in the exports by sea, therefore, represented a diversion of the exports by land. Egyptian demand again showed a falling off, exports to that country totalling only 474,000 lbs. as against nearly 1·3 million lbs. in 1933-34 and 685,000 lbs. in 1934-35. Exports to Ceylon improved from 3 million lbs. to 3·5 million lbs., and those to Iraq, from 487,000 lbs. to 581,000 lbs. The Irish Free State took 3 million lbs. as against 1·8 million lbs. in the preceding year. A larger quantity was shipped to the U. S. S. R., the consignments totalling 976,000 lbs. as against 40,000 lbs. in the preceding year. There was also some improvement in the exports to France which totalled 103,000 lbs., but shipments to Germany declined further and amounted only to 143,000 lbs. Chile, which had taken 1·5 million lbs. in the preceding year, purchased only 96,000 lbs. in the year under review. Exports to Turkey, the Union of South Africa and Italian East Africa amounted to 404,000 lbs., 715,000 lbs. and 703,000 lbs. as against 379,000 lbs., 449,000 lbs. and 515,000 lbs., respectively, in the preceding year.

The share of Calcutta in the total exports of tea in 1935-36 was 60 per cent, of Chittagong 24 per cent, and of Madras 16 per cent. Shipments from Calcutta amounted to 187 million lbs., and from Chittagong to 75 million lbs., while exports from Madras totalled 50 million lbs. Coastwise exports of tea from Bengal amounted to 20·6 million lbs. as compared with 22·7 million lbs. in the preceding year.

Re-exports of Indian tea from the United Kingdom in 1935 totalled 33 million lbs. as compared with 30 million lbs. in 1934 and 38 million lbs. in 1933. Re-exports to the Irish Free State increased from 13·7 million lbs. in 1934 to 14·1 million lbs. in 1935, while shipments to the Channel Islands showed a small decline and amounted to a little over 1 million lbs. There was a substantial increase in the shipments to the Soviet Union, which totalled 3·9 million lbs. as compared with 880,000 lbs. in 1934. Germany also imported larger quantity of Indian tea from the United Kingdom in 1935, her takings amounting

to 2·4 million lbs. as against 1·7 million lbs. in the preceding year. Shipments to the Netherlands increased from about 1·3 million lbs. to about 1·8 million lbs., but those to Canada declined from nearly 3 million lbs. to 1·8 million lbs. There was also a decline in the shipments to the United States of America, which in 1935 totalled about 4·2 million lbs. as against 4·7 million lbs. in the preceding year.

The following table shows the number of chests of sound leaf sold and the average prices realised at Calcutta auction sales since 1932-33, the season immediately preceding the introduction of the restriction scheme :—

—	Number of chests sold			Average price per lb.		Total weighted average price per lb.
	With export rights.	For internal consumption.	Total.	For teas with export right.	For teas for internal consumption.	
Season—				As. P.	As. P.	As. P.
1932-33	—	—	772,843	—	—	5 2
1933-34	575,709	267,635	843,344	9 7	4 10	8 1
1934-35	566,834	282,991	849,825	8 9	5 2	7 7
1935-36	527,340	290,336	817,676	9 5	4 10	7 9

Taking 1932-33 as the base, the variations in production in Northern India, and in the total quantity of sound leaf sold at the Calcutta auction sales (including tea sold for internal consumption) and the average price realised at these sales are set forth below :—

Season.	Production.	Total quantity sold (for both export and internal consumption.)	Average price.
1932-33	100	100	100
1933-34	87	109	156
1934-35	91	110	147
1935-36	89	106	150

Tea.

While 1933-34 was a satisfactory season as regards the quantity sold and the prices realised, there was a decline in prices in 1934-35, though sales increased slightly. In 1935-36, while the quantity sold at the auctions declined as compared with the preceding season, prices of tea with export rights appreciably improved. But the prices of tea sold for internal consumption declined and the general average therefore showed only a small appreciation. It may be mentioned in this connection that the largest number of chests of sound leaf sold in any one season at the Calcutta auctions during the last ten years was in 1929-30, when 863,459 chests were auctioned at an average price of 9 as. 11 p. per lb. The highest average price realised in the same period was 14 as. 10 p. per lb. in 1927-28. Any approach to the pre-depression level of prices appears possible only if a marked increase in consumption occurs. Efforts at popularising tea-drinking are being made under the joint auspices of India, Ceylon and Java by the International Tea Market Expansion Board, the main centres of propaganda being the United States of America and Canada. In India, propaganda has been centred in the United Provinces, Bihar, Eastern Bengal, the Hyderabad State and certain parts of South India.

The following table shows, in millions of lbs., the exports of tea from the principal tea-growing countries during the past five years :—

(In millions of lbs.)

——	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
Northern India . .	296	313	277	273	271
Southern India . .	47	55	47	47	50
Ceylon . . .	247	253	216	218	212
Java	145	141	131	113	117
Sumatra . . .	27	29	27	28	27
China . . .	96	87	92	104	84
Japan . . .	25	30	29	32	37
Formosa . . .	18	14	18	21	..
TOTAL .	901	922	837	836	798

There was a drop of 20 million lbs. in the exports from China, but exports from Japan showed some increase.

Exports.

Imports of tea into the principal consuming countries from India, Ceylon, China, Japan, and Java, as far as information is available, are shown in table No. 63 appended to this Review. It will be seen from this table that exports from India were 56·5 per cent of the total quantity of tea imported into the United Kingdom in 1935 as compared with 54·4 per cent in 1934. The actual quantity of Indian tea imported declined from 277 million lbs. in 1934 to 269 million lbs. in 1935. Imports of Ceylon tea into the United Kingdom declined from 156 million lbs. to 142 million lbs., while those of Java tea declined from 43 million lbs. to 42 million lbs. There was a large reduction in the imports of China tea into the United Kingdom in 1935 as compared with the preceding year, receipts falling from 21 million lbs. to 8 million lbs., but imports from Nyasaland increased from 4·2 million lbs. to 5·9 million lbs. The quantity of Ceylon tea entered for home consumption in the United Kingdom in 1935 was 133 million lbs. as against 259 million lbs. of Indian tea entered for domestic consumption in the same year. Similar figures for 1934 for Indian and Ceylon teas were 254 million lbs. and 126 million lbs. respectively.

Food grains and flour (₹12,41 lakhs).—The total value of the exports in this group increased from ₹11,84 lakhs to ₹12,41 lakhs. The quantities exported, however, declined in most cases, the important exception being wheat flour. The overseas demand for Indian rice showed a further contraction, but owing to the higher prices which prevailed, there was an increase in the recorded value of the exports. The statement below shows the exports of food grains during the past five years compared with the average exports under each head in the pre-war quinquennium :—

——	Pre-war average	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
	Tons (000)	Tons (000)	Tons (000)	Tons (000)	Tons (000)	Tons (000)
Rice not in the husk .	2,398	2,301	1,828	1,733	1,593	1,394
„ in the husk . .	42	70	59	11	14	16
Wheat . . .	1,308	20	2	2	11	10
„ flour . . .	55	43	21	13	12	18
Pulse	291	93	111	104	112	99
Barley . . .	227	27	17	..	14	3
Jowar and bajra . .	41	59	16	5	4	9
Maize . . .	49	..	..	..	3	2
Other sorts . . .		1	2	2	2	2
TOTAL . Tons (000)	4,411	2,614	2,056	1,870	1,765	1,553
VALUE R(lakhs)	45,81	20,37	16,08	11,75	11,84	12,41

Rice.

Rice accounted for 91 per cent of the total quantity of food grains and flour exported during this year. The statement below shows the production and exports of rice from India proper and Burma during the past five years, together with the corresponding figures for 1913-14 :—

Rice (R11,03 lakhs).

(In thousand tons.)

	Production		Exports			
	Cleaned rice		Rice		Paddy	
	India proper	Burma	India proper	Burma	India proper	Burma
1913-14 . . .	24,782	4,037	585	1,835	10	20
1931-32 . . .	28,799	4,202	235	2,066	2	68
1932-33 . . .	26,201	4,913	226	1,602	4	55
1933-34 . . .	25,690	5,174	216	1,517	1	10
1934-35 . . .	25,835	4,532	204	1,389	4	10
1935-36 . . .	22,843*	5,018*	189	1,205	4	12

* Subject to revision.

While the total production of rice in India proper is much higher than in Burma, the exportable surplus is derived almost entirely from the latter country. During the last few years the Indian crop has been below the average and there have been very considerable exports of Burma rice to India. The total exports of rice and paddy to India from Burma in 1933-34 were 1,789,000 tons or 71 per cent more than in 1932-33. In 1934-35, exports to India amounted to 2,200,000 tons, but in the year under review there was a decline to 1,748,000 tons. The total exports from Burma to all destinations in 1933-34 were 3,316,000 tons. There was an increase to 3,599,000 tons in 1934-35, but in the year under review, the exports declined to 2,965,000 tons. Exports of rice and paddy to foreign countries from India and Burma together in 1935-36 declined to 1,410,000 tons from 1,607,000 tons in the preceding year, and 1,744,000 tons in 1933-34. Of this, 1,394,000 tons consisted of husked rice. The total value of the exports in 1935-36, however, showed an improvement of R66 lakhs over the preceding year and amounted to R11,03 lakhs. Of the total tonnage of rice and paddy shipped overseas in 1935-36, Burma was responsible for 86 per cent, and Bengal and Madras for 6 per cent and 5 per cent, respectively.

In the Rangoon market the price of rice was generally on a higher level than in the preceding year. The quantity available for export between April 1935 and the end of the season was estimated to be smaller than in previous years and the firmness of paddy prices compared to those of white rice, was a feature of the year. At times millers preferred buying back from the market the white rice they had sold to purchasing paddy at the prevailing rates. Foreign demand during the year was disappointing, and India continued to be the mainstay of the Burma market, though her offtake was not as large as in the preceding year. In the last quarter of the year, however, shipments to India exceeded the exports in the corresponding period of 1934-35. The

quotation for rice " Big Mills Specials " at Rangoon per 100 baskets of 75 lbs. each (near positions) was R207-8 on the 3rd April. In the succeeding weeks rates moved up rapidly owing to the firmness of paddy prices and a more or less regular demand from India. On the 8th May, R242-8 was reached, and while there were considerable fluctuations from day to day, the market, on the whole, continued strong till the end of July, the closing quotation in that month being R235. August saw an easier tendency, prices dropping to R215 on the 21st. But with paddy prices firm and ready rice scarce, the market again firmed up and R230 was quoted on the 25th September. By the middle of October the price rose to R247-8. There was an easier tendency in November, though, on the whole, rates kept comparatively steady. Early in December arrivals of the old crop had almost ceased, and the new crop was quoted at R210 on the 11th of the month. By the 18th, the rate had dropped to R202. In January there was a further decline, but towards the end of February prices improved on active buying by shippers. In March prices remained generally firm. On the 18th March, R212-8 was quoted, but in the succeeding week, the rate declined to R210.

The following table shows the exports to various foreign countries from Burma and India during the last three years :—

Exports of rice, not in the husk, to foreign countries.

(In thousands of tons.)

	From Burma			From India proper		
	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
United Kingdom	64	83	44	7	6	6
Poland	38	49	53	..	..	..
Netherlands	73	57	67	8	5	3
Germany	239	157	79	7	1	..
Belgium	41	20	7	..	..	1
Italy and Fiume	26	25	13	..	..	..
Rest of Europe	19	39	24	1	1	1
Arabia	15	17	14	29	31	33
Ceylon	322	317	352	81	75	72
Straits Settlements	149	130	133	5	5	5
Sumatra	70	70	75	..	..	..
Java	4	26	4	..	..	..
Federated Malay States	58	51	66	2	2	2
Japan	..	4	9	..	..	..
Formosa	..	..	..	..	..	..
China (including Hongkong)	222	176	77	..	..	..
Rest of Asia	13	13	11	17	13	19
Egypt	24	30	14	..	..	..
Mauritius and Dependencies	30	33	41	22	29	14
Union of South Africa	8	8	7	17	18	19
Rest of Africa	26	20	33	8	9	9
Cuba	41	16	23	5	1	2
West Indies (excluding Cuba and Bahamas).	21	34	42	1	2	1
United States of America	..	1	..	1	2	2
Australia	5	4	4	..	..	..
New Zealand	2	3	..	..	..	..

Rice.

As compared with the preceding year, shipments to Europe declined from 443,000 tons to 298,000 tons. Germany took only half of what she bought in the preceding year, and the shipments to that country amounted only to 79,000 tons. There was also a large decline in the exports to the United Kingdom, which fell from 88,400 tons to 50,100 tons. Belgian requirements declined from 19,700 tons to 7,600 tons, but there was some improvement in the exports to Poland which totalled 53,200 tons, about 4,000 tons more than in 1934-35. Exports to Sweden declined from 10,600 tons to 6,700 tons, but those to the Netherlands increased from 62,400 tons to 69,800 tons. Exports to Italy declined from 25,300 tons to about 13,000 tons. Czechoslovakia took 2,200 tons. Shipments to other European countries together amounted to 16,000 tons. As regards the principal markets in Asia, exports to Ceylon improved from 392,000 tons to 424,000 tons. China and Hongkong together, however, took only 77,000 tons as against 176,000 tons in 1934-35 and 222,000 tons in 1933-34. China appears to have drawn more largely on French Indo-China for her requirements of rice. Imports of rice into China from French Indo-China are not subject to sur-tax. There was a small improvement in the shipments to the Straits Settlements from 135,000 tons to 138,000 tons. The Federated Malay States took 67,500 tons as against 53,000 tons in the preceding year, while Sumatra improved its purchases by 5,000 tons to 75,000 tons. Shipments to Java, however, dropped from 26,000 tons to 4,000 tons, and those to Arabia from 48,400 tons to 46,700 tons. Japan's offtake improved from 4,000 tons to 9,000 tons. Exports to the Bahrein Islands improved from 12,300 tons to 17,600 tons. Exports to Aden and Dependencies during the year amounted to 9,700 tons. The total exports during the year to markets in Asia amounted to 872,000 tons as against 930,000 tons in 1934-35.

Exports to African countries declined from 147,000 tons in 1934-35 to 137,000 tons in 1935-36. Mauritius and Dependencies, which had taken 62,000 tons in the preceding year, took only 55,000 tons in the year under review. The Union of South Africa took about 26,000 tons as in the preceding year. Exports to Egypt showed a large decline from 30,000 tons to 14,000 tons. Exports to the Kenya Colony and Zanzibar and Pemba amounted to 12,000 tons as against 11,300 tons in 1934-35. Exports to the rest of Africa amounted to 30,000 tons.

Shipments to Cuba had declined to 17,000 tons in 1934-35. In the year under review there was some improvement, the exports totalling over 25,000 tons. The West Indies, other than Cuba and Bahamas, also improved their offtake by 7,000 tons to 43,000 tons.

Owing to the imposition of a protective duty of 12 as. per maund on broken rice, the imports of rice, not in the husk, which had advanced to 283,000 tons in 1934-35 fell to 90,000 tons in the year under review. Imports of paddy, however, improved from 111,000 tons to nearly 120,000 tons. French Indo-China was the principal supplier of paddy, while the bulk of imports of rice were derived from Siam. The former country sent, in 1935-36, 97,400 tons of paddy as compared with nearly 72,000 tons in 1934-35, while her supplies of rice, not in the husk, declined from 33,800 tons to about 7,500 tons. Imports, from Siam, of paddy declined from 39,550 tons to 22,350 tons, and of rice, not in the husk, from nearly 247,000 tons to 82,700 tons. Imports of rice from Japan were very small in the year under review.

Exports.

The wheat season 1934-35 was characterised by short crops in most exporting countries. The stock of previous years was therefore drawn on to meet the deficit and between August, 1934, and July, 1935, there was a substantial reduction in stocks. The world production of 1935-36 season (excluding the U. S. S. R. and certain minor producing areas), according to the latest available estimates of the International Institute of Agriculture, is placed at 3,369 million bushels as compared with 3,343 million bushels in the previous season. Including the U. S. S. R., the production of the season is estimated to be 4,519 million bushels as compared with 4,460 million bushels in 1934-35. For the third year in succession the North American crops were poor, and were only slightly above those of 1933 and 1934. A large decrease in production occurred in South America as a result of a poor outturn in Argentina. In Australia the outturn of the 1935 crop is estimated to have been only slightly better than in 1934. The crop in European countries also is estimated to have produced only a slightly larger quantity than in 1934. On the whole, the world production in 1935-36 (excluding the U. S. S. R. and a few minor producing countries such as China, Turkey, etc.) appears to have been smaller than in any season since 1924-25, with the exception of 1934-35. The world exportable supplies in 1935-36 are estimated by the International Institute of Agriculture at 754 million bushels, or 146 million bushels less than in the previous season, of which nearly half is estimated to be the carry-over from previous years. The requirements of importing countries in 1935-36 are placed at 540 million bushels so that the anticipated carry-over from the season is placed at 214 million bushels. This improved statistical outlook influenced the course of prices during the year. While, in 1934-35, prices had failed to respond to any appreciable extent in spite of the reduction in stocks, there was a pronounced upward swing from August, 1935, as it began to be realised that Argentina was faced with the practical failure of her crop. International trade in wheat is, however, still at a low level owing to the abundance of internal supplies and the restrictions on free entry in importing countries.

Wheat (R9½ lakhs).

The price of wheat No. 3 Northern Manitoba per 480 lbs. c.i.f. London (shipping current month) stood at 30*s.* 3¾*d.* on the 5th April, 1935, and advanced to 31*s.* within a week. From May onwards there was an easier tendency and quotations went below 27*s.* in June and below 26*s.* in July. From August a recovery set in which carried prices to 33*s.* 10½*d.* on the 20th September. The market remained firm in October also, but in November there was some weakness. Prices recovered in December and reached 32*s.* 8¼*d.* on the 3rd January, 1936. In succeeding weeks the position eased a bit and at the end of March, 29*s.* 7½*d.* was quoted.

The production of wheat in India in 1934-35 was estimated at 9·7 million tons while production in 1935-36 has been put at 9·4 million tons. Indian wheat continued to be generally out of parity with world wheat prices during the year under review, though there were times when it was possible to place small quantities on the world market. The opening weeks of the year saw a steady market at Karachi, prices being well maintained in sympathy with the trend in overseas markets. The quotation for wheat, white, 2 per cent barley, 1½ per cent dirt, per candy of 656 lbs., stood at R22-11 on the 5th April. On the 3rd May, the rate rose to R22-13 and later in the same month to R23-1.

This level, however, could not be maintained in the succeeding weeks, and on the 7th June the price fell to R22-11, followed by a further fall to R21-14 on the 21st of the month. Rates, however, soon recovered though arrivals at Karachi at this stage were on a large scale, owing to better buying support and the rise in paddy prices. On the 26th July, R22-12 was quoted. On the 2nd August there was a further gain of 2 as., but later in the month there was a set-back in sympathy with easier advices from the Chicago market. Before the close of the month, however, prices again recovered as a result of a strong trade demand and the possibility of war breaking out between Italy and Abyssinia. Foreign markets were also strong at this time and towards the end of September prices rose to R23-11 and by the middle of October to R26-10. In November and December the market was, on the whole, easier, the rate on the 1st November being R26-7 and on the 27th December R24-8. In January, there were no developments of importance, but, in February, the favourable weather reports regarding the new crop and smaller demand from buyers resulted in prices falling below R24. In March, there was a better mill demand and heavy speculative buying, and rates improved to over R25. On the 27th March, however, the rate dropped to R24-14.

The following table shows the production and exports of wheat during the past five years and in the pre-war year 1913-14 :—

Total production of wheat and total exports by sea to foreign countries.

——	Production	Exports
	Tons (000)	Tons (000)
1913-14	8,367	1,202
1931-32	9,024	20
1932-33	9,455	2
1933-34	9,424	2
1934-35	9,728	11
1935-36	9,435*	10

* Subject to revision.

Exports in 1935-36 amounted to nearly 9,600 tons, as compared with about 11,000 tons in 1934-35. The declared value of the exports totalled R9½ lakhs, as compared with about R11 lakhs in the preceding year. The bulk of the exports were made from Karachi. The United Kingdom, as usual, was the principal buyer of Indian wheat and she took nearly 7,000 tons as against 9,000 tons in 1934-35.

Imports of wheat into India in 1935-36 amounted to nearly 13,100 tons as against 7,400 tons in 1934-35. Almost the entire quantity was received into Bombay, and the bulk of these imports were made for milling for re-export out of India under claims of drawback. During the year under review the duty on imports of wheat and wheat flour was R1-8 per cwt. In view of the improved level of world prices, the duty was reduced to R1 per cwt. with effect from 9th April, 1936.

Exports of wheat flour from India improved from 11,800 tons valued at R14⅔ lakhs to 18,000 tons valued at over R22 lakhs. About 4,600 tons were sent to Arabia and 3,400 tons to the Straits Settlements, as compared with 3,400 tons and 2,400 tons,

Wheat-flour (R22¼ lakhs).

respectively, shipped to these countries in 1934-35. Exports to the Kenya Colony and Aden and Dependencies improved from 1,500 tons and 1,700 tons to nearly 3,500 tons and 3,100 tons respectively.

The following table shows for a number of years the production of wheat in India, the net imports or exports, and the balance available for consumption in the country. In calculating the net imports and exports, the equivalent in wheat of flour imported or exported has been taken into account.

Years	Production of previous crop year	Net imports (+) or net exports (—) during the year	Balance available for consumption during the year
	Tons	Tons	Tons
Pre-war average (1909-10 to 1913-14)	9,424,000*	—1,381,000	8,043,000
War average (1914-15 to 1918-19)	9,455,000†	—877,000	8,578,000
1920-21	10,122,000	—324,000	9,798,000
1921-22	6,706,000	+269,000	6,975,000
1922-23	9,830,000	—269,000	9,561,000
1923-24	9,974,000	—707,000	9,267,000
1924-25	9,660,000	—1,219,000	8,441,000
1925-26	8,867,000	—272,000	8,595,000
1926-27	8,696,000	—220,000	8,476,000
1927-28	8,973,000	—317,000	8,656,000
1928-29	7,791,000	+370,000	8,161,000
1929-30	8,592,000	+268,000	8,860,000
1930-31	10,469,000	—31,000	10,438,000
1931-32	9,306,000	+28,000	9,334,000
1932-33	9,024,000	+2,000	9,026,000
1933-34	9,455,000	—2,000	9,453,000
1934-35	9,424,000	—20,000	9,404,000
1935-36	9,728,000	—22,000	9,706,000

* Production for 1908-09 to 1912-13.

† „ „ 1913-14 to 1917-18.

The improvement noticed in the exports of barley in the previous year was not maintained in the year under review and the consignments totalled only 3,500 tons as against 14,000 tons in 1934-35. The exports were mainly to the United Kingdom.

Other food grains (R106½ lakhs).

Shipments of *jowar* and *bajra* increased from 4,400 tons valued at R4 lakhs to 8,500 tons valued at R8⅓ lakhs. Arabia took 3,300 tons and Aden and Dependencies about 2,000 tons. Exports of maize declined from 2,600 tons to 2,400 tons. There was a decline in the exports of pulses from 112,000 tons valued at R1,05 lakhs to 99,000 tons valued at R92 lakhs. Under this group, exports of beans improved from 22,500 tons valued at R14 lakhs to 31,000 tons valued at R19¾ lakhs, but those of gram declined heavily and amounted only to 7,500 tons valued at R8 lakhs as compared with 25,000 tons valued at R22½ lakhs in the preceding year. The bulk of the exports of beans were to Japan, which took 24,600 tons as against 15,200 tons in the preceding year. Nearly half the quantity of gram exported was consigned to Ceylon. The Straits Settlements took 1,760 tons. Shipments of lentils declined from 17,400 tons valued at R20 lakhs to 13,000 tons valued at R15 lakhs. Exports of other sorts of pulses together amounted to about 47,700 tons valued at nearly R50 lakhs as against 47,300 tons valued at over

R48 lakhs in the preceding year. Of this, Ceylon and the Straits Settlements accounted for R20 and R7 lakhs respectively. Shipments to the United Kingdom were valued at R6¾ lakhs, to Mauritius and Dependencies at R4⅓ lakhs, and to the Union of South Africa at R2⅔ lakhs.

Oilseeds (R10,33 lakhs).—The year under review was generally a favourable year for oilseeds and vegetable oils. Much of this benefit was derived from the shortage of edible oils and fats in the United States of America. Prices of most kinds of seeds and oils were on a higher level, but linseed prices remained low for the greater part of 1935. Prices of groundnuts, on the other hand, continued to be satisfactory till the end of 1935, but a decline set in in the last quarter of the year under review. The total exports of oilseeds of all kinds from India in 1935-36 showed a considerable decline as compared with the preceding year, being only 673,000 tons, a decrease of 202,000 tons. Part of this decline is explained by the larger internal consumption of oilseeds like linseed and cotton seed; the barriers to free trade in the shape of exchange restrictions, quotas and tariffs was another factor. The total value of the exports in 1935-36 did not however, decline appreciably in spite of the large reduction in the quantity shipped. As against R10,54 lakhs in 1934-35, exports in 1935-36 were valued at R10,33 lakhs.

Linseed (R2,21 lakhs).

The Indian linseed crop of the season 1934-35, which was mostly marketed in the trade year 1935-36, was estimated at 420,000 tons as against a short crop of 376,000 tons in the season 1933-34. The Argentine had, however, a large crop in 1934-35, the final estimate of the outturn being 2,025,000 metric tons (1,993,000 long tons). With ample world supplies prices remained generally low till the middle of December, 1935, when the Argentine Government, in view of the poor crop prospects for 1935-36, raised the basic price payable to farmers from 11·50 paper pesos to 14 paper pesos per 100 kilos. The market quickly responded to this action and linseed prices remained, on the whole, firm till the end of the year under review. Generally, throughout the year, Indian prices were above export parity owing to the keen home demand. The total shipments during the year, therefore, amounted only to 164,700 tons as compared with nearly 238,400 tons in 1934-35 and 378,900 tons in 1933-34. The total value of the exports was R2,21 lakhs, as against nearly R3,00 lakhs in the preceding year and about R4,58 lakhs in 1933-34. The imports of linseed into the United Kingdom from India in 1935-36 (April to March), according to the trade accounts of the United Kingdom, amounted to 76,650 tons; this represented 29 per cent of the imports of 261,400 tons from all sources to the United Kingdom in the same period. In 1934-35, imports from all sources into the United Kingdom were 186,600 tons of which India had accounted for 108,650 tons, or 58 per cent. Exports of linseed to the United Kingdom, according to the Indian trade returns, were 90,100 tons in 1935-36 as against 103,800 tons in 1934-35. Among other customers for Indian linseed, the United States of America took 31,000 tons, which was less than half the quantity taken by her in the preceding year. Exports to Germany improved from 5,400 tons to 8,400 tons. France took only 7,600 tons as against 13,700 tons in the preceding year, but exports to Belgium improved from 824 tons to 3,600 tons. Shipments to Italy declined from 10,100 tons to 6,700 tons and those to Spain from 3,600 tons to 2,600 tons,

but exports to Portugal improved from 400 tons to 1,000 tons. Exports to Greece declined from 4,600 tons to 3,500 tons. Australian demand fell off from 21,400 tons to 9,700 tons. The United Kingdom's share in the exports in 1935-36 was 55 per cent, as against 44 per cent in 1934-35 and 47 per cent in 1933-34. Shipments from Bengal during the year accounted for 50 per cent of the total exports, while Bombay's share was 46 per cent.

The price of linseed, bold, at Bombay, per cwt., was R6-8-6 on the 5th April. There were only small variations during that month, but May saw a higher level, R6-13 being quoted on the 17th ; before the end of the month, however, the rate declined to R6-9-6 per cwt. With small variations, prices remained at about this level till about the middle of September, when a sharp rise occurred. On the 20th September R7 per cwt. was quoted, and though the level was not maintained in succeeding weeks, the market remained strong till the end of November. Early in December, there was a weakness, but by the middle of the month the market firmed up again in consequence of the raising of the basic price paid to farmers by the Argentine Government. R7-9 was quoted on the 3rd January, while the concluding quotation of the month was R7-1. Prices generally remained above R7 till the end of March, 1936.

Groundnuts (R6,65 lakhs).

The production of groundnuts in the 1935-36 season has been estimated at 2,107,000 tons of nuts (in shell) as against 1,883,000 tons in the preceding season. Exports during the year under review amounted to 413,000 tons as against 511,000 tons in 1934-35, but the total declared value improved from R5,93 lakhs to R6,65 lakhs owing to the high prices which prevailed for the greater part of the year. The average price of Coromandal groundnuts in 1935 for shipment to the United Kingdom and Northern Europe was £14-5 per ton compared with £8-16-3 in 1934. There was a large decline in the exports to the United Kingdom during the year under review, consignments totalling only 62,400 tons as against 134,200 tons in the preceding year. Exports to the Netherlands declined from 115,000 tons to 95,200 tons, but France improved her demand from 99,300 tons to 140,700 tons. Exports to Italy fell from 54,400 tons to 17,800 tons, while Germany took 71,300 tons as against 65,100 tons in 1934-35. Belgian demand fell from 14,000 tons to 9,200 tons. Exports to Norway and Egypt declined from 6,200 tons and 3,300 tons to 2,300 tons and 331 tons, respectively, while exports to Portugal increased from 3,700 tons to 4,300 tons. Eightyone per cent of the exports were from Madras, as compared with 85 per cent in the preceding year, the remainder being despatched almost entirely from Bombay.

In the Madras market, a very firm tendency was in evidence when the year opened. The price per candy (500 lbs.) of machine-decorticated groundnuts rose from R37-14 at the beginning of April to R38-10 by the beginning of May. There was a further improvement to R40 per candy within a week. This strength of the market was due to the demand for edible oils and fats in North America. The rising trend of prices, however, soon suffered a check on account of the decree issued by the French Government on the 28th May increasing the import duties on oilseeds originating from countries other than the French Colonies. By the end of June, the quotation declined to R36-8 per candy, while, by the end of July, the rate dropped to R35-1.

Oilseeds.

August saw some improvement, but, on account of the prospects of good supplies in India and Africa, the upward movement could not be maintained. In September, the prices sagged under pressure of sales by shippers, R33-7 per candy being quoted on the 20th of the month. In October, there was a short-lived appreciation in common with prices of other commodities, but the market again weakened and in November rates declined to below R32. Towards the end of December, a better tone prevailed and with a steady off-take by mills and exporting firms the rate improved to R35-4 on the 17th January. Thereafter, a decline again set in owing to heavy re-selling by speculators who had bought for February and March deliveries. At the end of February, the quotation was R33-7 per candy, while at the end of March, the rate stood at R33-11.

Rapeseed (R26 lakhs).

The decline in the exports of rapeseed noticed in the preceding year continued in the year under review and the shipments totalled only 19,000 tons valued at R26 lakhs as against 37,000 tons valued at R42 lakhs in the preceding year and 73,500 tons valued at over R81 lakhs in 1933-34. The production of rape and mustard in India in 1934-35 was placed at 898,000 tons, while the estimate for the 1935-36 season is put at 951,000 tons. Among the principal export markets, Germany improved her demand slightly from 4,200 tons to 4,700 tons, but the United Kingdom, usually the chief customer, took only 2,000 tons, about 10,000 tons less than in 1934-35. Demand from the Netherlands declined from about 7,000 tons to about 2,500 tons. Exports to France declined from 5,200 tons to 3,300 tons and those to Belgium from 2,600 tons to 950 tons. Shipments to Italy amounted only to 156 tons. Of the total quantity exported from India in the year under review, 18,500 tons or 97 per cent were shipped from Karachi.

Castor seed (R83 lakhs).

While the quantity of castor seed exported in 1935-36 amounted only to about 60,000 tons as compared with nearly 69,000 tons in 1934-35, the value of the exports improved from R81 lakhs to R83 lakhs. Exports to the United Kingdom declined from 26,400 tons, to 22,400 tons, but those to France improved from 9,200 tons to 14,600 tons. Exports to Italy also improved from 5,000 tons to 6,700 tons, but there was a sharp reduction in the shipments to the United States of America from nearly 14,000 tons to 4,000 tons.

Sesamum (R2⅔ lakhs).

Exports of sesamum declined further from 4,200 tons to 1,300 tons. Purchases by Italy were insignificant. Exports to Arabia amounted only to 405 tons as against 1,000 tons in the preceding year, while Ceylon took 198 tons and Egypt 380 tons as against 680 tons and 568 tons, respectively, in 1934-35. Aden and Dependencies took 46 tons and the United States of America 75 tons.

Other seeds (R35 lakhs).

In spite of a shortage of world supplies, Indian exports of cotton seed during the year amounted only to 730 tons as against 636 tons in 1934-35. The exports were mainly to Ceylon. There was some improvement during the year in the exports of essential oilseeds which totalled 9,000 tons or 400 tons more than in the preceding year. The value realised improved by R3 lakhs to R23 lakhs. The principal descriptions exported were, Coriander (R6 lakhs), Cummin (R7 lakhs), Fennel (R2 lakhs) and Fenugreek (R3 lakhs).

Exports.

Hides and skins (R9,33 lakhs).—The trade in hides and skins recovered during the year under review some of the ground lost in 1934-35. A substantial improvement both in quantity and value was recorded in the case of raw goat skins. Though exports of raw sheep skins declined in quantity, values on the average were high. In the case of raw hides, the export figures of cow hides and calf skins showed a small improvement, but declared values, on the average, remained almost unchanged. Tanned hides, however, showed a marked improvement. Exports of tanned goat skins declined, but those of sheep skins improved. At the London sales of East India tanned hides and skins held in 1935, 6,222,778 pieces of goat skins and 5,294,253 pieces of sheep skins or a total of 11,517,031 pieces were sold as against 6,627,968 pieces of goat and 4,671,761 pieces of sheep skins, making a total of 11,299,729 pieces, in 1934. The increase in the total number of skins sold as compared with 1934 was thus over 200,000. Sales of Madras goat skins declined by 6 per cent, Bombay goat skins by 10 per cent, and Bombay sheep skins by 24 per cent, while Madras sheep skins improved by 780,000, a 19 per cent increase.

The quantities and values of raw hides and skins of different descriptions exported in 1913-14 and in each of the past three years are set forth in the following table :—

	Quantity				Value			
	1913-14	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1913-14	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)
Raw cow hides	37,200	16,900	19,300	19,500	5,91	87	95	98
„ buffalo hides	17,300	2,000	2,800	2,700	2,20	12	12	11
„ other hides	1,300	500	500	500	19	3	2	4
„ goat skins	22,700	18,200	13,900	20,100	3,13	2,77	1,81	2.78
„ sheep skins	1,600	1,200	1,200	900	26	11	16	14
„ other skins	..	500	100	200	..	35	6	5
TOTAL HIDES AND SKINS, RAW (excluding cuttings)	89,100	40,200	37,800	43,900	11,69	4.25	3,12	4,10

The total shipments of raw hides in 1935-36 amounted to 22,700 tons as against 22,600 tons in the preceding year. Exports of cow hides improved from 19,300 tons valued at R95½ lakhs to 19,500 tons with a total value of over R98 lakhs. Shipments to Germany improved from 4,800 tons to nearly 5,900 tons and those to the United Kingdom from 2,800 tons to nearly 4,300 tons. Exports to Italy amounted to 2,200 tons as against nearly 4,700 tons in the preceding year. Exports to the Netherlands also declined sharply from 1,726 tons to 734 tons. Among the smaller markets, Finland took 1,073 tons, Sweden 452 tons, Norway 540 tons, Spain 661 tons, Bulgaria 277 tons and Greece 787 tons. Except in the case of Spain and Bulgaria the quantities taken during the year under review were somewhat smaller than in 1934-35. The share of Bengal in the shipments of cow hides was 67 per cent as in the preceding year. Exports from Burma, Sind and Bombay were 21, 9 and 3 per cent, respectively, of the total shipments during the year as compared with 18, 7 and 8 per cent, respectively, in 1934-35. Exports of buffalo hides declined further from 2,800 tons to 2,700 tons. Germany increased its requirements from 360 tons to 530 tons and the United

Kingdom from 379 tons to 467 tons. The United States of America took 184 tons, which was slightly more than the shipments in 1934-35, but exports to Greece, Bulgaria and Italy declined from 609 tons, 218 tons and 125 tons to 220 tons, 193 tons and 52 tons, respectively, in 1935-36. The total shipments of calf skins improved from 480 tons to 522 tons of which Germany took 123 tons, Spain 147 tons, and Italy 140 tons. The United States of America took 27 tons and the Netherlands 18 tons. The total value of the shipments of calf skins improved by a lakh to R3⅓ lakhs.

Exports of raw skins improved from 15,160 tons to 21,200 tons, goat skins improving from 13,870 tons to 20,100 tons. The total value of the shipments of goat skins improved by R97½ lakhs to over R2,78 lakhs. The average declared value per lb. of the exports during the year was 9 as. 11 pies as against 9 as. 4 pies in 1934-35. Shipments of goat skins to the United Kingdom advanced from nearly 2,500 tons to 4,360 tons. Exports to the United States of America, the principal market, improved from 9,600 tons to 13,600 tons. Smaller market also improved their off-take, the Netherlands taking 595 tons, Belgium 270 tons and France 347 tons as against 449 tons, 111 tons and 231 tons, respectively, in the preceding year. Exports to Italy and Czechoslovakia were insignificant. Exports to Australia, however, improved from 428 to 490 tons. The total exports of sheep skins declined from 1,200 tons to 933 tons the value of the exports falling from R15¾ lakhs to R14⅓ lakhs. The declared value per lb. of the exports was 11 as. as against 9 as. 7 pies in 1934-35. Shipments to Italy amounted to 280 tons only as against 800 tons in the preceding year, while those to Germany improved from 170 tons to 330 tons. Exports of other descriptions of skins totalled 154 tons valued at R5¼ lakhs. As in the case of raw hides, the bulk of the shipments of raw skins were from Bengal which accounted for 46 per cent of the trade in 1935-36, while the shares of Sind and Bombay were 26 per cent and 20 per cent, respectively.

The total exports of hides, tanned or dressed, improved from 11,400 tons to over 14,000 tons, the declared value rising from R1,98 lakhs to R2,29 lakhs. Exports of tanned or dressed skins, however, declined from 6,550 tons to 6,280 tons, the value realised falling from R3,24½ lakhs to R2,91 lakhs. The table below shows in detail the exports of the different kinds of tanned hides and skins :—

—	Quantity				Value			
	1913-14	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1913-14	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)
Tanned cow hides	7,900	11,400	9,600	11,800	1,47	2,08	1,63	1,87
„ buffalo hides	800	800	700	1,200	11	12	13	19
„ other hides	...	1,000	1,100	1,000	..	21	22	23
„ goat skins	3,700	3,500	3,600	3,100	1,61	1,73	1,83	1,42
„ sheep skins	2,500	2,900	2,800	3,100	96	1,36	1,34	1,43
„ other skins	300	100	100	100	7	15	7	6
Total Hides and Skins, tanned	15,200	19,700	17,900	20,300	4,22	5,65	5,22	5,20

It will be seen from the above table that shipments of tanned cow hides improved from 9,600 tons valued at R1,63 lakhs to 11,800 tons valued at R1,87 lakhs. As usual, nearly the whole quantity was taken by the United Kingdom. Exports of tanned buffalo hides improved from 750 tons valued

at R12¾ lakhs to 1,170 tons valued at over R19 lakhs. Shipments to the United Kingdom improved from 638 tons to 824 tons while those to other countries rose from 100 tons to 340 tons. Exports of calf skins improved by about 30 tons to 1,080 tons. The total declared value of the exports of calf skins was about R23 lakhs.

Exports of tanned goat skins during the year under review fell by about 550 tons to 3,074 tons, the drop in the value being from R1,83 lakhs to nearly R1,42½ lakhs. Shipments to the United Kingdom amounted to 2,900 tons and to the United States of America to 62 tons. Exports of tanned sheep skins improved from 2,830 tons valued at R1,34 lakhs to 3,070 tons valued at about R1,43 lakhs. The principal customer was, as usual, the United Kingdom, shipments to that country totalling 2,540 tons. Japan took 470 tons and the Straits Settlements 38 tons. The average declared value per lb. of tanned goat skins and sheep skins was R2-1-1 and R2-1-3 as against R2-4-1 and R2-1-10 per lb., respectively, in the preceding year.

In Madras, dull conditions prevailed in the tanned hides market when the year opened, though owing to smaller arrivals the stock situation was not unwieldy. May, however, witnessed a marked improvement in demand and firmer prices, but the market became easier when it became clear that London buyers would not support the higher rates. Fairly easy conditions prevailed till the end of August, but the off-take was well maintained, heavy weights in particular being in good demand. September saw a stronger demand, and prices of most grades advanced. This movement was continued on to the first half of October as, owing to the international situation, buyers were anxious to acquire spot stocks. Thereafter, the market again became easier. Firmer conditions were witnessed in January, but, as before, Madras prices proved too high for London and demand slackened in consequence. Later, a good demand sprang up for light weights, while the prices of medium and heavy weights also improved a little. As for tanned skins, goat skins did fairly well in the first three months of the year, but prices of sheep skins were, on the whole, easier. At the July London sales there was a set-back for Madras goat skins while the prices of sheep skins remained unchanged. At the September London sales values were again lower for goat skins while sheep skins realised better prices. These results were reflected in the course of prices in the Madras market. In the October London sales, there was a very strong demand for all descriptions, and a firm tone was therefore in evidence in the Madras market. In November, however, export enquiries fell off and the market became easier. At the December London sales there was a general advance of 1*d.* to 2*d.* per lb. for all descriptions of goat skins but sheep skins were rather irregular. January generally saw a fairly firm tone in Madras, but there was a relapse in February, prices of the better grades being too high for buyers. There was, however, a good demand for the cheaper grades during the latter months of the year, and this contributed to the maintenance of a generally steady tone in the market.

Metals and ores (**R7,73 lakhs**).—A marked improvement took place in the exports of the articles comprised in this group. Exports of ores improved from 515,000 tons valued at R2,72 lakhs to 793,000 tons valued at R3,68 lakhs. There was a further enlargement in the demand for manganese ore

Manganese ore (R132⅝ lakhs).

and wolfram ore owing to the continued increase in activity in the iron and steel and armament industries. Exports of manganese ore, which represented about 92 per cent of the total quantity of ores exported, totalled 729,000 tons as compared with 460,000 tons in 1934-35 and 266,000 tons in 1933-34. The principal buyers were the United Kingdom, Japan and France which respectively took 197,000 tons, 174,000 tons and 119,000 tons, as compared with 159,000 tons, 99,000 tons and 113,000 tons in the preceding year. Consignments to Belgium totalled 72,000 tons, over 34,000 tons more than in 1934-35. Shipments to Germany amounted to 16,900 tons, an increase of 15,600 tons. The Netherlands, which was out of the market in the preceding year, took 14,800 tons in the year under report. Exports to the United States of America advanced from 45,000 tons to 106,000 tons. The total value of the exports of manganese ore was recorded at R132$\frac{2}{5}$ lakhs as compared with R80$\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs in the preceding year. The export trade was confined to Bengal, Bombay and Madras, which accounted for 32 per cent, 9 per cent and 59 per cent of the trade in 1935-36 as compared with 45 per cent, 12 per cent and 43 per cent, respectively, in the preceding year. There were no exports of ferro-manganese or of ferruginous manganese ore in the year under report.

Wolfram ore (R1,41 lakhs).

Exports of wolfram ore in 1935-36 amounted to 7,800 tons valued at R1,41 lakhs as compared with 5,600 tons valued at R1,07 lakhs in 1934-35. As usual, the shipments were almost entirely from Burma and were chiefly consigned to the United Kingdom. Exports to that country increased from 5,000 tons to 7,000 tons. A small quantity was also exported to Germany and Belgium.

Chromite (R8 lakhs).

Exports of chromite or chrome iron ore recorded a further improvement in 1935-36, the total shipments advancing from 20,000 tons in 1933-34 and 24,000 tons in 1934-35 to 26,000 tons in the year under review. The United States of America and Germany increased their requirements from 400 and 900 tons to 4,800 and 3,400 tons, respectively, but the United Kingdom, France and Norway reduced their demands from 9,900, 1,900 and 8,700 tons in 1934-35 to 750, 1,200 and 4,400 tons, respectively, in the year under review.

Tin ore (R81$\frac{1}{3}$ lakhs).

Exports of tin ore increased by 600 tons to about 4,200 tons, with a total value of R81$\frac{1}{3}$ lakhs. Except 60 tons, the exports were entirely to the Straits Settlements. The year witnessed an improved demand for tin and at times a shortage of ready supplies.

Pig lead (R1,78$\frac{1}{3}$ lakhs).

Shipments of pig lead advanced from 1,229,000 cwts. valued at R1,36 lakhs in 1934-35 to 1,309,000 cwts. valued at R1,78$\frac{1}{3}$ lakhs in the year under review. Exports to the United Kingdom increased from 786,000 cwts. to 827,000 cwts. Japan also advanced her requirements from 375,000 cwts. to 393,000 cwts., while exports to Ceylon fell from 30,000 cwts. to 25,000 cwts. The consumption of lead increased very considerably in 1935, owing to the general revival of business activity and increased demand for armament purposes. In August, 1935, the rate of import duty on unwrought lead of non-Empire origin into the United Kingdom was changed to 7*s.* 6*d.* per ton or 10 per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is lower, from the general *ad valorem* duty of 10 per cent which was in force.

Exports.

The improvement in the exports of pig iron noticed in 1934-35 was continued in the year under review, and the consignments during the year totalled 538,000 tons, as compared with 417,000 tons in the preceding year. The value of the exports improved from R93 lakhs to R1,24⅓ lakhs. Compared with figures for 1934-35, there was an increase of 29 per cent in quantity and 34 per cent in value. Exports to Japan during the year totalled 397,000 tons as against 246,000 tons in 1934-35, and 184,000 tons in 1933-34. Exports to the United States of America increased from 30,000 tons in 1934-35 to 52,000 tons in 1935-36. On the other hand, shipments to the United Kingdom declined from 98,000 tons to 66,000 tons. Exports to China and Germany declined further from 17,000 tons and 3,000 tons to 9,000 tons and 300 tons, respectively. The production of pig iron and steel in India during the past three years has been shown in the table given on page 36 in Chapter II of this Review.

Pig iron (R1,24⅓ lakhs).

Exports of zinc or spelter improved from 1·5 million cwts. valued at R26¼ lakhs to 1·7 million cwts. valued at R35⅓ lakhs. The bulk of the shipments were consigned to Belgium.

Spelter (R35⅓ lakhs).

Exports of scrap iron for re-manufacture during the year under review were valued at R13½ lakhs, as compared with R14½ lakhs in 1934-35 and nearly R23 lakhs in 1933-34. Japan is the principal market.

Scrap iron (R13½ lakhs).

Raw wool (R2,10 lakhs).—A definite improvement in wool prices was witnessed in the year under review. Following the collapse of 1931, the market was in a weak condition in 1934-35, but already before the year closed, signs were evident of a revival of activity. In the period of falling prices stocks had been allowed to run low and when it became apparent that there would be a further decline in the world's wool clip in 1935-36, there was a continuous upward movement in prices. The combined clip of Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Argentina and Uruguay in 1935-36, as estimated by the Imperial Economic Committee, showed a decline of 100 million lbs. or 5 per cent on the production in the preceding season. At the same time the aggregate stocks in these countries at the end of the 1934-35 season were estimated to be 30 per cent smaller than at the end of the previous season. According to figures quoted by the Imperial Economic Committee, the price index of raw materials used for woollen manufactures (1926-28=100) which stood at 53·6 in March, 1935, rose to 70 in March, 1936. Prices are, therefore, still at a relatively low level, and this explains the continued improvement in the off-take. Retained imports of raw wool in the United Kingdom rose from 522·4 million lbs. in 1934 to 580·8 million lbs. in 1935. Similar figures for France, Japan, Belgium and the United States of America were 388·5 million lbs., 243·4 million lbs., 117·6 million lbs., and 199·9 million lbs., respectively, in 1935 as compared with 335·1 million lbs., 181·5 million lbs., 65 million lbs., and 108·3 million lbs., respectively, in 1934. Germany's absorption, however, fell from 306·4 million lbs. to 269·5 million lbs. In the Soviet Union the quantity of imports retained rose from 54·8 million lbs. to 70·4 million lbs. and in Poland and Czechoslovakia from 33·4 million lbs. and 31·1 million lbs. to 40·8 million lbs. and 36·7 million lbs. respectively.

Exports of raw wool from India during the year under review amounted to 49·4 million lbs. valued at R2,10 lakhs as compared with 34·1 million lbs.

valued at R1,27 lakhs in the preceding year. Shipments to the United Kingdom rose from 25·7 million lbs. to 34·7 million lbs. and to the United States of America from 5·6 million lbs. to 11·7 million lbs. Belgium took 1·9 million lbs. as against 1·3 million lbs. in the preceding year. Besides wool declared to be of Indian origin, a large quantity of foreign wool imported by land into India is also shipped from India. These re-exports totalled 11·3 million lbs. in 1935-36, as compared with 6·3 million lbs. in the preceding year. The total value of the re-exports was R28 lakhs as compared with R16 lakhs in 1934-35. As usual, the bulk of the re-exports was to the United States of America, which, in the year under review, took 10·4 million lbs. as compared with 5 million lbs. in the preceding year. Shipments to the United Kingdom amounted to about 800,000 lbs. The price of raw wool, Bikaner, at Bombay during 1934-35 stood at about 8 as. 6 pies per lb. At the end of April, 1935, the rate rose to 9 as. 6 pies and by the end of October to 12 as. By the end of March, 1936, there was a further rise to 13 as. At Karachi, wool, Kandahar (loose, uncleaned, best quality, white) was quoted at R20 per maund of 82 lbs. almost throughout 1934-35. In 1935-36 the price rose to R21.

The following table shows the exports of raw wool of Indian origin, the imports of foreign wool by land into India and the corresponding re-exports by sea during the last ten years :—

—	Imports by land	Re-exports by sea	Exports by sea (Indian merchandise)
	(In thousand cwts.)	(In thousand cwts.)	(In thousand cwts.)
1913-14	221	91	437
1926-27	214 (*a*)	113	400
1927-28	234 (*a*)	113	448
1928-29	230 (*a*)	107	504
1929-30	157 (*a*)	73	450
1930-31	76 (*a*)	45	272
1931-32	95 (*a*)	81	368
1932-33	52 (*a*)	34	288
1933-34	128 (*a*)	95	499
1934-35	111 (*a*)	56	304
1935-36	140 (*a*)	101	441

(*a*) Rail-borne trade at stations adjacent to land frontier routes.

Exports.

The table below shows the quantity of raw wool imported into the United Kingdom from India and other countries during the last nine years compared with 1913 :—

Imports of sheep's and lamb's wool into the United Kingdom (excluding goat hair).

(In million lbs.)

—	1913	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
Australia . . .	365	238	223	270	257	290	302	309	256	358
New Zealand . .	181	192	182	194	175	188	301	344	216	172
South Africa . .	133	159	162	167	153	131	211	174	107	119
Argentina . . .	55	73	49	51	60	94	90	81	86	81
India . . .	55	55	55	54	34	36	34	41	38	38
TOTAL, INCLUDING OTHER COUNTRIES.	801	832	779	814	782	848	918	952	789	864
PERCENTAGE OF INDIA'S SHARE.	7	7	7	7	4	4	4	4	5	4

The export trade in raw wool is confined chiefly to Sind and Bombay, the percentage shares of these provinces in 1935-36 being 65 and 31 as compared with 67 and 28, respectively, in the preceding year. In the case of re-exports, Sind had 36 per cent and Bengal about 64 per cent of the trade as against 34 and 66 per cent, respectively, in 1934-35.

There was a decline in the exports of carpets and rugs, shipments in 1935-36 being valued at R81 lakhs as compared with R90 lakhs in the preceding year. The quantity exported was 9·3 million lbs. as against 10·1 million lbs. in 1934-35. As usual, the United Kingdom was the chief customer, but she took only 7 million lbs. with a total value of R60$\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs as compared with 8·2 million lbs. valued at R74 lakhs in the preceding year. There was an improvement in the export trade with the United States of America, shipments rising in value from R8 lakhs to R13 lakhs. There was also some improvement in the Australian demand which accounted for a little over R1$\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs. Exports to Canada declined from R4 lakhs to R3$\frac{1}{3}$ lakhs. Shipments to Ceylon declined further and were valued at only R68,000. The bulk of the shipments were made from Bengal which was responsible for about 6·6 million lbs. valued at R55 lakhs.

Lac (R1,58 lakhs).—The shellac market, after the sensational collapse at the close of 1934-35, made but slow recovery in the year under review. There was an active demand from consuming centres and a progressive reduction from month to month in the stocks held in London, but prices, on the whole, remained at a low level. At the end of March, 1935, stocks in London stood at 298,403 cases. With a good trade demand and smaller receipts from Calcutta, stocks were reduced to 142,656 cases by the end of March, 1936. The year thus saw a reversal of the extraordinary position created in 1934 by the transference of large stocks from Calcutta to London. At the beginning of April the price of shellac T. N., Orange, in London stood

at 50*s*. per cwt.; there was a drop to 48*s*. 6*d*. by the middle of May. The abnormally heavy withdrawals from warehouses, however, led to the establishment of firmer conditions and by the end of June 55*s*. per cwt. was reached. The market held firmly at about this level till the middle of September, when a further rise to 57*s*. was registered. On the 1st November the price reached 62*s*. 6*d*., but quieter conditions prevailed later, the rate on the 27th December being 59*s*. per cwt. Consuming markets were now well bought and by the end of January the rate fell to 54*s*. February saw but a slight improvement on this, but in March a small advance was recorded, prices remaining at about 59*s*. per cwt. In spite of the large reduction in stocks which occurred during the year, speculative enterprise was conspicuously absent in the market, and it would appear that the working off of the accumulated stocks would have to proceed further before any appreciable improvement in prices could be expected.

In the Calcutta market the price of shellac (T. N.) per bazar maund, had dropped to R23 towards the end of March, 1935. Between April and September the prices generally ranged between R24 and R26, though lower levels also were touched. In October, the rate rose to R28, but declined again by the end of November to R26-8. December saw prices at about this level, but in the last quarter of the year, a further decline occurred, and towards the end of March the rate fell to R23, which was about the same as recorded at the end of March, 1935.

The following table shows the details of the exports of lac during the past two years as compared with the pre-war, war, and post-war averages :—

Exports of lac.

—	Pre-war average		War average		Post-war average		1934-35		1935-36	
	Cwts.	Per cent	Cwts.	Per cent	Cwts.	Per cent	Cwts.	Per cent	Cwts.	Per cent
Shellac and button lac.	391,100	90	310,200	90	370,000	88	447,700	76	313,900	64
Stick lac and seed lac .	15,100	4	18,400	5	7,300	2	93,700	16	133,100	27
Others . . .	28,100	6	16,800	5	38,900	10	44,600	8	40,600	9
TOTAL . .	434,300	100	345,400	100	416,200	100	586,000	100	487,600	100

Supplies during the year were on a smaller scale than in the preceding year and in the absence of speculative buying which was such a conspicuous feature of the market in the previous two years, exports fell to more normal porportions. The total shipments of shellac amounted to 284,532 cwts., as compared with 431,937 cwts. in the preceding year and 529,075 cwts. in 1933-34. Shipments to the United Kingdom during the year amounted only to 44,450 cwts. as against 229,200 cwts. in 1934-35. Direct shipments to the principal consuming centres, however, increased as compared with the preceding year, the United States taking nearly 86,600 cwts., and Japan 54,100 cwts. as compared with 81,700 cwts. and 47,700 cwts., respectively, in the preceding year. Shipments to Germany increased from 20,400 cwts. to about 28,500 cwts. and those to Belgium from 1,500 cwts. to 4,100 cwts. Shipments to France increased from 7,900 cwts. to 9,200 cwts. while Italy

took 6,900 cwts., about 900 cwts. more than in the preceding year. Shipments to Canada, Sweden, Brazil and the Argentine Republic increased from 2,400, 3,100, 1,700 and 2,500 cwts. to 3,900, 5,000, 4,700 and 3,300 cwts., respectively, in 1935-36. Exports to Australia also improved slightly and amounted to 4,700 cwts. There was an improvement in the exports of button lac from 15,700 cwts. to 29,400 cwts., shipments to the United Kingdom accounting for about 18,200 cwts. as against 10,500 cwts. in the preceding year. Exports to Germany improved from 1,000 cwts. to 2,000 cwts., while the United States of America took nearly 2,900 cwts. or about 1,350 cwts. more than in the preceding year. The United States also improved its demand for seed lac from 67,200 cwts. to 80,200 cwts., while the United Kingdom took 15,500 cwts. as against 8,300 cwts. in the preceding year. The total exports of seed lac amounted to 125,800 cwts., about 37,200 cwts. more than in 1934-35. Exports of stick lac also improved by over 2,000 cwts. to about 7,300 cwts. Exports to the Netherlands improved considerably and amounted to 6,300 cwts. as against 2,400 cwts. in the preceding year. Shipments to the United Kingdom increased by 100 cwts. to 700 cwts. The total declared value of the exports of shellac was R1,04 lakhs as against R2,67 lakhs in 1934-35. Exports of button lac, however, improved in value by R$\frac{3}{4}$ lakh to R11$\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, but the total shipments of seed lac realised only R38$\frac{1}{3}$ lakhs, or over R8 lakhs less than in the preceding year.

Exports of other kinds of lac totalled nearly 41,000 cwts. valued at R3,20 lakhs as compared with 44,600 cwts. valued at R4,03 lakhs in 1934-35. The principal destinations of the exports were the Netherlands (21,800 cwts.), Germany (14,600 cwts.) and the United States of America (2,800 cwts.).

The following table shows the exports of stick lac from Bangkok and Singapore during the past four years :—

Exports, in cwts., of stick lac from Bangkok and Singapore.

——	1932	1933	1934	1935
To United States of America . .	..	5	..	100
„ Germany	992	201	5,548	4,402
„ United Kingdom . . .	40	120	112	1,182
„ India	4,711	9,965	176,628	67,577
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES) .	5,863	11,524	183,826	75,520

Though there was a considerable decline in the exports from Bangkok and Singapore in 1935 as compared with the preceding year, the exports to India are still very high as compared with the figures for the years prior to 1934. The shipments from Singapore represent lac of Siamese origin.

Other articles.

The monthly exports of shellac, seed lac, button lac and stick lac from India during the year are shown in the following table :—

(In Cwts.)

——	Shellac	Seed lac	Button lac	Stick lac
April, 1935	20,951	3,840	1,293	627
May ,,	31,929	3,646	2,946	865
June ,,	28,381	10,559	3,658	607
July ,,	15,933	9,155	2,874	595
August ,,	11,210	10,261	1,866	1,159
September ,,	21,734	10,115	1,831	233
October ,,	22,414	8,237	2,081	194
November ,,	26,450	14,742	3,876	572
December ,,	24,332	13,626	2,677	778
January, 1936	24,148	15,804	2,080	1,243
February ,,	27,933	12,874	2,010	153
March ,,	29,117	12,983	2,181	244
TOTAL	284,532	125,842	29,373	7,270

Other Articles.—The following is a summary of the course of trade in the more important of the remaining articles of export :—

——	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Paraffin wax	67	2,32	2,02	2,29	1,92	2,28
Oilcakes	1,38	2,01	1,96	1,65	1,97	1,82
Fruits and vegetables	4	90	69	99	1,08	1,65
Teakwood	79	57	40	61	90	1,12
Coffee	1,54	95	1,10	1,02	73	1,02
Rubber, raw	79	45	9	31	66	89
Tobacco, unmanufactured	32	81	73	90	78	88
Coir manufactures	89	76	60	77	80	87
Mica	45	39	32	45	69	83
Fodder, bran and pollards	77	75	70	47	77	73
Dyestuffs	1,04	87	75	79	72	70
Oils	99	57	54	57	55	64
Hemp, raw	1,02	27	32	36	39	60
Spices	91	87	72	72	77	55
Fish	3	54	46	45	45	46
Manures	94(a)	38	20	25	32	38
Bones for manufacturing purposes	..	45	35	24	32	32
Provisions and oilman's stores	4	40	33	28	28	27
Drugs and Medicines	1	23	31	24	26	25
Fibre for brushes, etc.	1	20	24	22	19	22
Coal and coke	69	55	44	37	29	17
Saltpetre	31	11	12	15	14	13
Opium	3,42	87	11	73	7	..

(a) Includes " crushed bones " which are chiefly required for industrial purposes.

Exports.

Exports of paraffin wax increased from 46,000 tons valued at R1,92 lakhs in 1934-35 to 54,000 tons valued at R2,28 lakhs in 1935-36. Shipments to the United Kingdom amounted to 19,000 tons as against 11,000 tons in 1934-35. The Continental markets generally showed less interest, excepting the Netherlands which increased her purchases from 3,900 tons to 5,600 tons. Exports to Germany declined from 400 tons to 300 tons. Italy curtailed her requirements to 1,600 tons as against 5,000 tons in the previous year. Exports to China also declined from 2,200 tons to 2,000 tons, and those to Mexico from 4,600 tons to 3,500 tons. On the other hand, shipments to Chile increased by 3,400 tons to 4,700 tons. Consignments to Portuguese East Africa and the Union of South Africa amounted to 4,500 tons and 2,700 tons, respectively, in the year under review as against 4,800 tons and 2,300 tons in the previous year.

Paraffin wax (R2,28 lakhs).

Exports of oilcakes declined from 348,000 tons to 300,000 tons in quantity and from R1,97 lakhs to R1,82 lakhs in value owing to smaller shipments of groundnut cake. Exports of groundnut cake declined from 262,000 to 194,000 tons, the value of the shipments falling from R1,44 lakhs to R1,16 lakhs. The United Kingdom absorbed only 148,000 tons in the year under review, which was 23,000 tons short of her purchases in 1934-35. Exports to Belgium declined from 21,400 tons to 16,100 tons and those to Germany from 32,400 tons to 14,800 tons. Groundnut cake represented 65 per cent of the total quantity of oilcakes exported in 1935-36. Exports of linseed cake improved by 31,000 tons in quantity and by R16 lakhs in value to 72,000 tons with a total value of R44 lakhs. The chief market was the United Kingdom which took 69,000 tons as against 34,000 tons in 1934-35, thus more than making up for her smaller purchases of groundnut cake. The Netherlands, however, took only 1,300 tons, which was 900 tons less than in the preceding year. Exports to Belgium declined by 2,800 tons to 800 tons. Shipments of rape and sesamum cake declined further to 21,000 tons from 32,000 tons in 1934-35 and 33,000 tons in 1933-34. Japan and Ceylon, the two best customers, took 7,700 tons and 12,700 tons as compared with 17,400 tons and 13,500 tons, respectively, in the preceding year. Among other descriptions of oilcakes, cotton cake accounted for 6,200 tons as against 5,600 tons in 1934-35. The value of the shipments of cotton cake during the year was R3 lakhs as in the preceding year, and the consignments were despatched mainly to the United Kingdom. Exports of coconut cake amounted to 3,800 tons valued at R2½ lakhs as against about 3,500 tons valued at R2·2 lakhs in the preceding year, almost the entire quantity being taken by Belgium. Despatches of castor cake, which were entirely to Ceylon, dropped from 3,000 tons in 1934-35 to 1,700 tons in the year under review.

Oilcakes (R1,82 lakhs).

Exports of fresh fruits and vegetables in 1935-36 had a total value of R31 lakhs as against R29 lakhs in the preceding year, while fruits and vegetables, dried, salted or preserved, exported during the year were valued at R1,33½ lakhs as against R79 lakhs in 1934-35. Under fresh fruits and vegetables, the most important item is onions, the exports of which were valued at R24 lakhs in 1935-36, Ceylon accounting for nearly R15½ lakhs. Exports of

Fruits and vegetables (R1,65 lakhs).

coconuts are declining and were valued at only R4,100 as against R9,300 in the preceding year and R9,500 in 1933-34. Of the total exports of fruits and vegetables of all kinds, whether fresh or dried, the United States of America accounted for R1,13 lakhs as against R64 lakhs in 1934-35 and over R51 lakhs in 1933-34. There has been, in recent years, a very brisk trade with the United States in cashew nuts. Exports to the United Kingdom were valued at nearly R7½ lakhs as against R4 lakhs in the preceding year, while those to Ceylon advanced from nearly R20 lakhs to over R22 lakhs. Shipments to the Straits Settlements had a total declared value of R7 lakhs.

Teakwood (R1,12 lakhs).

The demand for Indian teakwood further advanced from 43,000 cubic tons valued at R90 lakhs in 1934-35 to 58,000 cubic tons valued at R1,12 lakhs in the year under review. About 39,400 cubic tons valued at R76 lakhs were consigned to the United Kingdom as against 29,400 cubic tons valued at R62 lakhs in 1934-35. Exports to Germany also improved from 2,300 cubic tons to 4,600 cubic tons. The Union of South Africa took 3,700 cubic tons, which was slightly larger than her purchases in the preceding year. Exports to the United States of America and Ceylon were 500 and 1,500 cubic tons as against 1,000 and 900 cubic tons, respectively, in the preceding year.

Coffee (R1,02 lakhs).

The total reported production of cured coffee in India during the season 1934-35 amounted to 32·7 million lbs. as compared with 34·6 million lbs. in the previous season. The total quantity exported increased from 141,000 cwts. valued at R73 lakhs in 1934-35 to 216,000 cwts. valued at R1,02 lakhs in the year under review. The principal markets for Indian coffee, as usual, were the United Kingdom and France. The share of the United Kingdom in the trade rose from 36,000 cwts. to 73,000 cwts., and that of France from 53,000 cwts. to 83,000 cwts. Germany and Italy took 10,000 cwts. and 6,500 cwts. as against 7,000 cwts. and 6,000 cwts. respectively, in the preceding year. Australian demand declined from 6,000 cwts. to 5,900 cwts. while shipments to Norway, Belgium and the Netherlands rose from 15,400, 8,100 and 1,400 cwts. in 1934-35 to 16,700, 12,700 and 1,500 cwts. respectively, in the year under review. In spite of a decline in Brazilian production in 1934-35, visible world supplies remained at a relatively high level. The price of East India Superior Coffee in London remained steady at 120 *s.* per cwt. from April till about the middle of January. Thereafter the price fell by 10*s.* and the rate remained at this level till the end of February. In March, however, there was an increase to 115*s.* 6*d.* An important event affecting the coffee industry in India was the passing of the Indian Coffee Cess Act in November, 1935, " to provide for the creation of a fund to be expended by a Committee specially constituted in this behalf for the promotion of the cultivation, manufacture and sale of Indian coffee". The Act extends to the whole of British India, except Burma, and provides for the levy of a customs duty on all coffee produced in India and exported therefrom to any place beyond the limits of British India or to Burma at the rate of one rupee per cwt. or at such lower rate as the Governor-General in Council may, on the recommendation of the Coffee Cess Committee, lay down. The rate of cess now leviable is 8 as. per cwt.

The International scheme for the regulation of production and exports of rubber came into operation from 1st June, 1934. The basic export quota

Raw rubber (R89 lakhs).

for India for the first quota period from June to December, 1934, was 7/12th of 6,850 tons, and for Burma 7/12th of 5,150 tons. For India, the basic quota for 1935 was originally fixed at 8,250 tons and for 1936 and 1937 at 9,000 tons ; for 1938 the figure was 9,250 tons. For Burma, the basic quota fixed for 1935 was 6,750 tons, for 1936, 8,000 tons, and for 1937 and 1938, 9,000 tons and 9,250 tons, respectively. These figures have since been revised as follows :—

	1935	1936	1937	1938
India . . .	12,500	12,500	12,500	13,000
Burma . . .	8,000	8,500	9,000	9,250

The percentage of the basic quota up to which exports were permitted was fixed at 100 for June and July, 1934, at 90 for August and September, 1934, at 80 for October and November, 1934, and at 70 for December, 1934. Restriction was intensified in 1935, the export quotas being reduced from 75 per cent in the first quarter to 70 per cent in the second quarter and 65 per cent and 60 per cent in the third and fourth quarters, respectively. For the first half of 1936, the export quota has been fixed at 60 per cent and for the second half at 65 per cent. Against the decrease in the export quotas should, however, be set the increase in the total basic quota allotted to the restricting countries. The actual export allotment for India was 3,483 tons, and for Burma 2,617 tons in the first control year. In 1935, the second control year, the export allotment for India proper was 8,437 tons *plus* a carry-over of 185 tons on account of short shipment during the first control period, and for Burma 5,400 tons less 187 tons being the quantity shipped in excess of the allotment fixed for the first control period. For 1936, the allotment for India, excluding carry-over, is 7,812 tons and for Burma 5,313 tons. Exports from India in 1935, in terms of raw rubber, debitable against the quota for that year, were 8,146 tons and from Burma 4,915 tons, leaving a carry-over to 1936 of 476 and 298 tons, respectively.

Exports of raw rubber from British India, including Burma, during the fiscal year 1935-36, as recorded in the Sea-borne Trade Accounts, amounted to 30·6 million lbs. (R89 lakhs) as compared with 23·8 million lbs. (R66 lakhs) in 1934-35, 16·2 million lbs. (R31 lakhs) in 1933-34 and 6·9 million lbs. (R9 lakhs) in 1932-33. Exports to the United Kingdom in the year under review totalled 10·9 million lbs. as against 11·6 million lbs. in the year preceding. Exports to the Straits Settlements and Ceylon, on the other hand, increased from 7·0 and 2·6 million lbs. to 7·7 and 5·4 million lbs., respectively. Shipments to the United States of America, however, fell from 1·2 to 0·2 million lbs. The share of Madras in the export trade was 59 per cent and of Burma 41 per cent as compared with 49 and 51 per cent, respectively, in 1934-35. The exports from Travancore during 1932-33, 1933-34, 1934-35 and 1935-36 were 403,000 lbs. (R1 lakh), 996,000 lbs. (R2¼ lakhs), 2,155,000 lbs. (R6 lakhs) and 4,016,000 lbs. (R10⅓ lakhs), respectively. The average declared value per lb. of the exports, including exports from Travancore, was 2 as. 2 p. in 1932-33, and 3 as. 1 p. in 1933-34. In 1934-35, the average declared value rose to 4 as. 5 p., while in the year under report, there was a further improvement to 4 as. 7 p. The average price per lb. of standard ribbed smoked sheet

in London was 3¼*d.* in 1933. It rose to 6 7/32*d.* in 1934, but dropped to 6*d.* in 1935. There was an improvement in the first quarter of 1936, the monthly average price rising from 6 13/16*d.* in January to 7 7/16*d.* in March.

Tobacco, unmanufactured (R88 lakhs).

The shipments of unmanufactured tobacco rose from 26·3 million lbs. to 28·7 million lbs. in quantity and from R78 lakhs to R88 lakhs in value, the percentage increases being 9 in respect of quantity and 13 in respect of value. The most important outlet for Indian tobacco was, as usual, the United Kingdom, which took 11·7 million lbs. as compared with 9·3 million lbs. in 1934-35. Among the other important markets, Aden and Dependencies took 7·3 million lbs. as against 6 million lbs. in 1934-35. The improved demand from Japan for Indian tobacco which was in evidence in 1934-35 was sustained in the year under review, but shipments showed a small fall from 5·9 million lbs. to 5·6 million lbs. Exports to the Netherlands totalled 1·2 million lbs. as against 1·4 million lbs. in 1934-35. Shipments to Hongkong also fell from 1·2 million lbs. to 0·5 million lbs. There were small decreases in the shipments to the Straits Settlements, the Federated Malay States and China. Throughout the year there was a very good demand from the United Kingdom for bright virginia leaf suitable for cigarette manufacture.

Coir manufactures (R87½ lakhs).

Exports of coir manufactures, other than rope, from British ports in India showed an increase from 626,000 cwts. to 684,000 cwts. in quantity and from nearly R80 lakhs to R87½ lakhs in value. Of this, exports of coir yarn accounted for 602,500 cwts., valued at R60½ lakhs, the principal customer being Germany which took 159,600 cwts. The United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Belgium and France took 89,300 cwts., 89,000 cwts., 54,200 cwts., and 44,000 cwts., respectively. The United States of America, which is a market of growing importance, absorbed 29,000 cwts. Exports of coir mattings declined from 63,200 cwts. valued at R19 lakhs to 55,600 cwts. valued at R17½ lakhs, the principal market being the United Kingdom which took 44,600 cwts. Exports of other descriptions of coir manufactures amounted to 26,300 cwts.

Mica (R83 lakhs).

The export trade in mica experienced a further improvement and shipments, consisting largely of splittings, amounted to 166,600 cwts. valued at R83 lakhs as against 104,500 cwts. valued at R69 lakhs in 1934-35. The United Kingdom and the United States of America, the two principal customers for Indian mica, increased their purchases from 31,600 and 46,500 cwts. to 39,400 and 88,500 cwts., respectively. France and Germany also improved on their previous year's record and their purchases aggregated 4,300 and 16,300 cwts. as compared with 2,200 and 10,200 cwts., respectively, in 1934-35.

Fodder, bran and pollards (R73 lakhs).

The exports of fodder, bran and pollards declined in quantity from 281,000 tons in 1934-35 to 258,000 tons in 1935-36, with a corresponding decrease in value from R77 lakhs to R73 lakhs. Rice bran, which constituted about 97 per cent of the exports, decreased from 270,000 tons to 251,000 tons in quantity, and from R70 lakhs to R69½ lakhs in value. Other sorts of fodder, bran and pollards declined from 11,500 tons to 7,200 tons in quantity and

from R7 lakhs to R4 lakhs in value. The United Kingdom, the principal customer for rice bran, took 216,000 tons as against 229,000 tons in the preceding year. Germany, once an important market, was out of the trade altogether. Exports to that country in 1931-32 were 44,000 tons and in 1932-33, 21,000 tons ; in 1933-34, she took 1,000 tons, and in 1934-35, a little over 3,000 tons. Exports to the Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay States increased from 11,500 and 2,800 tons in 1934-35 to 15,800 and 11,600 tons, respectively, in the year under review. Ceylon took 2,900 tons as in the preceding year.

Dyeing and tanning substances (R70¼ lakhs).

The exports of dyeing and tanning substances advanced in quantity from 1·5 million cwts. in 1934-35 to 1·7 million cwts., in 1935-36, the total value realised declining by R1¼ lakhs to R70⅓ lakhs. Exports of myrobalans, which formed 88 per cent of the total quantity of dyeing and tanning substances exported in 1935-36, improved in quantity from 1,356,000 cwts. to 1,482,000 cwts., but declined in value by over a lakh to R46¾ lakhs. Both the United Kingdom and the United States of America improved their off-take, shipments to the former increasing from 670,000 cwts. to 742,000 cwts., and to the latter from 248,000 cwts. to 267,000 cwts. France also increased her demand from 44,600 cwts. to 48,200 cwts. Shipments to Germany and the Netherlands decreased from 174,000 cwts. and 91,600 cwts. to 173,400 cwts. and 81,000 cwts., respectively. Belgium, on the other hand, increased her share from 45,400 cwts. to 56,000 cwts. There was also an increase in the exports of myrobalan extracts, the total quantity shipped amounting to 42,300 cwts. valued at R4·2 lakhs as against 36,500 cwts. valued at R3·6 lakhs in 1934-35. The exports were consigned chiefly to the United Kingdom.

Cutch and gambier.

Shipments of cutch and gambier increased from 34,700 cwts. to 37,700 cwts. in quantity and from R4·8 lakhs to R5 lakhs in value. This improvement was due mainly to an expansion of demand in the United Kingdom and France, these countries taking 17,400 and 6,300 cwts., respectively, as against 16,500 and 3,000 cwts. in 1934-35.

Turmeric.

Exports of turmeric advanced in quantity from 79,700 cwts. to 86,600 cwts. and in value from R10 lakhs to R10⅔ lakhs. Ceylon was the most important single market and her purchases increased from 12,300 cwts. in 1934-35 to 13,500 cwts. in 1935-36. The United Kingdom and the Straits Settlements took 10,000 and 7,400 cwts. as compared with 5,000 and 9,300 cwts., respectively, in 1934-35. France and the United States of America took 6,400 cwts. each in 1935-36 as compared with 6,800 and 8,300 cwts. in the preceding year.

Indigo (R66,000).

Exports of indigo declined from 544 cwts. to 350 cwts. Of this amount, Greece took 153 cwts., while the remainder was consigned chiefly to the United Kingdom, Italy and Egypt.

Oils (R64 lakhs).

The total value of the exports of oils of all kinds improved from R55 lakhs to nearly R64 lakhs. In the case of vegetable non-essential oils, there was an improvement from R30 lakhs to R36 lakhs. In the case of essential oils the value realised improved from nearly R25 lakhs to R27 lakhs. The total shipments of non-essential

oils amounted to 2,359,000 gallons as compared with 2,173,000 gallons in the preceding year. The table in the margin shows details of the exports of vegetable non-essential oils. Exports of castor oil, which is the most important oil in the export trade, advanced from 1,213,000 gallons valued at ₹18 lakhs to 1,408,000 gallons with a total value of nearly ₹21½ lakhs. The United Kingdom, the principal consuming country, improved her off-take from 612,400 gallons in 1934-35 to 957,700 gallons in the year under review. German demand, however, fell off from 260,900 gallons to 135,000 gallons. The Union of South Africa took 63,600 gallons as against 36,600 gallons in 1934-35. Shipments of groundnut oil improved from 275,000 gallons to nearly 291,000 gallons the value realised improving from ₹3⅜ lakhs to nearly ₹4 lakhs. The United Kingdom took 179,700 gallons as against 89,400 gallons in the preceding year. Shipments to other countries generally fell off, Ceylon taking 14,300 gallons and the Federated Malay States 7,200 gallons as against 18,700 gallons and 13,500 gallons, respectively, in the preceding year. Mauritius and Dependencies took 37,100 gallons which was less than half the quantity taken by her in the preceding year. Shipments to the Straits Settlements declined from nearly 6,000 gallons to 3,450 gallons. Exports of mustard oil declined from 295,000 gallons to 237,000 gallons, though the value remained at ₹3·4 lakhs as in the preceding year. Mauritius and Dependencies was, as usual, the largest market and shipments to that territory amounted to 117,200 gallons as against 190,100 gallons in the preceding year. The United Kingdom took nearly 17,000 gallons as in 1934-35, while the Union of South Africa improved its demand from 11,100 gallons to nearly 28,000 gallons. There was a small improvement in the exports of sesamum oil from 126,300 gallons to 150,000 gallons, the total value realised improving from ₹2 lakhs to nearly ₹2½ lakhs. While shipments to Aden and Dependencies declined slightly to 41,200 gallons, exports to Arabia improved from 39,900 gallons to nearly 53,000 gallons. Mauritius and Dependencies took 17,000 gallons and Ceylon 4,450 gallons. There was also a small improvement in the exports of linseed oil which totalled 78,000 gallons in the year under review. About half the quantity went to the Straits Settlements, while Ceylon took about 15,400 gallons and the Federated Malay States 2,700 gallons. The total value of the shipments during the year was ₹1¼ lakhs. Exports of coconut oil dwindled to 33,000 gallons of which the United Kingdom took nearly 14,200 gallons and the Netherlands about 7,300 gallons. Arabia took 4,800 gallons and Iran 4,600 gallons. It may be mentioned in this connection that imports of coconut oil into India increased from 6 million gallons in 1933-34 to 7½ million gallons in 1934-35, and to over 8½ million gallons in 1935-36. The total value of the imports in 1935-36 was ₹90 lakhs as compared with ₹55 lakhs in the preceding year. Supplies were derived mostly from the Straits Settlements and Ceylon.

Exports of vegetable non-essential oils.

(In thousand gallons.)

	1913-14	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
Castor oil	1,007	1,335	1,213	1,408
Groundnut oil	288	716	275	291
Mustard oil	407	263	295	237
Coconut oil	1,091	32	39	33
Other sorts	449	569	351	390
TOTAL	3,242	2,915	2,173	2,359

Among essential oils, exports of sandalwood oil improved from 84,700 lbs. valued at ₹9¾ lakhs to 102,100 lbs. valued at ₹11 lakhs. The principal destinations were the United Kingdom and Japan which took 59,700 lbs.

and 32,900 lbs., respectively. There was a further improvement in the exports of lemon grass oil, shipments totalling 98,900 gallons valued at R12½ lakhs as against 77,800 gallons valued at R11¾ lakhs in the preceding year. The principal countries of destination were the United States of America (27,200 gallons), France (18,300 gallons), the United Kingdom (18,000 gallons), Germany (11,500 gallons) and Japan (11,200 gallons). Exports of palmarosa oil also showed some slight improvement and amounted to 10,400 gallons with a total value of R2¾ lakhs.

Hemp, raw (R60 lakhs).

Indian hemp had a further improved record in the year under review. In common with other soft fibres, prices of Indian hemp appreciated during the year in consequence of the withdrawal from the market of supplies of Italian hemp. The exports in 1935-36 amounted to 643,000 cwts. valued at R60 lakhs as compared with 437,000 cwts. valued at R39 lakhs in 1934-35, thus showing an increase of 47 per cent in quantity and of 54 per cent in value. There was a larger demand from the United Kingdom, Germany, Belgium and France, exports to these countries advancing from 113,000, 49,000, 118,000 and 12,000 cwts. to 168,000, 68,000, 200,000 and 67,000 cwts., respectively. Exports to Italy, however, decreased to 11,000 cwts. as against 54,000 cwts. in 1934-35. Shipments to the United States of America rose from 10,700 cwts. to 23,700 cwts.

Spices (R55 lakhs).

The total exports of spices amounted to 252,000 cwts. valued at R55 lakhs as against 286,000 cwts. valued at R77 lakhs in 1934-35. Exports of chillies improved further in quantity from 158,400 cwts. to 183,400 cwts., but the value of the consignments dropped from R27⅔ lakhs to R19¼ lakhs. Ceylon, the principal market, took 174,000 cwts. as against 148,000 cwts. in 1934-35. Exports to the Straits Settlements declined from 5,500 cwts. to 2,900 cwts. The attempt to corner pepper supplies had raised the exports of pepper from India in 1934-35 to 74,000 cwts.; in the year under review, the exports dropped to 26,400 cwts. The value of the exports declined from R24½ lakhs to about R7⅔ lakhs. Exports to Italy totalled 20,000 cwts. or 10,000 cwts. less than in the preceding year. The United States of America, the second best market, took only 1,600 cwts., or 17,000 cwts. less than in the preceding year. The United Kingdom's share fell by 4,000 cwts. to 1,000 cwts. Exports of cardamoms improved from 9,300 cwts. valued at R15⅓ lakhs to nearly 12,000 cwts. valued at nearly R19 lakhs. Shipments to Sweden totalled 3,900 cwts. and to the United States of America 1,400 cwts. Germany took 1,200 cwts. and Arabia 1,000 cwts. Despatches of betelnuts recorded a slight increase from 3,500 cwts. to 3,800 cwts., the declared value, however, falling from R1,38,000 to R1,27,000. The export trade in ginger suffered a further set-back, the shipments having fallen from 47,000 cwts. in 1933-34 and 39,000 cwts. in 1934-35 to 25,000 cwts. in the year under review. The chief markets were Aden and Dependencies (11,600 cwts.), Arabia (4,200 cwts.), and Ceylon (2,700 cwts.).

Fish (R46 lakhs).

The total exports of fish during the year 1935-36 were valued at about R46 lakhs, an increase of R1 lakh over the preceding year. Exports of unsalted dry fish accounted for R15 lakhs and of salted fish for R24 lakhs, while shipments of fishmaws and sharkfins were valued at R6 lakhs. Ceylon is the principal market for Indian

fish and shipments to that country in 1935-36 were valued at R38 lakhs. Exports to Hongkong were valued at nearly R3½ lakhs.

Manures (R38 lakhs).

Exports of manures improved from 51,000 tons valued at R32 lakhs in 1934-35 to 61,000 tons valued at R38 lakhs in the year under review. The figures, however, are exclusive of oilcakes and saltpetre, which have been dealt with separately. Shipments of bones for manure, including bonemeal, representing about 70 per cent of the toal quantity of manures exported in 1935-36, amounted to 43,000 tons valued at R24 lakhs as compared with 36,000 tons valued at R20 lakhs in the preceding year. Exports to the United Kingdom declined from 17,500 tons to 13,500 tons, but those to the United States of America increased from 800 tons to 4,000 tons. There were also larger shipments to Ceylon and Belgium, amounting to 12,000 and 9,000 tons, as against 10,000 and 4,000 tons, respectively, in 1934-35. The value of fish manures and guano exported amounted to R4½ lakhs, almost the same as in the preceding year. The bulk of the shipments were to Ceylon (R3 lakhs). Exports of hornmeal declined from 2,000 tons to 640 tons. Shipments of sulphate of ammonia advanced by 4,000 tons to 7,100 tons in the year under review, the total value of the exports rising from R2⅔ lakhs to R6½ lakhs. The entire quantity was taken by Ceylon.

Bones (R32⅕ lakhs).

Exports of bones for manufacturing purposes improved from 52,400 tons valued at R32 lakhs in 1934-35 to 53,200 tons valued at R32⅕ lakhs in the year under review. Belgium is the principal customer and she accounted for exports to the value of R26 lakhs in the year under review. Exports to Germany were valued at about R3⅓ lakhs and to France at R1 lakh.

Provisions and Oilman's stores (R27 lakhs).

The total exports of provisions and oilman's stores in 1935-36 were valued at R27 lakhs, R1 lakh less than in the preceding year. The principal item of export in this group is *ghi* which accounted for R15 lakhs, shipments being consigned principally to the Straits Settlements (R7¾ lakhs), the Federated Malay States (R1⅓ lakhs), the United Kingdom (R1 lakh) and Mauritius and Dependencies (R½ lakh). The exports of pickles, chutnies and condiments were valued at nearly R5 lakhs, the United Kingdom being the chief customer. Exports of butter had a total value of R2 lakhs in the year under review.

Drugs and Medicines (R25½ lakhs).

Exports of drugs and medicines in 1935-36 had a total value of R25½ lakhs as against nearly R26 lakhs in the preceding year. The most important single item in the group is Senna, the exports of which amounted to 67,000 cwts. valued at R10 lakhs. The exports of Nux Vomica declined and amounted only to 17,000 cwts. valued at about R1 lakh as against 65,000 cwts. valued at R3⅔ lakhs in the preceding year. The principal market for Nux Vomica was the United States of America (R48,000) and for Senna, Germany (R3⅓ lakhs) and the United States of America (R2½ lakhs).

Fibre (R22 lakhs).

The value of fibre for brushes and brooms exported during the year under review amounted to R22 lakhs as compared with R19 lakhs in 1934-35. Shipments to the United Kingdom amounted, in value, to R3¾ lakhs, those to Germany, to R2½ lakhs, to

Belgium, R3⅔ lakhs, and to Japan, nearly R5 lakhs. Exports to the United States of America were valued at nearly R2¼ lakhs.

Coal (R17 lakhs).

There was a large decline in the exports of coal, shipments amounting only to 198,000 tons valued at R17 lakhs as compared with 309,000 tons valued at R29 lakhs in 1934-35, a decrease of 36 per cent in quantity and of 41 per cent in value. Exports to Ceylon decreased to 133,000 tons as compared with 216,000 tons in the preceding year. Exports to Hongkong also declined and totalled 41,000 tons as against 55,000 tons in 1934-35. Exports to the Straits Settlements declined from 29,700 tons to 16,600 tons. Siam took 2,000 tons in the year under report. The figures given above exclude Indian coal shipped for the use of steamers engaged in the foreign trade. The shipments under this head amounted to 547,400 tons as compared with 502,000 tons in the preceding year and were distributed as follows :—

	1934-35	1935-36
	Tons.	Tons.
Bengal	371,500	426,300
Bombay	113,300	104,700
Sind	4,600	7,900
Madras	4,300	2,700
Burma	8,300	5,800

The production of coal in India during 1935 was 23 million tons as compared with 22 million tons in the preceding year. Internal demand for most classes of coal remained fairly steady, but the poorer grades were almost unsaleable except in the form of soft coke. Supplies of slack and dust coals were inadequate, resulting in an increased price being obtained for them. As mentioned in the Review for 1934-35, there was a reduction in the surcharge on railway freights for coal with effect from 1st April, 1935. The price of Desherghar coal per ton into wagon was between R3 and R3-6 at the beginning of April. From the middle of April till about the middle of September, the rate remained steady at R3-4 to R3-6 per ton. During the latter half of the year 1935-36, the prices stood at from R3 to R3-4 per ton.

Saltpetre (R13 lakhs).

Exports of saltpetre improved slightly in quantity to 173,800 cwts. as compared with 172,600 cwts. in 1934-35, but the value realised declined from R13¾ lakhs to R13 lakhs. The shipments to Mauritius and Dependencies totalled nearly 72,000 cwts. as against 70,000 cwts. in 1934-35. The Straits Settlements absorbed 4,900 cwts. in 1935-36 as compared with 4,600 cwts. in 1934-35. Exports to the United Kingdom increased from 37,600 cwts. to nearly 48,000 cwts., while those to Ceylon fell from 40,400 cwts. to 19,800 cwts.

Opium (R1,000).

Exports of opium otherwise than on account of the Government of India were valued at R1,000. Exports on Government account totalled 258 chests or 321 cwts. valued at R10¼ lakhs, the destinations being the Straits Settlements (253 chests) and Ceylon (4 chests). Exports in the previous year on Government account were 494 chests and on other account 170 chests, the latter being shipped to French Indo-China by the local agents of the Government of that country.

Re-exports.

Postal Articles.

Imports and exports.

The value of the imports of "Postal articles, not specified" fell from R2,54 lakhs to R2,42 lakhs. Imports by post of (*a*) jewellery, (*b*) precious stones, (*c*) gold and silver thread, (*d*) cigarettes, and (*e*) cinematograph films are not included in the above figures, these being recorded under the relevant heads in the import returns. The share of the United Kingdom in the imports of postal articles fell from 56 per cent to 55 per cent and that of Italy from 10 per cent to 5 per cent. The share of France, however, remained unchanged at 3 per cent. Switzerland, on the other hand, increased her share from 22 per cent to 28 per cent and Germany from 2·5 to 2·7 per cent. The value of articles exported by post rose from R1,31 lakhs to R1,91 lakhs. The principal destinations were the United Kingdom (R1,15 lakhs or 60 per cent), the Straits Settlements (R17 lakhs or 9 per cent), France (12 per cent) and Ceylon (7 per cent).

Re-exports.

The re-export trade in foreign merchandise rose from R3,55 lakhs in 1934-35 to R3,76 lakhs in 1935-36. Re-exports of silk manufactures (principally piecegoods) rose in value from R18 lakhs to R20 lakhs, the principal destinations being Aden and Dependencies, R2 lakhs (R2½ lakhs), Ceylon R5 lakhs (R6¾ lakhs), Kenya Colony R1¾ lakhs (R3 lakhs), and Arabia R4 lakhs (R½ lakh). The figures in brackets relate to 1934-35. Re-exports of raw skins, mainly to the United Kingdom, were valued at R88 lakhs as against R56 lakhs in the preceding year. There were also noticeable increases in the re-exports of raw wool and spices, the value recorded under these heads being R28 lakhs and R8⅓ lakhs as compared with R16 lakhs and R⅔ lakh, respectively, in 1934-35. Re-exports of cotton piecegoods declined from 10·9 million yards valued at R25½ lakhs to 10·4 million yards valued at R21½ lakhs, a decrease of 5 per cent in quantity and of 16 per cent in value. The decrease was mainly due to the smaller shipments to Iraq, Iran and Ceylon. Shipments to these countries amounted to 1·3 million yards, 0·7 million yards, and 1·2 million yards as against 1·8, 1·4, and 1·7 million yards, respectively, in 1934-35. Shipments to Arabia amounted to nearly 2 million yards. Shipments of foreign cotton decreased in quantity from 800 tons to 400 tons and, in value, from R5 lakhs to R3½ lakhs. Re-exports of sugar, however, advanced in quantity from 2,600 tons to 3,000 tons, but the value fell from R6 lakhs to R5 lakhs. Decreases were also noticeable under metal ores, cotton twist and yarn, wool manufactures and postal articles. The shares of the principal countries in the total re-export trade were—the United Kingdom (35 per cent), the United States of America (11 per cent), Ceylon (9 per cent), Japan and Arabia (5 per cent each), Iraq and Iran (4 per cent each), Aden and Dependencies and the Straits Settlements (3 per cent each), and Germany, the Bahrein Islands, Kenya Colony and Anglo-Egyptian Sudan (2 per cent each). As usual, the bulk of the trade passed through Bombay, which accounted for 71 per cent; Karachi accounted for 14 per cent and Bengal for 9 per cent of the re-export trade.

Exports.

Government Stores.

Under this head, imports showed an advance of R10 lakhs over the preceding year's figure and amounted to R2,40 lakhs in 1935-36. The noticeable increases were under machinery and millwork (+R34 lakhs), metals and ores (+R10 lakhs), hardware and cutlery, paper and pasteboard, and cotton piecegoods (+R2 lakhs each). Decreases were, however, recorded under arms, ammunition and military stores (—R28 lakhs), vehicles (—R5 lakhs) and woollen piecegoods (—R4 lakhs). Exports of Indian produce on Government account declined from R24$\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs to R21$\frac{1}{3}$ lakhs. Re-exports on Government account advanced from R3$\frac{2}{5}$ lakhs in 1934-35 to R9$\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs in 1935-36.

CHAPTER IV.

The Direction of Overseas Trade.

In this chapter a survey is made of the main features of the trade with the more important countries with which India is in trade relations. In the tables A, B, and C given below, the shares of the principal countries in exports and imports are specified, while tables D and E illustrate the trend in the case of the principal articles and commodities. The utility of these statistics for the purpose of determining the course of India's trade with particular countries is, however, subject to the following limitation. Under the system of registration of trade in force in India, imports are credited to the country of consignment from which they have been received whether by land and sea or by sea only, without interruption of transit save in the course of transhipment; while, similarly, exports are credited to the country to which they are intended to pass whether by sea and land or by sea only, without interruption of transit, save in the course of transhipment. The actual source or ultimate destination of goods may thus in some cases be different from the country of consignment or the country of final destination as recorded in the trade returns. Imports into India from any particular country may, therefore, include a certain amount of entrepôt trade; similarly the exports credited to a country may exclude Indian produce not directly shipped to that country. Subject to this limitation, the figures shown in the following tables are of interest as showing the variations from year to year in the direction of India's trade with other countries. Although in respect of some countries the statistics may not accurately represent the volume of trade with those countries, it must be remembered that the bulk of the trade consists of direct trade, especially in the case of imports, and, therefore, in spite of the limitation referred to, the trade tendencies indicated by the following statements may be regarded, in most cases, as substantially correct. It will be noticed that in tables B, C, D and E actual figures of trade have not been given and only the percentage shares have been specified. Changes in the price level do not, therefore, vitiate the validity of these statements.

TABLE A.

—	1913-14			1932-33		
	Exports	Imports	Net Imports (—) or Exports (+)	Exports	Imports	Net Imports (—) or Exports (+)
	R(Crores)	R(Crores)	R(Crores)	R(Crores)	R(Crores)	R (Crores)
United Kingdom . . .	58	117	—59	38	49	—11
Other British Possessions . .	36	11	+25	24	10	+14
TOTAL BRITISH EMPIRE .	94	128	—34	62	59	+3
Europe	85	30	+55	32	29	+3
United States of America . .	22	5	+17	10	11	—1
Japan	23	5	+18	14	20	—6
Other Foreign Countries . .	25	15	+10	18	13	+5
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES .	155	55	+100	74	73	+1
GRAND TOTAL .	249	183	+66	136	132	+4

Direction of Trade.

——	1933-34			1934-35			1935-36		
	Exports	Imports	Net Imports (—) or Exports (+)	Exports	Imports	Net Imports (—) or Exports (+)	Exports	Imports	Net Imports (—) or Exports (+)
	R Crores	R Crores	R (Crores)	R Crores	R Crores	R (Crores)	R Crores	R Crores	R (Crores)
United Kingdom . .	48	48	..	49	54	—5	52	52	..
Other British Possessions.	23	9	+13	22	11	+11	24	13	+11
TOTAL BRITISH EMPIRE.	70	57	+13	71	65	+6	76	65	+11
Europe	35	25	+10	30	25	+5	35	27	+8
United States of America	14	7	+7	13	8	+5	17	9	+8
Japan	14	16	—2	25	21	+4	22	22	..
Other Foreign Countries .	17	10	+7	16	13	+3	14	11	+
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES	80	58	+22	84	67	+17	88	69	+19
GRAND TOTAL .	150	115	+35	155	132	+23	164	134	+30

TABLE B.

Imports.

——	1913-14	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom . . .	64·1	36·8	41·7	40·6	38·8
Germany	6·9	7·8	7·7	7·6	9·2
Java	5·8	2·8	2·1	1·4	1·3
Japan	2·6	15·4	14·2	15·7	16·3
United States of America . .	2·6	8·5	6·2	6·4	6·7
Belgium	2·3	2·6	2·3	1·6	1·8
Austria and Hungary . . .	2·3	0·5	0·5	0·5	0·5
Straits Settlements . . .	1·8	2·1	2·6	2·3	2·7
Iran, Arabia, Iraq, Asiatic Turkey, and Sumatra.	1·5	2·0	1·9	2·5	2·5
France	1·5	1·5	1·3	1·2	1·0
Mauritius	1·3	..	..	..	..
Italy	1·2	3·0	2·5	2·3	1·5
China	0·9	2·2	1·9	1·6	1·4
Netherlands	0·8	1·3	1·6	1·0	1·0
Australia	0·5	0·8	0·9	0·7	0·9
Hongkong	0·5	0·4	0·4	0·3	0·3
Dutch Borneo	0·4	0·3	0·3	0·2	0·2
Ceylon	0·4	1·3	1·1	1·0	1·1
Switzerland	0·3	1·0	0·8	1·0	1·1
Kenya and Zanzibar . . .	0·3	1·7	2·1	2·4	2·6

Direction of Trade.

TABLE C.

Exports.

—	1913-14	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	23·4	28·0	32·2	31·6	31·5
Germany	10·6	6·5	6·5	4·5	5·9
Japan	9·1	10·3	8·5	16·1	13·4
United States of America	8·7	7·4	9·6	8·3	10·1
France	7·1	6·0	4·9	3·2	4·4
Belgium	4·8	3·0	3·0	2·6	3·4
Austria and Hungary	4·0	..	..	..	..
Ceylon	3·6	5·0	4·2	4·5	4·5
Iran, Arabia, Iraq, Asiatic Turkey and Sumatra	3·2	2·2	1·8	1·9	1·7
Italy	3·1	3·5	3·8	3·8	2·2
Hongkong	3·1	1·1	0·8	0·6	0·3
Straits Settlements	2·7	2·7	2·3	1·9	2·3
China	2·3	2·6	3·0	1·9	1·1
Central and South America	2·2	2·8	2·2	2·6	2·0
Netherlands	1·7	3·0	2·7	1·9	2·3
Australia	1·6	2·9	2·0	1·9	1·8
Kenya and Zanzibar	1·0	0·5	0·5	0·6	0·4
Union of Socialist Soviet Republics	0·9	0·3	0·1	..	0·2
Spain	0·8	1·0	0·9	0 6	1·1
Java	0·8	0·5	0·3	..	0·3

TABLE D.

Imports.

N. B.—In Tables D and E dots (..) indicate that the trade is either *nil* or insignificant.

—	IRON AND STEEL			MACHINERY			HARDWARE		
	1913-14	1934-35	1935-36	1913-14	1934-35	1935-36	1913-14	1934-35	1935-36
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	69·9	57·4	56·4	89·8	72·4	67·7	57·2	32·1	31·8
United States of America	2·6	1·3	1·0	3·3	9·1	8·5	9·7	9·8	9·4
Sweden	..	2·1	2·2	..	..	..	0·9	5·7	5·7
Germany	14·5	8·5	13·7	5·6	10·0	12·0	18·2	31·1	33·2
Belgium	11·5	13·7	13·8	..	1·3	2·0	..	1·0	1·0
Japan	..	5·3	6·0	..	0·9	1·3	1·5	10·5	10·9
France and Luxemburg	..	4·4	3·3	..	1·3	0·4	..	..	..
Percentage of total trade represented by countries shown	98·5	92·7	96·4	98·7	95·0	91·9	87·5	90·2	92·0
TOTAL VALUE OF TRADE R (LAKHS)	16,01	6,38	7,22	7,76	12,64	13,68	3,95	3,05	3,27

Direction of Trade.

	Motor vehicles			Instruments		
	1913-14	1934-35	1935-36	1913-14	1934-35	1935-36
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	71·3	40·5	41·7	75·3	52·2	52·1
United States of America	15·1	41·3	35·5	8·0	15·4	16·8
Germany	..	1·5	3·1	8·2	14·4	14·3
Netherlands	..	..	..	..	3·2	3·3
Belgium	4·5	..	..	..	1·1	1·2
Japan	..	..	..	0·6	6·6	6·0
France	4·5	..	..	..	..	..
Italy	..	1·5	..	2·2	1·9	1·4
Canada	..	14·1	17·0	..	..	..
Percentage of total trade represented by countries shown	95·4	98·9	97·3	94·3	94·8	95·1
Total value of trade ℞ (lakhs)	1,53	4,67	4,49	1,82	4,73	5,18

	Cotton Manufactures			Silk Manufactures			Sugar		
	1913-14	1934-35	1935-36	1913-14	1934-35	1935-36	1913-14	1934-35	1935-36
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	90·1	59·7	51·0	9·0	5·0	4·2	1·8	7·6	11·0
United States of America	0·4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Germany	2·1	..	..	7·2	1·4	1·1	..	..	..
Belgium	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Japan	1·8	32·4	41·6	46·8	74·6	74·4	..	1·4	2·8
France	..	..	..	7·8	0·7	0·9	..	..	..
Switzerland	..	1·3	1·1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italy	1·5	..	..	6·1	3·2	3·4	..	..	..
Netherlands	1·6	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·9	1·0
China*	0·1	4·4	4 5	20 6	13·9	13 6	..	2·4	2·4
Java and the Straits Settlements	..	..	..	..	..	..	71·8	77·7	73·8
Mauritius	..	..	..	..	..	..	16·9	..	..
Percentage of total trade represented by countries shown	97·6	97·8	98·2	97·5	98·8	97·6	90·5	90·0	91·0
Total value of trade ℞ (lakhs)	66,30	21,76	21,15	3,10	2,80	2,20	14,96	2,11	1,91

* Includes Hongkong and Macão.

Direction of Trade.

—	Liquors			Mineral oils			Paper and pasteboard.		
	1913-14	1934-35	1935-36	1913-14	1934-35	1935-36	1913-14	1934-35	1935-36
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	62·9	61·4	60 8	5·7	5·7	5·2	56·0	34·8	29·7
United States of America	2·7	5·5	6·4	56·1	17·1	16·4	..	2·2	1·6
Germany	10·7	5·9	6·5	7·3	0·8	1·9	17·0	9·5	19·1
France	18·8	13·6	13·3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Netherlands	..	4·2	5·0	..	..	..	2·5	4·4	3·9
Iran	..	..	..	3·7	30·5	36·0	..	.	..
Borneo, Sumatra, etc.*	..	..	..	25·1	18·6	13·2	..	..	..
Norway	..	..	..	..	..	..	5·0	11·7	12;6
Sweden	..	..	..	..	..	..	3·1	13·2	13·8
Union of Socialist Soviet Republics	..	..	..	0·9	24·9	26·7	..	..	..
Austria	..	..	..	..	..	..	8·3	7·7	4·8
Percentage of total trade represented by countries shown	95·1	90·6	92·0	98·3	97·6	99·4	91·9	83·5	85·5
Total value of trade R (lakhs)	2,24	2,36	2,48	4,12	6,07	5,92	1,59	2,73	2,99

* Includes the Straits Settlemen's and Celebes and other Islands.

—	Provisions and Oilman's stores, etc.			Chemicals, etc.			Artificial silk*		
	1913-14	1934-35	1935-36	1913-14	1934-35	1935-36	1913-14	1934-35	1935-36
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	64·6	55·7	57·2	74·7	55·9	55·9	—	6·9	4·7
United States of America	2·0	5·2	5· 8	..	5·7	4·5	—	..	..
Netherlands	5·6	8·8	7·9	..	1·8	1·9	—	..	..
Straits Settlements	11·6	8·7	8·5	..	..	..	—	..	..
Hongkong	2·5	3·5	2·7	..	..	..	—	..	..
Commonwealth of Australia	1·6	4·1	4·0	..	..	..	—	..	..
Germany	3·1	0·5	0·6	12·4	13·3	14·3	—	..	..
Belgium	1·2	0·8	0·9	2·8	1·1	1·2	—	..	..
France	1·2	1·0	0·9	..	1·3	1·3	—	..	..
Italy	0·5	1·4	1·1	5·2	4·7	3·5	—	15·6	9·1
Japan	0·8	2·8	3·7	1·5	10·2	11·5	—	75·5	83·5
Percentage of total trade represented by countries shown	94·7	92·5	93·3	96·6	93·5	94·1	—	98·0	97·3
Total value of trade R (lakhs)	2,47	2,89	3,12	1,01	2,92	3,12	—	3,59	3,1 6

*Figures for 1913-14 not available.

Direction of Trade.

TABLE E.

Exports.

	TEA			JUTE (RAW)			JUTE MANUFACTURES		
	1913-14	1934-35	1935-36	1913-14	1934-35	1935-36	1913-14	1934-35	1935-36
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	72·4	90·1	89·6	38·0	21·5	21·6	6·3	7·5	8·8
Canada	4·3	3·2	3·2	..	..	0·1	..	3·4	3·3
Australia	3·1	0·4	0·5	..	0·2	0·2	10·6	9·3	9·3
Union of Socialist Soviet Republics	11·1	..	0·4	..	0·5	2·0	..	0·1	..
Iran, Arabia, Asiatic Turkey and Iraq	1·2	0·5	1·2	..	..	..	..	0·7	0·5
United States of America	0·7	2·2	1·9	11·9	7·0	9·9	41·5	28·4	32·1
Ceylon	1·6	1·0	1·2	..	..	..	..	0·3	0·1
Union of South Africa	..	0·1	0·2	..	..	..	1·7	3·5	3·3
Siam	..	..	..	..	..	..	1·6	4·6	3·1
Egypt	0·5	0·2	0·2	..	1·2	1·5	2·1	3·1	3·2
Spain	..	..	..	2·8	5·6	6·4	..	..	..
Germany	..	..	..	21·8	18·4	19·9	..	0·1	0·2
France	..	..	..	9·9	11·2	10·0	..	0·1	0·1
Italy	..	..	..	5·5	11·7	6·5	..	..	..
Argentina	..	..	..	..	1·1	0·7	10·4	12·0	8·3
Java	..	..	..	..	..	..	2·5	1·3	1·6
Japan	..	..	..	..	2·9	2·9	0·5	2·0	2·2
Belgium	..	..	..	0·5	7·8	7·3	..	0·7	0·7
Percentage of total trade represented by countries shown	94·9	97·7	98·4	90·4	89·1	89·0	77·2	77·1	76·8
TOTAL VALUE OF TRADE R (LAKHS)	14,98	20,13	19,82	30,83	10,87	13,71	28,27	21,47	23,49

	COTTON (RAW)			OILSEEDS			FOOD GRAINS			HIDES AND SKINS (RAW AND TANNED)		
	1913-14	1934-35	1935-36	1913-14	1934-35	1935-36	1913-14	1934-35	1935-36	1913-14	1934-35	1935-36
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	3·5	9·8	13·4	22·2	32·9	24·9	26·7	8·6	5·2	25·9	65·0	61·7
Iran, Arabia, Asiatic Turkey and Iraq	..	..	..	..	0·3	0·3	5·6	4·2	4·4	..	..	0·2
United States of America	..	0·8	1·5	1·2	10·1	5·9	..	0·2	0·2	24·3	13·7	19·7
Ceylon	..	0·1	0·1	..	0·9	1·0	11·5	26·3	31·1	..	..	0·1
Germany	14·6	3·9	7·7	16·0	8·4	12·7	7·8	7·5	4·4	20·3	4·1	5·1
France	..	3·8	4·8	31·4	14·7	25·9	..	0·1	..	..	1·2	1·5
Italy	7·7	7·3	4·2	5·0	7·8	4·6	..	1·5	0·8	5·3	4·3	1·7
Japan	47·2	61·6	53·1	..	..	0·1	3·8	1·1	2·0	..	3·1	2·5
Belgium	10·3	4·3	6·5	16·0	1·9	2·2	..	0·7	0·4	..	0·4	0·9
China*	1·7	3·6	3·1	..	..	..	..	8·4	4·3	..	..	..
Netherlands	..	1·1	1·1	1·0	13·2	15·7	6·8	3·5	1·9	3·3	2·2	1·4
Straits Settlements	..	..	..	..	0·7	0·7	6·7	8·0	10·0	..	0·2	0·1
Spain	..	1·5	1·9	..	0·8	0·8	..	..	..	2·8	0·5	0·6
Sumatra and Java	..	..	..	..	..	..	1·0	4·6	4·2	..	..	..
Percentage of total trade represented by countries shown.	85·0	97·8	97·4	92·8	91·7	94·8	69·6	74·7	68·9	81·9	94·7	95·5
TOTAL VALUE OF TRADE R (LAKHS).	41,04	34,95	33,77	25,65	10,54	10,33	45,14	11,84	12,41	15,95	8,34	9,30

* Includes Hongkong and Macâo.

	Metals and Ores		
	1913-14	1934-35	1935-36
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	24·1	42·1	38·9
Japan	16·9	21·3	25·6
United States of America	8·1	2·7	4·5
Germany	9·8	6·8	6·0
France	9·5	3·4	3·0
Belgium	15·9	6·4	6·9
Italy	0·7	0·3	0·5
Straits Settlements	2·5	12·2	10·7
Ceylon	1·8	1·5	0·9
China *	0·4	0·8	0·4
Percentage of total trade represented by countries shown	89·7	97·5	97·4
Total value of trade ₹ (lakhs)	2,19	5,91	7,73

* Includes Hongkong and Macâo.

In table A, the balance of trade between India, on the one hand, and the United Kingdom, other British Possessions, Europe, the United States of America, Japan and other foreign countries, on the other, is shown. A comparison of the figures for 1913-14 and for more recent years will show, firstly, that there has been a large reduction in India's credit balance on her foreign trade account and secondly, that there have been notable variations in the balance of her trade with the different countries. Taking the United Kingdom first, there was, in 1913-14, an excess of ₹59 crores in the imports from that country over the exports thereto. The figures for recent years, on the other hand, show that the values of the imports from and the exports to the United Kingdom tend to approximate. It may be mentioned that even before the world depression upset the normal course of international trade, the United Kingdom's favourable balance in her trade with India was showing a declining tendency. As against an excess of imports over exports of ₹59 crores in 1913-14, the balance in favour of the United Kingdom fell to ₹41 crores in 1928-29 and to ₹34 crores in 1929-30. In 1930-31, the excess of imports over exports was reduced to ₹7 crores, while in the succeeding year imports and exports balanced each other. In 1932-33, imports from the United Kingdom exceeded exports by ₹11 crores and in 1934-35 by ₹5 crores, but both in 1933-34 and in 1935-36 there was a repetition of the results of 1931-32 when there was an exact balancing of imports and exports. This feature should be attributed to the development of such industries as cotton textiles and iron and steel in India, the increasing competition from other countries to which United Kingdom goods are subject in the Indian market, and to the shrinkage in India's balance of trade with other countries which has reduced the margin available for the purchase of imported goods. India's trade with other countries in the British Empire has, in the aggregate, always yielded a balance favourable to her, though this favourable balance has declined considerably in recent years. As against a *plus* balance of ₹25

crores in 1913-14 and of R24 crores in 1929-30, the balance in India's favour declined to R20 crores in 1930-31, R14 crores each in 1931-32 and 1932-33, R13 crores in 1933-34, and R11 crores each in 1934-35 and 1935-36. In the case of the United Kingdom, there was, in 1935-36, an increase of R3 crores in the exports thereto and a decrease of R2 crores in the imports therefrom, as compared with 1934-35. In the case of other British Possessions, the exports thereto and the imports therefrom improved by R2 crores in each case, leaving balance in India's favour at R11 crores as in 1934-35. Taking the British Empire as a whole, the balance in favour of India was R14 crores in 1931-32. There was a fall to R3 crores in 1932-33 followed by a rise to R13 crores in 1933-34. In 1934-35, the balance in India's favour declined to R6 crores, while in the year under review it improved to R11 crores.

Taking countries outside the British Empire together, India had a balance in her favour of R1,00 crores in 1913-14 and of R87 crores in 1929-30. In 1930-31, the *plus* balance was reduced to R48 crores and in 1931-32 to R21 crores, while the transactions of 1932-33 yielded a favourable balance of only R1 crore. The position, however, improved in 1933-34, exports increasing and imports falling, and the balance stood at R22 crores in favour of India. In the succeeding two years the increase in the exports was maintained, but the imports also showed improvement, the balance in favour of India standing at R17 crores in 1934-35 and R19 crores in 1935-36.

India's trade with European countries, taken together, had yielded a balance in her favour of R55 crores in 1913-14 and of R35 crores in 1929-30. In 1931-32 the balance in her favour fell to R9 crores, while, in 1932-33, there was a further fall to R3 crores. In 1933-34, there was an improvement to R10 crores, but, in 1934-35, exports declined, while imports showed no variation and the credit balance dropped to R5 crores. In 1935-36, exports improved to a greater extent than imports and the balance in India's favour rose to R8 crores.

In relation to Japan, India had a large balance of trade of R18 crores in her favour in 1913-14. In 1929-30 and 1930-31, the balance in her favour fell to R9 crores and, in 1931-32, to R1 crore. Both in 1932-33 and 1933-34, the balance was in Japan's favour, but, in 1934-35, there was a striking advance in the exports from India from R14 crores to R25 crores, imports from Japan increasing concurrently by R5 crores to R21 crores. The balance in India's favour thus stood at R4 crores. In the year under review, the exports fell by R3 crores, while imports rose by R1 crore, and exports and imports thus balanced each other exactly. In the case of India's trade with the United States of America, there was a balance in her favour of R17 crores in 1913-14 and of R19 crores in 1929-30. In 1930-31, this *plus* balance was reduced to R6 crores and, in 1931-32, to R1 crore. In 1932-33, the balance was actually in favour of the United States of America by R1 crore. In the following year the balance in favour of India was not only restored, but stood at the fairly large figure of R7 crores. In 1934-35, the exports fell by R1 crore, while the imports advanced by the same amount, thus reducing the balance by R2 crores. In the year under review, exports rose by R4 crores and imports by R1 crore, and the balance stood at R8 crores in favour of India.

In table B have been listed the principal countries supplying India's import requirements, arranged in order of their importance in 1913-14, with

their respective percentage shares in the total import trade, while table C shows the corresponding details in regard to exports. Taking the United Kingdom first, it will be seen that there was a steady improvement in her position in the import trade from 1931-32 to 1933-34. There was a set-back in 1934-35 when her percentage share was reduced by 1·1 to 40·6. In the year under review, her share fell further by 1·8 per cent to 38·8 per cent. On the export side also, her share had improved steadily from 27·9 per cent in 1931-32 to 32·2 per cent in 1933-34. In 1934-35 her share fell by 0·6 per cent to 31·6 per cent, while, in the year under review, her share showed another small decline to 31·5 per cent. The share of Japan in India's import trade rose from 2·6 per cent in 1913-14 to 15·4 per cent in 1932-33. In the following year, there was a slight set-back, which, however, was more than made up in 1934-35. The improvement was maintained in the year under review and her share rose to 16·3 per cent, as against 15·7 per cent in 1934-35. As regards Japan's share in the exports, the striking increase from 8·5 per cent in 1933-34 to 16·1 per cent in 1934-35 was followed by a fall to 13·4 per cent in the year under review. The slight improvement noticed in the position of the United States of America in India's import trade, in 1934-35, continued in the year under review and the share of that country rose further by 0·3 per cent to 6·7 per cent. Her share in exports, which had suffered a set-back in 1934-35, recovered to 10·1 per cent in the year under review an improvement of 1·8 per cent, as compared with the preceding year. Germany's share in India's import trade had, since 1931-32, shown a steady though gradual decline till it fell to 7·6 per cent in 1934-35, but, in the year under review, it rose to 9·2 per cent, the highest during the last five years. On the export side also, her share rose from 4·5 per cent in 1934-35 to 5·9 per cent in 1935-36. The marked fall in Indo-Italian trade, in the year under review, deserves special mention in view of the economic "sanctions" imposed against her with effect from 18th November, 1935. In the case of imports, Italy's share fell from 2·3 per cent in 1934-35 to 1·5 per cent in 1935-36, while in the case of exports there was a much larger fall from 3·8 per cent to 2·2 per cent. Belgium improved her share in the imports from 1·6 per cent to 1·8 per cent, and her share in the exports from 2·6 per cent to 3·4 per cent. On the export side, France also increased her share from 3·2 to 4·4 per cent, but her share in imports fell from 1·2 to 1·0 per cent. Both in imports and exports the Straits Settlements improved her position. Other variations on the import side were increases in the shares of Australia and Kenya and Zanzibar, and a decrease in the share of China, all of 0·2 per cent. On the export side, Spain increased her share by 0·5 per cent, while China, Central and South America and Hongkong suffered a set-back to the extent of 0·8, 0·6 and 0·3 per cent respectively.

Tables D and E show the direction of trade in respect of a few of the more important articles on both the import and export side. Taking imports first, it will be seen that, in iron and steel, both Germany and Japan improved their position further from 8·5 per cent and 5·3 per cent to 13·7 per cent and 6 per cent, respectively. Belgium and Sweden more than maintained their position in 1934-35 and were responsible for 13·8 and 2·2 per cent, respectively, of the total imports. The United Kingdom, by far the largest supplier, had 56·4 per cent of the trade, which was 1 per cent less than in 1934-35. The

shares of France and Luxemburg together and of the United States of America declined to the extent of 1·1 and 0·3 per cent respectively.

In machinery, the United Kingdom's share of the trade, relative to those of other countries, had shown a marked improvement in 1934-35. In the year under review, there was a decline by 4·7 per cent to 67·7 per cent. The shares of the United States of America, and of France and Luxemburg together also suffered decreases, and fell from 9·1 per cent to 8·5 per cent and from 1·3 per cent to 0·4 per cent respectively. On the other hand, imports from Germany, Belgium and Japan registered improvement to the extent of 2·0, 0·7 and 0·4 per cent respectively. In the case of hardware, the United Kingdom lost further ground in the year under review, her share being 31·8 per cent, as against 32·1 per cent in the preceding year. The share of the United States of America also fell from 9·8 to 9·4 per cent, while Germany improved hers from 31·1 per cent to 33·2 per cent. Japan partly recovered the ground she lost in 1934-35. In motor vehicles, the United Kingdom had a larger share of the total trade than in 1934-35. Her percentage share was 41·7 in 1935-36, as against 40·5 in the preceding year, and 48·3 in 1933-34. Correspondingly, the share of the United States of America fell from 41·3 per cent in 1934-35 to 35·5 per cent in the year under review. The shares of Canada and Germany rose from 14·1 per cent and 1·5 per cent to 17·0 per cent and 3·1 per cent respectively.

In the case of "instruments", the United Kingdom, Germany and Netherlands more or less maintained their relative position in 1934-35 and were responsible for 52·1, 14·3 and 3·3 per cent, respectively, of the total imports. The United States of America, however, increased her share from 15·4 per cent to 16·8 per cent while Japan's share fell from 6·6 per cent to 6·0 per cent. In cotton manufactures there was a striking increase in the relative share of Japan from 32·4 per cent to 41·6 per cent, while there was an almost equal decrease in the United Kingdom's share from 59·7 per cent to 51·0 per cent. The bulk of the trade, in cotton manufactures, is shared by these two countries, only from 7 to 8 per cent being distributed among other countries, the more important of which are China and Switzerland, whose shares, in 1935-36, stood at 4·5 and 1·1 per cent, as against 4·4 and 1·3 per cent, respectively, in 1934-35. Japan supplies about 75 per cent of the total imports of silk manufactures and her share remained practically unchanged in the year under review. Other principal suppliers in the order of importance are China, the United Kingdom and Italy and their percentage shares in 1935-36 were 13·6, 4·2 and 3·4, as against 13·9, 5·0 and 3·2 in 1934-35. In the case of sugar, the United Kingdom had a larger share in the diminished volume of trade (11 per cent), while the share of Java and the Straits Settlements combined fell from 77·7 per cent to 73·8 per cent. In liquors, the relative position of the competing countries did not vary much, the United Kingdom and France losing slightly, while the United States of America, Germany and the Netherlands made some headway. In the case of mineral oils, both Iran and the U. S. S. R. improved their position, the former from 30·5 per cent to 36·0 per cent and the latter from 24·9 per cent to 26·7 per cent. On the other hand, Borneo, Sumatra, etc., the United States of America and the United Kingdom suffered a set-back, their percentage shares declining from 18·6, 17·1 and 5·7 in 1934-35

to 13·2, 16·4 and 5·2 respectively, in 1935-36. In paper and pasteboard, Germany improved her position considerably, her percentage share increasing from 9·5 in 1934-35 to 19·1 in the year under review. Norway and Sweden also increased their shares from 11·7 per cent and 13·2 per cent to 12·6 per cent and 13·8 per cent respectively. On the other hand, the United Kingdom and Austria lost ground, their percentage shares declining from 34·8 and 7·7 to 29·7 and 4·8 respectively. In the case of provisions and oilman's stores, the United Kingdom improved her share from 55·7 per cent in 1934-35 to 57·2 per cent in the year under review. The United States of America and Japan gained 0·6 and 0·9 per cent, respectively, while the shares of the Netherlands, Hongkong and Italy receded by 0·9 per cent, 0·8 per cent and 0·3 per cent respectively. In chemicals, etc., the United Kingdom maintained her share at 55·9 per cent as in 1934-35, while Germany and Japan made some headway at the expense of the United States of America and Italy. In artificial silk, Japan recorded a further advance, her percentage share in the year under review being 83·5, as compared with 75·5 in the preceding year. The sharp fall in the share of Italy from 15·6 to 9·1 per cent is attributable to the operation of " sanctions " in the latter part of the year under review. The share of the United Kingdom also fell from 6·9 to 4·7 per cent.

Turning to India's export trade (Table E), the United Kingdom's relative position, in the export trade in Indian tea, declined from 90·1 per cent to 89·6 per cent. The share of the United States of America also declined from 2·2 per cent to 1·9 per cent. Iran, Arabia, Asiatic Turkey and Iraq together increased their share from 0·5 per cent to 1·2 per cent, mainly as a result of larger exports by sea to Iran. Ceylon's share increased from 1·0 to 1·2 per cent. Canada's share remained unchanged at 3·2 per cent.

In the case of raw jute, increases were registered mainly by the United States of America, Germany and the U. S. S. R., their percentage shares rising from 7·0, 18·4 and 0·5 to 9·9, 19·9 and 2·0 respectively. Decreases were noticeable in the case of France and Italy, their shares in 1935-36 being 10·0 and 6·5 per cent, as against 11·2 and 11·7 per cent, respectively, in 1934-35. The United Kingdom's percentage share stood at 21·6, almost the same as in 1934-35. In the case of jute manufactures, the United States of America, the largest consumer, increased her share from 28·4 per cent to 32·1 per cent, while Argentina's share declined from 12 per cent to 8·3 per cent, and Siam's from 4·6 to 3·1 per cent. The United Kingdom's share in the year under review was 8·8 per cent, as compared with 7·5 per cent in the preceding year. The shares of other countries showed very little variations. The more important among them were Australia, Canada, the Union of South Africa, Egypt and Japan, and their purchases in the year under review formed 9·3, 3·3, 3·3, 3·2 and 2·2 per cent, respectively, of the total value of the exports. In raw cotton, Japan, by far the largest consumer, accounted for 53·1 per cent of the total value of the exports, as against 61·6 in the preceding year. The United Kingdom increased her percentage share from 9·8 to 13·4. Germany, Belgium and France increased their percentage shares from 3·9, 4·3 and 3·8 to 7·7, 6·5 and 4·8 respectively, while Italy's share recorded a marked fall from 7·3 per cent to 4·2 per cent. In oilseeds, the United Kingdom had increased her purchases considerably in 1934-35, and her percentage share had stood at 32·9, as against 23·8 in 1933-34. In the year under review, her

percentage share declined to 24·9. On the other hand, France and Germany, both of which had reduced their purchases considerably in 1934-35, showed increased interest in 1935-36, their shares being 25·9 and 12·7 per cent respectively. There was a sharp decline in the exports to the United States of America and Italy, and the percentage share of the former fell from 10·1 to 5·9 and of the latter from 7·8 to 4·6. As regards food grains, the only noticeable increases occurred in the case of Ceylon and the Straits Settlements, their shares rising from 26·3 and 8·0 per cent to 31·1 and 10·0 per cent respectively. On the other hand, the United Kingdom, Germany, China and the Netherlands evinced less interest. Under hides and skins, the United Kingdom's share fell from 65·0 to 61·7 per cent, while the shares of the United States of America and Germany increased by 6 and 1 per cent to 19·7 and 5·1 per cent respectively. The sharp fall in Italy's share from 4·3 to 1·7 per cent may also be noticed. In the case of metals and ores, the United Kingdom's share declined by 3·2 per cent to 38·9 per cent and Germany's by 0·8 per cent to 6·0 per cent. The precentage share of the Straits Settlements fell from 12·2 to 10·7. On the other hand, the shares of Japan and the United States of America rose from 21·3 and 2·7 per cent to 25·6 and 4·5 per cent respectively.

The British Empire and Mandated Territories.

The imports from, and exports to, the United Kingdom and other British Possessions are shown in the following tables :—

Imports.

Countries	1913-14	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
	₹ (lakhs)	₹ (lakhs)	₹(lakhs)	₹ (lakhs)	₹ (lakhs)
United Kingdom	1,17,58	48,80	47,59	53,73	52,19
Ceylon	81	1,76	1,29	1,29	1,49
Straits Settlements . . .	3,42	2,79	2,68	3,11	3,66
Hongkong	98	52	45	39	42
South Africa	23	19	26	25	31
Mauritius	2,53	..	..	..	..
Kenya Colony, Zanzibar and Pemba	39	2,22	2,48	3,20	3,50
Canada	1	34	69	92	94
Australia	92	1,07	1,02	97	1,19
New Zealand	..	3	2	3	4
Other countries . . .	1,20	1,66	1,23	1,46	1,77
Total British Empire .	1,28,07	59,38	57,71	65,35	65,51

The British Empire.

Exports.

Countries	1913-14	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
United Kingdom	58,35	37,81	48,06	48,98	51,80
Aden and Dependencies	1,40	67	73	75	83
Ceylon	9,04	6,82	6,24	6,84	7,46
Straits Settlements	6,79	3,64	3,34	3,31	3,77
Federated Malay States	22	57	51	56	76
Hongkong	7,82	1,47	1,12	60	53
South Africa	1,20	1,26	1,22	1,44	1,58
Mauritius	1,26	75	68	87	89
Kenya Colony, Zanzibar and Pemba	1,02	73	69	66	69
Canada	1,43	1,63	1,88	1,72	1,72
Australia	4,10	3,90	2,98	2,72	2,87
New Zealand	56	39	53	50	40
Other Countries	1,20	1,79	1,88	2,08	2,92
Total British Empire	94,39	61,43	69,86	71,03	76,22

United Kingdom (Imports R52,19 lakhs, Exports R51,80 lakhs).—The value of the total trade of India with the United Kingdom in 1935-36 amounted to R1,03,99 lakhs, an increase of R1,28 lakhs in comparison with 1934-35. The improvement was entirely on the export side, the import trade actually having shown a decline. The decrease on the import side amounted to R1,54 lakhs (from R53,73 lakhs to R52,19 lakhs), while in the case of exports there was an increase of R2,82 lakhs (from R48,98 lakhs to R51,80 lakhs). Among imported articles, cotton manufactures, forming 21 per cent (as against 24 per cent in 1934-35) of the total imports from the United Kingdom, declined from R12,99 lakhs to R10,79 lakhs. Receipts of piecegoods totalled 440 million yards valued at R9,01 lakhs as against 552 million yards valued at R11,14 lakhs in 1934-35, a decrease of 112 million yards in quantity and of R2,13 lakhs in value. Cotton twist and yarn showed a much smaller decrease from R1,00½ lakhs to about R97½ lakhs, the quantity imported remaining almost the same at about 10 million lbs. The decrease under piecegoods was shared by all the descriptions, *viz.*, grey, white and coloured, imports under these categories falling, respectively, from 103 to 85 million yards, from 237 to 199 million yards and from 213 to 155 million yards. The main features of India's trade in cotton manufactures have been discussed in detail in Chapter II. Under the textile group, decreases were

also noticed under woollen manufactures and raw cotton (—R12 lakhs each), raw wool (—R6 lakhs), goods of artificial silk mixed with other materials (—R5 lakhs), artificial silk yarn (—R4 lakhs), silk yarn (—R3 lakhs) and goods of silk mixed with other materials (—R1 lakh). Imports of soap declined from 175,000 cwts. valued at R53 lakhs to 42,000 cwts. valued at R27 lakhs. The number of motor cars imported during the year from the United Kingdom was 6,744 as against 6,311 in 1934-35, while the number of omnibuses imported fell from 1,171 to 982. The total value of motor cars and omnibuses imported rose from R1,49 lakhs to R1,58 lakhs. Under paper and pasteboard, imports advanced in quantity from 1,226,000 cwts. to 1,254,000 cwts., but declined in value from R95 lakhs to R89 lakhs. Imports of tobacco, on the other hand, declined from 1·8 million lbs. to 1·2 million lbs. in quantity, but the value rose by R1 lakh to R34 lakhs. Imports of iron and steel materials from the United Kingdom improved from R3,66 lakhs to R4,07 lakhs, of machinery and millwork from R9,15 lakhs to R9,26 lakhs and of hardware from R98 lakhs to R1,04 lakhs. There were larger imports of boilers and electrical, wool, jute and unspecified descriptions of machinery which more than set off the decreases in the imports of cotton spinning and sugar machinery. Under the head "Instruments and apparatus" (R2,70 lakhs), an increase of R23 lakhs was recorded, as compared with the preceding year, and this was mainly due to the larger imports of electrical instruments and wireless apparatus. Imports of the former rose from R1,62 lakhs to R1,75 lakhs and of the latter from R5 lakhs to R10 lakhs. Chemicals, an item in which the United Kingdom trade has shown a progressive improvement, advanced by R10¾ lakhs (from R1,63½ lakhs to R1,74¼ lakhs). Imports of liquors (mainly spirit) increased in value from R1,45 lakhs to R1,51 lakhs, but the quantity slightly decreased from 2,815,000 gallons to 2,796,000 gallons. Larger imports of pneumatic motor covers were responsible for an improvement of R7 lakhs (R1,40 lakhs to R1,47 lakhs) in the imports of rubber manufactures from the United Kingdom. Provisions and oilman's stores contributed to an increase of R18 lakhs. Imports of sugar increased by 6,000 tons to 23,000 tons in quantity and in value by R5 lakhs to R21 lakhs.

The principal articles exported to the United Kingdom were, as usual, tea (R17,75 lakhs), hides and skins (R5,74 lakhs), jute, raw and manufactured (R5,03 lakhs), raw cotton (R4,51 lakhs), metals and ores (R3,01 lakhs), seeds (R2,57 lakhs), raw wool (R1,38 lakhs), oilcakes (R1,29 lakhs) and food grains (R64 lakhs). These articles, taken together, represented about 81 per cent of the total exports to the United Kingdom during the year 1935-36, as compared with about 83 per cent in 1934-35. Exports of tea decreased from 289 million lbs. to 276 million lbs. in quantity and in value from R18,15 lakhs to R17,75 lakhs. Despatches of raw jute slightly decreased from 166,600 tons to 166,100 tons in quantity, but owing to higher prices the declared value improved from R2,35 lakhs to R2,96 lakhs. Consignments of jute bags increased from 48 million to 51 million in number and in value from R1,03 lakhs to R1,12 lakhs. Exports of gunny cloth showed a striking improvement from 49 million yards to 86 million yards, the value realised being R89 lakhs, as compared with R53 lakhs in the preceding year. Under "Hides and skins", the exports of tanned or dressed varieties increased in quantity from 16,900 tons to 19,200 tons but the declared value fell by R3 lakhs to

R4,83 lakhs. Raw hides and skins increased from 5,600 tons to 9,200 tons in quantity and from R56 lakhs to R91 lakhs in value. Exports of raw skins of non-Indian origin increased from 186 tons to 246 tons in quantity and from R56 lakhs to R80 lakhs in value. Shipments of raw cotton further improved from 62,000 tons (346,900 bales) valued at R3,42 lakhs to 81,000 tons (456,100 bales) valued at R4,51 lakhs. There was an increase in the exports of raw wool from 25·7 million lbs. valued at R92 lakhs to 34·7 million lbs. valued at R1,38 lakhs. Exports of oilseeds declined in quantity from 279,000 tons to 179,000 tons and in value from R3,47 lakhs to R2,57 lakhs. Shipments of linseed fell from 103,800 tons valued at R1,28 lakhs to 90,100 tons valued at R1,21 lakhs. There was a noticeable decrease under rapeseed, of which the quantity shipped amounted only to 2,000 tons as against 12,200 tons in 1934-35. Exports of cotton seed were insignificant. Exports of castor seed registered a further fall of 4,000 tons and amounted to 22,400 tons. The United Kingdom's demand for groundnuts also was on a reduced scale, shipments during the year amounting only to 62,000 tons, as compared with 134,000 tons in the preceding year. The total exports of food grains decreased by 70.000 tons in quantity and by R38 lakhs in value. There was a decrease under rice from 88,400 tons (R53 lakhs) to 50,100 tons (R39 lakhs). Exports of wheat fell from 8,600 tons valued at R7 lakhs to 7,000 tons valued at R6 lakhs. Under the head " Metals and ores ", the total quantity exported totalled 318,000 tons as against 317,000 tons in the preceding year, while the value recorded an increase of R52 lakhs due to larger quantities exported and higher prices realised in the case of some of the important descriptions. The exports of pig lead amounted to 827,000 cwts. valued at R1,11½ lakhs, as compared with 786,000 cwts. valued at R88 lakhs in 1934-35. Exports of manganese ore advanced from 159,000 tons to 197,000 tons in quantity and from R33 lakhs to R39 lakhs in value. There was an increase under wolfram ore from 5,000 tons, (R97 lakhs) to 6,900 tons (R1,27 lakhs). Exports of chromite ore, however, declined from 9,900 tons (R3 lakhs) to 750 tons (R23,000) and pig iron from 98,000 tons (R21⅓ lakhs) to 66,000 tons (R15 lakhs). Exports of groundnut cake decreased from 171,000 tons valued at R90 lakhs to 148,000 tons valued at R87 lakhs, while those of linseed cake increased from 33,600 tons to 69,400 tons in quantity and from R23 lakhs to R42 lakhs in value. Shipments of paraffin wax amounted to 19,300 tons valued at R82 lakhs as against 11,000 tons valued at R47 lakhs in 1934-35. Exports of lac declined heavily from 236,000 cwts. to 80,000 cwts., the value of the shipments dropping from R1,46 lakhs to R29½ lakhs. Exports of fodder, bran and pollards also declined by R8 lakhs to R60 lakhs. Among other articles, spices, raw rubber and woollen carpets showed decreases both in quantity and value, while raw tobacco, mica, teakwood, coffee and raw hemp showed increases.

Ceylon (Imports R1,49 lakhs, Exports R7,46 lakhs).—The value of the total trade with Ceylon improved by R82 lakhs from R8,13 lakhs to R8,95 lakhs and this was due more to the increase on the export side than to the improvement in imports. Exports advanced from R6,84 lakhs to R7,46 lakhs and imports from R1,29 lakhs to R1,49 lakhs. On both the import and the export side the figures possibly include some amount of transit trade. The imports of coconut oil from Ceylon declined in quantity from 5,505,000

gallons to 3,347,000 gallons with a corresponding decrease in value from R39 lakhs to R37 lakhs. Imports of copra, however, advanced from 32,400 tons (R40 lakhs) to 35,100 tons (R63 lakhs). Imports of tea recorded an increase of 51,000 lbs., *i.e.*, from 512,000 lbs. valued at R3½ lakhs to 563,000 lbs. valued at R4 lakhs. Increases were also noticeable in the imports of coconuts, gunny bags and machinery, but oils, spices and rubber showed decreases. On the export side, the main item was husked rice, the shipments of which improved from 392,000 tons to 424,000 tons in quantity and from R2,78 lakhs to R3,50 lakhs in value. Exports of raw rubber more than doubled and amounted to 5·4 million lbs. valued at R17½ lakhs as against 2·6 million lbs. valued at R8½ lakhs in 1934-35. Exports of fish (excluding canned fish) further increased in quantity from 236,000 cwts. to 253,000 cwts. and in value from R37 lakhs to R38 lakhs. There was also an increase in the exports of manures, shipments of which amounted to 24,000 tons valued at R17 lakhs, an increase of 5,000 tons in quantity and of R4 lakhs in value. Despatches of oilcakes, however, fell by 5,000 tons in quantity and by R2 lakhs in value and amounted to 21,000 tons valued at R17 lakhs. Exports of chillies amounted to 174,000 cwts. valued at R18 lakhs as against 148,000 cwts. valued at R26 lakhs in the preceding year. Shipments of coal further declined from 216,000 tons (R23 lakhs) to 133,000 tons (R13 lakhs). Exports of tea advanced from 3 million lbs. to 3·5 million lbs. in quantity and from R20 lakhs to R23 lakhs in value. There were decreases under provisions and oilman's stores, fodder, bran and pollards and jute manufactures, and increases under fruits and vegetables, and cotton manufactures.

The Straits Settlements (Imports R3,66 lakhs, Exports R3,77 lakhs).—Imports from the Straits Settlements advanced by R55 lakhs to R3,66 lakhs. Exports, which had shown a small recession in 1934-35, advanced by R46 lakhs to R3,77 lakhs. On the import side, there was a larger increase in the imports of coconut oil from 2 million gallons to 5·2 million gallons. The value of the imports rose from R15½ lakhs to R53⅓ lakhs. Imports of betel-nuts recorded an improvement in quantity from 1,131,000 cwts. to 1,218,000 cwts. but the value fell from R90 lakhs to R87 lakhs. Imports of other kinds of spices amounted to 52,000 cwts. valued at R12 lakhs as against 108,000 cwts. valued at R11 lakhs in the preceding year. Receipts of tin, unwrought, rose from 44,000 cwts. (R67½ lakhs) to 51,000 cwts. (R74 lakhs). Imports of mineral oils declined from 904,000 gallons (R5½ lakhs) to 881,000 gallons (R5¼ lakhs). Imports of kerosene oil declined from 684,000 gallons to 681,000 gallons (R5 lakhs) and those of fuel oils from 211,000 gallons (R62,000) to 195,000 gallons (R58,000). There were smaller receipts of lac and gums and resins, while fish (chiefly salted), provisions and starch, dextrine and farina recorded increases. On the export side, there was an increase in the shipments of rice, not in the husk, from 135,000 tons to 138,000 tons in quantity and from R82 lakhs to R1,08 lakhs in value. Exports of cotton piecegoods (principally coloured) further advanced from 6 million yards to 8 million yards in quantity and from R28 lakhs to R30 lakhs in value. Shipments of gunny bags totalled 5 million valued at R14 lakhs, as compared with 4·6 million valued at R12 lakhs in 1934-35. Despatches of raw rubber rose in quantity from 7·0 million lbs. to 7·7 million lbs. and in value from R17 lakhs to R20 lakhs. There were increases under fodder, bran and pollards and provisions,

while there were decreases under coal and fruits and vegetables. Exports of tin ore further increased from R70 lakhs to R80 lakhs.

East Africa (Imports R3,94 lakhs, Exports R88 lakhs).—In this group of territories are included Kenya, Zanzibar and Pemba, Uganda Protectorate, Nyasaland Protectorate, Tanganyika Territory and British Somaliland. The total value of the trade with this group amounted to R4,82 lakhs, as compared with R4,29 lakhs in 1934-35. On the import side, there was an improvement of R48 lakhs (from R3,46 lakhs to R3,94 lakhs) and on the export side of R5 lakhs (from R83 lakhs to R88 lakhs). Raw cotton and spices are the principal items in the import trade. There has been an enlarged demand for East African cotton in the last two years. Arrivals of raw cotton in 1935-36 totalled 41,300 tons valued at R3,53 lakhs as compared with 35,200 tons valued at R2,99 lakhs in 1934-35. Imports of spices (mainly cloves), however, declined from R30 lakhs to R21 lakhs. Under exports, shipments of jute gunny bags advanced from 5·5 million (R13·5 lakhs) to 7·6 million (R17·9 lakhs). Exports of cotton piecegoods slightly fell from 3·5 million yards valued at R9 lakhs to 3·2 million yards valued at R8 lakhs. Food grains of various kinds exported increased from 18,300 tons to 19,600 tons in quantity and in value from R21 lakhs to R23 lakhs.

Australia (Imports R1,19 lakhs, Exports R2,87 lakhs).—The year saw some improvement in the trade with Australia. Exports improved by R15 lakhs owing to a better demand for gunny bags and cloth. Imports advanced by R22 lakhs. Imports of zinc rose from 100,500 cwts. valued at R10 lakhs to 230,500 cwts. valued at about R25½ lakhs. Imports of wheat increased from 7,000 tons valued at R5⅓ lakhs to 13,000 tons valued at R9½ lakhs. Fewer horses were imported from Australia in the year under review and the value of the imports fell from R15 lakhs to R9 lakhs. Imports of tallow and stearine decreased in quantity from 115,000 cwts. to 101,000 cwts., but the value increased from R18 lakhs to R22 lakhs. Imports of raw wool rose from 3 million lbs. to 4·5 million lbs. in quantity and in value from R21 lakhs to R27 lakhs. Imports of provisions also advanced from R11¾ lakhs to about R12½ lakhs. On the export side, shipments of gunny bags improved from 57 million valued at R1,63 lakhs to 65 million valued at R1,81 lakhs. Shipments of gunny cloth increased from 24 million yards to 27 million yards, the value increasing by R3 lakhs to R37 lakhs. There was an improvement in the demand for tea, exports rising from 1·6 million lbs. valued at R8 lakhs to 1·9 million lbs. valued at R9½ lakhs. Exports of linseed declined from 21,000 tons valued at R26 lakhs to 10,000 tons valued at R13 lakhs. There were increases under raw hides and skins (chiefly goat skins), cotton, raw, and jute, raw. Exports of coffee recorded a decrease.

Canada (Imports R94 lakhs, Exports R1,72 lakhs).—The trade with Canada remained more or less stationary as compared with the preceding year. Imports showed a small increase of R2 lakhs and amounted to R94 lakhs, but exports remained at the preceding year's level and were valued at R1,72 lakhs. Among items of imports which showed improvement, the most important was "motor vehicles". The total value of motor vehicles imported from Canada during the year amounted to R76½ lakhs, as compared with R66 lakhs in the preceding year, the number of motor cars imported rising from 2,057 to 2,328 and that of motor omnibuses from 2,058 to 2,335.

Receipts of rubber manufactures, however, showed a further decline from R5 lakhs to R1 lakh. Imports of aluminium recorded a striking decrease from 11,000 cwts. valued at R8 lakhs to 2,000 cwts. valued at R2 lakhs. Imports of carbide of calcium increased from 13,900 cwts. valued at R2 lakhs to 21,500 cwts. valued at R3 lakhs in the year under review. The main items in the export trade with Canada are jute manufactures and tea. Exports of gunny cloth improved by 7 million yards to 75 million yards in quantity and in value by R4 lakhs to R74½ lakhs. Exports of gunny bags, however, declined in value from R2¾ lakhs to R2 lakhs. Despatches of tea direct to Canada remained stationary at 13 million lbs., the value falling by R1 lakh to R64 lakhs. Exports of woollen carpets and rugs decreased by R1 lakh to R3 lakhs. Canada showed no interest in Indian linseed in the year under review.

The Union of South Africa (Imports R31 lakhs, Exports R1,58 lakhs).—The total trade with the Union of South Africa further rose by R20 lakhs to R1,89 lakhs, imports increasing from R25 lakhs to R31 lakhs and export from R1,44 lakhs to R1,58 lakhs. On the import side, receipts of coal declined from 32,000 tons valued at R5 lakhs to 19,000 tons valued at R3 lakhs. Imports of barks for tanning declined in quantity from 280,000 cwts. to 262,000 cwts., the value remaining almost the same at R13 lakhs. On the export side, there was a slight increase in the exports of jute bags, shipments totalling 25 million valued at R67 lakhs, as against 24 million valued at R66 lakhs in the preceding year. Shipments of gunny cloth improved from 6·9 million yards to 8·5 million yards with a corresponding increase in value from R9 lakhs to R10½ lakhs. Shipments of rice, not in the husk, declined in quantity from 26,000 tons to 25,700 tons, but the value rose from R25 lakhs to R28 lakhs in 1935-36. Exports of vegetable oils showed increases, while those of provisions declined.

Hongkong (Imports R42 lakhs, Exports R53 lakhs).—The export trade with Hongkong showed no improvement in the year under review. In 1934-35, there was a serious decline of R52 lakhs as compared with 1933-34, while in the year under review, there was a further decline of R7 lakhs. Exports to Hongkong in 1935-36 amounted in value to R53 lakhs as compared with R60 lakhs in 1934-35 and R1,12 lakhs in 1933-34. Imports in 1934-35 were valued at R39 lakhs, which was R6 lakhs short of the value recorded in 1933-34. In 1935-36 there was an improvement to R42 lakhs. This was mainly due to larger imports of cotton twist and yarn, which totalled 497,000 lbs. valued at R3½ lakhs as compared with 42,000 lbs. valued at R⅓ lakh in 1934-35. Imports of provisions were valued at R8 lakhs and of sugar and silk piecegoods at R3 lakhs each as compared with R10 lakhs, R3 lakhs and R2½ lakhs, respectively, in 1934-35. On the export side, there was a further decline in the number of gunny bags exported from 11 million valued at R27 lakhs to 9 million valued at R21 lakhs. Exports of coal decreased from 55,000 tons to 41,000 tons, the value figure falling from R3⅓ lakhs to R3 lakhs. The total value of the exports of drugs and medicines, however, increased from R4¼ lakhs to R4⅔ lakhs. There was also an increase in the exports of rice, not in the husk, from 3,000 tons (R2 lakhs) to 5,000 tons (R4 lakhs). Exports of raw jute showed an increase while those of fishmaws and sharkfins decreased slightly.

Foreign Countries.

Foreign Countries.

The following tables show the imports from and exports to the principal European and other foreign countries:—

Imports.

Countries	1913-14	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
European Countries—	₹ (lakhs)	₹ (lakhs)	₹ (lakhs)	₹ (lakhs)
Union of Socialist Soviet Republics	6	1,64	1,57	1,61
Sweden	52	1,02	99	1,14
Norway	23	61	50	58
Denmark	4	17	14	32
Germany	12,67	8,89	10,11	12,35
Netherlands	1,55	1,82	1,30	1,34
Belgium	4,26	2,66	2,16	2,44
France	2,69	1,51	1,53	1,29
Spain	19	21	24	22
Switzerland	69	1,02	1,34	1,47
Italy	2,20	2,91	3,02	2,00
Austria	4,29	52	53	43
Hungary		11	8	24
Czechoslovakia	—	80	88	68
Other Countries	69	1,26	92	84
Total European Countries	30,08	25,15	25,31	26,95
Other Foreign Countries—				
Arabia	57	28	28	28
Iraq	—	39	52	50
Iran	71	1,45	2,09	2,35
Java	10,75	2,39	1,91	1,74
Borneo (Dutch)	90	32	30	31
Siam	28	45	1,94	81
French Indo-China	..	19	67	66
China	1,71	2,23	2,07	1,85
Japan	4,78	16,36	20,80	21,84
Egypt	30	68	1,67	1,53
Portuguese East Africa	15	32	27	45
United States of America	4,79	7,18	8,41	8,94
Other Countries	16	26	70	66
Total other Foreign Countries	25,10	32,50	41,63	41,92

Direction of Trade.

Exports.

Countries	1913-14	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
European Countries—	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Union of Socialist Soviet Republics	2,47	8	8	35
Sweden	42	34	38	41
Norway	5	38	36	40
Poland	—	41	58	82
Germany	26,42	9,92	7,27	9,59
Netherlands	4,42	4,24	3,35	3,73
Belgium	12,10	4,51	4,41	5,54
France	17,72	7,43	5,36	7,20
Spain	2,23	1,41	1,39	1,78
Italy	7,89	5,83	5,87	3,54
Austria	10,01	..	1	4
Hungary		..	2	3
Greece	9	47	51	48
Turkey, European	11	20	16	10
Turkey, Asiatic	2,94	18	17	8
Other Countries	64	42	74	86
Total European Countries	87,51	35,82	30,66	34,95
Other Foreign Countries—				
Egypt	2,27	1,21	1,28	1,28
Arabia	1,69	96	98	1,01
Iraq	—	66	57	59
Iran	1,41	85	48	57
Java	1,95	47	50	47
Siam	95	93	1,15	92
China	5,71	4,54	2,64	1,88
Japan	22,69	13,63	24,81	22,07
Portuguese East Africa	62	72	79	84
United States of America	21,85	14,41	13,14	16,55
Cuba	56	67	66	78
Argentina	3,14	2,28	2,74	2,07
Chile	1,06	28	25	37
Other Countries	3,08	3,37	3,54	3,71
Total other Foreign Countries	66,98	44,98	53,53	53,11

Japan (Imports R21,84 lakhs, Exports R22,07 lakhs).—In spite of an increase of R1,04 lakhs in the value of the imports from Japan, the total trade with Japan declined by R1,70 lakhs owing to smaller exports of Indian cotton to that country in 1935-36. The principal items of imports from Japan were cotton manufactures (R8,81 lakhs), artificial silk (R2,64 lakhs), silk manufactures (R1,64 lakhs), wool manufactures (R78 lakhs), glass and glassware (R65 lakhs), iron and steel (R43 lakhs), raw silk (R42 lakhs), chemicals and hardware (R36 lakhs each), mixed or yellow metal for sheathing (R30 lakhs), earthenware and porcelain (R26 lakhs), rubber manufactures (R19 lakhs), electrical instruments and apparatus, and machinery and millwork (R18 lakhs each), boots and shoes, and copper, wrought (R14 lakhs each), stationery, excluding paper (R13 lakhs), paper and pasteboard (R12 lakhs), provisions and oilman's stores, and paints and painters' materials (R11 lakhs each). These together represented 82 per cent of the total imports in 1935-36, as compared with 81 per cent in 1934-35. Imports of cotton

manufactures increased in value from R7,05 lakhs to R8,81 lakhs. It will be seen from the table on the margin that considerable increases were recorded under all descriptions of cotton piecegoods. Imports of cotton twist and yarn showed a marked improvement from 11·3 million lbs. to 21·3 million lbs. with a corresponding increase in value from R1,16 lakhs to R1,79 lakhs. There was, however, a decrease of R7 lakhs under cotton hosiery. The value of the imports of silk manufactures declined from R2,09 lakhs to R1,64 lakhs owing to smaller imports of piecegoods. Imports of artificial silk yarn and manufactures also declined in value from R2,71 lakhs to R2,64 lakhs, though the quantities imported showed no decrease except in the case of piecegoods of artificial silk mixed with other materials. There was a very noticeable decrease in the value of woollen manufactures imported, which declined from R1,36 lakhs to R78 lakhs. Imports of boots and shoes further decreased from 4 million pairs valued at R20 lakhs to 2 million pairs valued at R14 lakhs. The value of apparel imported declined from R35 lakhs to R29 lakhs. There was a decrease of about R4½ lakhs in the imports of toys and requisites for games. Imports of glass and glassware improved from R64 lakhs to R65 lakhs, while the value of earthenware and porcelain imported remained the same at R26 lakhs. Receipts of chemicals improved in value from R30 lakhs to R36 lakhs. There was an increase under hardware from R32 lakhs to R36 lakhs. Imports of mixed or yellow metal for sheathing increased from 105,000 cwts. to 114,000 cwts. in quantity and in value from R28 lakhs to R30 lakhs. There was also an increase under paper and pasteboard from R11 lakhs to R12 lakhs, and under provisions and oilman's stores from R8 lakhs to R11 lakhs. Imports of paints and painters' materials also advanced from R9 lakhs to R11 lakhs, and of stationery from R10 lakhs to R13 lakhs.

(In thousands of yards)

	1913-14	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
Grey . . .	7,108	243,949	141,626	193,753	246,065
White . . .	58	120,354	75,177	40,262	58,245
Coloured, etc. . .	1,735	214,226	124,046	139,759	191,438

On the export side, cotton, the most important item, was responsible for 81 per cent of the total exports to Japan in 1935-36, as against 87 per cent in 1934-35. The shipments during the year under review amounted to 314,000 tons valued at R17,94 lakhs, as compared with 367,000 tons valued at R21,53 lakhs in the preceding year. Despatches of pig iron further advanced from 245,600 tons (R54 lakhs) to 397,000 tons (R92 lakhs), and those of pig lead from 375,100 cwts. (R41 lakhs) to 392,500 cwts. (R54½ lakhs). Shipments of raw jute increased from 23,300 tons to 23,500 tons in quantity, the recorded value improving from R32 lakhs to R40 lakhs. Exports of oilcakes declined heavily from 17,000 tons to 8,000 tons, the decline in value being from R6 lakhs to R3 lakhs. 54,000 cwts. of shellac valued at R19 lakhs were exported in 1935-36, as against 48,000 cwts. valued at R29 lakhs in the preceding year. Shipments of gunny bags further advanced from 18·2 million (R41 lakhs) to 19·7 million (R48 lakhs). Increases were also noticeable in the exports of rice, hides and skins, sandalwood and manures (chiefly bonemeal). On the other hand, a small decrease was recorded in the exports of tobacco.

The United States of America (Imports R8,94 lakhs, Exports R16,55 lakhs).—The trade with the United States of America showed a marked

improvement in 1935-36. Exports increased from R13,14 lakhs to R16,55 lakhs, and imports from R8,41 lakhs to R8,94 lakhs. On the import side, a noticeable feature was the considerably larger imports of cotton which amounted to 10,000 tons valued at R91 lakhs, as against 2,000 tons valued at R16 lakhs in 1934-35. Imports of machinery and millwork rose in value from R1,15 lakhs to R1,17 lakhs. Increases were also noticeable under instruments and apparatus, building materials, arms, drugs and medicines, dyeing substances, provisions and toilet requisites. There was, however, a decline of R7 lakhs in the imports of mineral oils. Imports of kerosene oil fell from 0·9 million gallons (R6 lakhs) to 0·3 million gallons (R3 lakhs), while the value of lubricating oils imported declined from R92 lakhs to R88 lakhs in value, though the quantity received increased from 13·1 million gallons to 15·0 million gallons. There were no imports of petrol from the United States of America in the year under review. The value of the imports of motor vehicles fell from R1,92¼ lakhs to about R1,60½ lakhs. The number of cars imported fell from 5,564 to 3,851, and that of the ominbuses from 6,559 to 5,051. Receipts of raw tobacco decreased from 1·8 million lbs. valued at R25 lakhs to 1·5 million lbs. valued at R23 lakhs. Imports of cotton piece-goods further declined from 1 million yards valued at R2 lakhs to 0·7 million yards valued at R1¾ lakhs. Imports of copper, wrought, fell from 94,000 cwts. valued at R24 lakhs to 64,000 cwts. valued at R17 lakhs. The value of the imports of rubber manufactures also declined from R21 lakhs to R16 lakhs.

On the export side, there was a striking improvement in the demand for jute and jute goods. Despatches of raw jute increased from 52,000 tons valued at R76 lakhs to 79,000 tons valued at R1,36 lakhs. The value of jute manufactures exported amounted to R7,55 lakhs, as against R6,11 lakhs in the preceding year. Shipments of jute cloth increased from 610 million yards valued at R5,93 lakhs to 775 million yards valued at R7,31 lakhs, and of gunny bags from 12 million valued at R18 lakhs to 16 million valued at R22 lakhs. Exports of lac increased in quantity from 152,000 cwts. to 172,000 cwts., but the value of the shipments decreased from R85 lakhs to R56 lakhs. There was a noticeable increase under raw hides and skins. Despatches of goat skins, representing the bulk of the shipments, improved from 9,600 tons (R1,07 lakhs) to 13,600 tons (R1,69 lakhs). The shipments of tanned or dressed hides and skins increased from 137 tons (R4 lakhs) to 351 tons (R8 lakhs). Exports of linseed, however, amounted only to 31,000 tons valued at R42 lakhs, as compared with 65,000 tons valued at R85 lakhs in 1934-35. Exports of fruits and vegetables (cashew nuts being the most important item) were valued at R1,13 lakhs in the year under review, as against R64 lakhs in the preceding year.

Germany (Imports R12,35 lakhs, Exports R9,59 lakhs).—Imports from Germany increased by R2,24 lakhs to R12,35 lakhs and exports by R2,32 lakhs to R9,59 lakhs. The trade figures for the past four years, as compared with the pre-war average, are shown below :—

	Pre-War average	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Imports	9,35	10,39	8,89	10,11	12,35
Exports, including re exports .	22,36	8,66	9,92	7,27	9,58

Foreign Countries.

The trade in the principal articles imported from Germany is shown in the following table :—

——	Units	Pre-War average (1909-10 to 1913-14)	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
Alizarine and other coaltar dyes	Lbs. (000)	11,671	8,778	13,434	13,854
	£ (000)	77,20	1,35,20	1,90,63	2,01,45
Iron and steel	Tons	136,000	22,668	31,532	67,720
	£ (000)	1,55,02	41,51	54,46	98,88
Brass and copper	Cwts.	188,000	279,130	365,468	380,324
	£ (000)	94,97	82,61	94,87	98,84
Hardware	£ (000)	57,24	86,14	95,39	1,08,38
Machinery and millwork	£ (000)	30,27	1,31,77	1,26,58	1,64,38
Glass and glassware	£ (000)	23,69	13,44	13,94	18,49
Liquors— Ale, beer and porter	Gallons (000)	521	376	365	450
	£ (000)	13,14	10,60	9,82	11,74
Spirit	Gallons (000)	148	12	14	14
	£ (000)	5,43	3,40	3,95	3,78
TOTAL LIQUORS	Gallons (000)	687	394	385	469
	£ (000)	19,41	14,57	14,82	16,06
Paper and pasteboard— Printing paper	Cwts.	66,700	61,973	73,505	320,619
	£ (000)	7,15	7,74	8,95	29,87
TOTAL PAPER AND PASTEBOARD	Cwts. (000)	—	124	171	507
	£ (000)	21,82	20,18	26,09	57,22
Woollen manufactures	£ (000)	90,62	15,80	19,15	13,31
Salt	Tons	57,800	56,330	60,175	80,718
	£ (000)	9,46	8,43	9,75	13,98
Sugar 16 D.S. and above (*including* beet)	Tons	1,700	50	151	976
	£ (000)	3,42	6	18	79
Haberdashery and millinery	£ (000)	22,10	9,71	8,02	9,94
Cotton manufactures—					
Hosiery	£ (000)	15,96	1,68	1,25	1,13
Coloured piecegoods	Yds. (000)	4,016	47	185	183
	£ (000)	22,30	33	1,15	1,26
Blankets	Lbs. (000)	9,843*	..	117	43
	£ (000)	53,28*	..	44	14
TOTAL COTTON MANUFACTURES, *including* twist and yarn	£ (000)	83 71	2,95	4,39	4,13
Artificial silk manufactures, *including* yarn	£ (000)	-	6,79	2,61	2,49
Goods of silk, mixed with other materials	Yds. (000)	1,514	243	397	210
	£ (000)	15,89	3,06	3,88	2,28

* Two years' average only.

Direction of Trade.

The following table shows the principal articles exported to Germany as recorded in the Indian Sea-Borne Trade Accounts :—

—	Units	Pre-War average (1909-10 to 1913-14)	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
Jute, raw	Tons	164,400	165,411	135,940	151,951
	R (000)	4,90,40	2,42,05	1,98,01	2,73,22
Grain, pulse and flour—	Tons	344,600	246,100	157,900	79,200
Rice	R (000)	3,41,37	1,38,45	88,39	54,95
	Tons	16,300	..	..	..
Wheat	R (000)	17,37	..	..	..
	Tons	463,800	252,684	159,400	79,300
TOTAL (*including* other sorts)	R (000)	4.43,30	1,43,37	89,80	55,00
	Tons	62,600	43,900	27,400	47,100
Cotton, raw	R (000)	4,45,06	2.09.52	1,36,81	2,60,71
	Tons	177,500	125,700	79,300	85,900
Seeds	R (000)	3,45,50	1,52,46	89,40	1,31,26
	Tons	18,600	6,000	5,500	7,218
Hides and skins, raw	R (000)	2,53,97	47,23	33.25	46,49
	Cwts.	83,200	58,600	47,400	54,600
Lac	R (000)	37,67	14.53	18.82	14.96
	Tons	10,500	6,500	5,300	8,000
Coir manufactures	R (000)	22,55	12.98	10.60	15,74
	Tons	10,400*	3,100	4,900	5,500
Bones (for manufacturing purposes)	R (000)	7,59*	2.13	3,18	3.36
	Cwts.	56,900	66,700	48,900	68,100
Hemp, raw	R (000)	8,48	6,03	4,09	6,26

* Represent figures for bones crushed, uncrushed and bonemeal.

Comparing the figures for 1935-36 with the preceding year, there was, under imports, an increase of R44 lakhs under iron and steel, R38 lakhs under machinery and millwork, R31 lakhs under paper and pasteboard. R13 lakhs under hardware, R12 lakhs under copper, R11 lakhs under aluminium, and R10 lakhs each under drugs and medicines and dyes. Smaller increases were noticed under glass and glassware, motor vehicles, salt, ale and beer, and haberdashery and millinery. There were, however, decreases under brass (—R8 lakhs) and woollen manufactures (—R6 lakhs). In the case of exports the principal increases were under raw cotton (+R1,24 lakhs), raw jute (+R75 lakhs), seeds (+R42 lakhs), hides and skins, raw (+R13 lakhs), and coir manufactures and teakwood (+R5 lakhs each). There were decreases under rice (—R33 lakhs), oilcakes (—R11 lakhs), and lac (—R4 lakhs).

Belgium (Imports R2,44 lakhs, Exports R5,54 lakhs).—The total value of India's trade with Belgium amounted to R7,98 lakhs, as compared with R6,57 lakhs in the preceding year. The improvement was due to increases in the value of both imports and exports, the former increasing from R2,16 lakhs to R2,44 lakhs and the latter from R4,41 lakhs to R5,54 lakhs. The variations under the principal articles imported from Belgium are shown in the following table :—

	1933-34 R (lakhs)	1934-35 R (lakhs)	1935-36 R (lakhs)
Iron and steel	84	88	1,00
Cotton manufactures	1	2	2
Precious stones	55	34	30
Machinery and millwork	43	17	28
Glass and glassware	11	13	14
Vehicles	3	7	10

On the export side, shipments of raw jute decreased from 61,000 tons to 56,000 tons in quantity, but the value realised rose from R86 lakhs to R1,00 lakhs. Exports of raw cotton improved considerably, the shipments during the year amounting to 40,200 tons valued at R2,20 lakhs, as against 27,300 tons valued at R1,49 lakhs in 1934-35. Raw jute and cotton together thus accounted for an increase of R85 lakhs. The quantity of zinc or spelter shipped increased from 1,373,000 cwts. valued at R24 lakhs to 1,398,000 cwts. valued at R28 lakhs. Exports of raw hemp increased from 118,000 cwts. valued at R11 lakhs to 200,000 cwts. valued at R18 lakhs. Increases were also noticeable under raw hides and skins, paraffin wax and gunny bags. Exports of rice, not in the husk, declined from 20,000 tons to 8,000 tons in quantity and from R8 lakhs to R5 lakhs in value. Exports of oilcakes, groundnuts and lac also declined, as compared with the preceding year.

France (Imports R1,29 lakhs, Exports R7,20 lakhs).—The trade with France rose from R6,89 lakhs to R8,49 lakhs. While imports fell by R24 lakhs to R1,29 lakhs, exports improved from R5,36 lakhs to R7,20 lakhs. The variations in the imports of the principal articles are shown in the table below :—

	1933-34 R (lakhs)	1934-35 R (lakhs)	1935-36 R (lakhs)
Liquors	29	32	33
Metals	15	15	15
Drugs and medicines	10	10	12
Machinery and Millwork	5	17	6
Dyeing and tanning substances	2	4	5
Chemicals	4	4	4
Oils	2	3	4
Cotton manufactures	4	5	4
Postal articles	8	8	8

On the export side, the principal commodities were, groundnuts, raw cotton, raw jute, coffee, manganese ore, linseed and hides and skins. Exports of groundnuts advanced in quantity from 99,000 tons to 141,000 tons and in value from R1,17 lakhs to R2,29 lakhs. Shipments of raw cotton improved from 26,000 tons valued at R1,35 lakhs to 30,000 tons valued at R1,62 lakhs. Exports of raw jute decreased from 83,000 tons to 75,000 tons in quantity, but the value rose from R1,22 lakhs to R1,37 lakhs. Shipments of coffee increased from 53,000 cwts. to 83,000 cwts. in quantity and from R25 lakhs to R36 lakhs in value. The quantity of manganese ore exported further increased from 113,000 tons to 119,000 tons and the value thereof from R18 lakhs to R21 lakhs. Shipments of linseed fell further from 14,000 tons valued at R17 lakhs to 8,000 tons valued at R10 lakhs. Exports of raw hides and skins were valued at R11 lakhs, as against R9 lakhs in 1934-35. Increases were noticed under castor seed and essential oils, while there were decreases under rapeseed and lac.

Italy (Imports R2,00 lakhs, Exports R3,54 lakhs).—The normal course of the trade with Italy was affected by the imposition of "sanctions" against that country in connection with the Italo-Abyssinian War with effect from the 18th November, 1935. Under the notification issued in this connec-

tion, all imports into British India from Italy or Italian colonies were prohibited, an exception, however, being made in the case of goods imported within one calendar month from the date above mentioned. Exception was also made in the case of imports of gold and silver bullion. Certain classes of exports were also prohibited. The total value of the trade with Italy declined from R8,89 lakhs in 1934-35 to R5,54 lakhs in 1935-36. Imports declined from R3,02 lakhs to R2,00 lakhs and exports from R5,87 lakhs to R3,54 lakhs. The value of woollen manufactures imported fell from R71 lakhs to R42 lakhs. Imports of woollen blankets declined from 6 million lbs. to 4 million lbs., the decline in value being from R50 lakhs to R31 lakhs. Imports of woollen piecegoods were reduced to 68,000 yds. valued at R1½ lakhs, receipts in the preceding year being about 200,000 yds. valued at R3½ lakhs. There was a fall of about R6 lakhs under unspecified descriptions of woollen manufactures. Cotton manufactures declined from R9 lakhs to R3⅓ lakhs. Imports under this head, as usual, consisted mainly of coloured, printed or dyed goods, the receipts of which decreased from 1·8 million yds. valued at R6 lakhs to 0·6 million yds. valued at R2 lakhs. Under artificial silk yarn, there was a decrease of 2·5 million lbs. in quantity and of about R22⅓ lakhs in value. Under goods of artificial silk mixed with other materials, there was a reduction of 0·9 million yds. in quantity and of R5 lakhs in value. There were also decreases under fruits and vegetables and chemicals. Some increases were, however, noticed under quicksilver, building materials, stone and marble, liquors and machinery and millwork. On the export side, there was a decline of 22,000 tons (from 50,000 tons to 28,000 tons) under raw cotton, the corresponding decrease in value being R1,13 lakhs (from R2,55 lakhs to R1,42 lakhs). Shipments of oilseeds declined from 74,000 tons to 31,000 tons in quantity and from R83 lakhs to R48 lakhs in value. Consignments of groundnuts totalled 18,000 tons (R30 lakhs), as against 54,000 tons (R59 lakhs) in 1934-35, and those of linseed 6,700 tons (R9 lakhs), as compared with 10,100 tons (R13 lakhs) in the preceding year. Exports of raw jute fell from 87,000 tons to 49,000 tons in quantity and in value from R1,27 lakhs to R89 lakhs. Exports of raw cow hides fell from 4,700 tons to 2,200 tons in quantity and in value from R22 lakhs to R12 lakhs. Shipments of rice declined from 25,300 tons valued at R17 lakhs to 12,900 tons valued at R10 lakhs. There were larger shipments of coffee during the year under review which amounted to 6,500 cwts. (R3⅓ lakhs), as against 5,900 cwts. (R3 lakhs) in the preceding year.

Netherlands (Imports R1,34 lakhs, Exports R3,73 lakhs).—The total value of the trade with the Netherlands amounted to R5,07 lakhs in 1935-36, as compared with R4,65 lakhs in the preceding year. Imports rose by R4 lakhs to R1,34 lakhs and exports by R38 lakhs to R3,73 lakhs. Imports under the head "instruments and apparatus" consisting mainly of electric bulbs increased from R15 lakhs to R17 lakhs. Imports of liquor improved by R2⅓ lakhs to R12⅓ lakhs, and those of starch, dextrine and farina by R2 lakhs to 11 lakhs. Imports of artificial silk rose, in value, from R28,000 to R1⅓ lakhs. There was, however, a decline in the imports of machinery from R9 lakhs to R7 lakhs. Imports of provisions, during the year, were valued at R24⅔ lakhs, as against R25½ lakhs in 1934-35. Imports of cotton piecegoods declined further from 2·2 million yds. valued at R6 lakhs to 1·7 million yds. valued at R5 lakhs. Imports of precious stones, however, showed

a slight improvement in value. Imports of drugs and medicines showed an increase from R6½ lakhs to R7⅓ lakhs. On the export side, shipments of groundnuts declined from 115,000 tons to 95,000 tons in quantity, but the value rose from R1,27 lakhs to R1,54 lakhs. The quantity of rice exported rose from 62,000 tons to 70,000 tons and the value from R39 lakhs to R45 lakhs. Exports of raw cotton declined from 8,300 tons to 7,900 tons, the value declining slightly to R38⅓ lakhs. Exports of raw jute also declined in quantity, but the value rose by R5 lakhs to R36 lakhs. The value of the shipments of oilcakes declined from R9 lakhs to R5 lakhs.

Java (Imports R1,74 lakhs, Export R47 lakhs).—Compared with 1934-35 there was a decline of R17 lakhs under imports and of R3 lakhs under exports during the year under review. Imports of sugar (which represented 80 per cent of the total imports) further receded from 176,400 tons (R1,64 lakhs) to 150,400 tons (R1,40 lakhs), the whole of which represented sugar 23 D. S. and above. There were no imports of molasses. There were also smaller receipts of denatured spirit which were valued at R3¼ lakhs, as against R5½ lakhs in 1934-35. On the export side, shipments of jute gunny bags rose from 10 million (R26 lakhs) to 13 million (R36 lakhs). Shipments of rice, however, declined from 26,000 tons (R15 lakhs) to 4,000 tons (R3 lakhs).

China (Imports R1,85 lakhs, Exports R1,88 lakhs).—Owing mainly to a decline in the imports of raw silk from China, the total imports from that country fell by R22 lakhs to R1,85 lakhs. Exports declined by R76 lakhs to R1,88 lakhs owing to smaller demand for rice and raw cotton. Imports of raw silk during the year amounted to 0·5 million lbs. valued at R14 lakhs, as compared with 1·2 million lbs. valued at R33⅓ lakhs in 1934-35. Imports of silk yarn fell from 492,000 lbs. (R12¾ lakhs) to 480,000 lbs. (R12½ lakhs). There was a decrease in the quantity of silk piecegoods imported, which totalled 3·8 million yards, as against 4·5 million yds. in 1934-35. The value of the imports declined from R19 lakhs to R13 lakhs. Imports of cotton twist and yarn advanced from 12·7 million lbs. to 12·9 million lbs., but the value declined from R92 lakhs to R90 lakhs. Imports of cotton piecegoods (mainly coloured) declined heavily from 1·2 million yds. valued at R2 lakhs to 56,000 yds. valued at R9,000. Imports of tea (principally green) increased from 1·4 million lbs. valued at R9 lakhs to 3·1 million lbs. valued at R15 lakhs. On the export side, there was a sharp fall in the shipments of rice from 173,400 tons valued at R97 lakhs to 72,000 tons valued at R50 lakhs. Exports of raw cotton further declined from 25,400 tons valued at R1,29 lakhs to 19,400 tons valued at R1,05 lakhs. There was a decrease of R1 lakh under paraffin wax, and an increase of R3½ lakhs under raw jute. Shipments of gunny bags declined from 1·2 million valued at R2¾ lakhs to 0·7 million valued at R1⅔ lakhs. Exports of gunny cloth also declined in quantity from 1·1 million yds. valued at R1¼ lakhs to 0·6 million yds. valued at R66,000.

Iraq (Imports R50 lakhs, Exports R59 lakhs).—The value of the imports from Iraq declined from R52 lakhs to R50 lakhs, while that of the exports to that country improved from R57 lakhs to R59 lakhs. Imports of dates fell in value from R36·2 lakhs in 1934-35 to R35·5 lakhs in the year under review. Imports of pulses declined from R7 lakhs to R5 lakhs. There were, however, increases in the value of the imports of barley (R2 lakhs),

and of raw wool (R2 lakhs). The variations in the exports of the principal commodities are shown in the table below :—

	1933-34 R(000)	1934-35 R(000)	1935-36 R(000)
Cotton manufactures (mainly piecegoods)	12,89	9,17	7,28
Jute manufactures	3,80	4,03	8,16
Tea	2,66	2,52	4,28
Leather	1,70	2,24	4,10
Soap	1,99	2,16	2,49
Fruits and vegetables	2,28	1,96	1,88
Teak wood	1,84	1,96	1,79

South America (Imports R33 lakhs, Exports R3,26 lakhs).—The value of the imports from South American countries advanced from R13 lakhs to R33 lakhs. Exports, however, declined from R3,77 lakhs to R3,26 lakhs. Imports of raw cotton from Peru totalled 3,343 tons valued at R32 lakhs, as against 1,264 tons valued at R12 lakhs in 1934-35. Besides raw cotton, the principal items of import were dyeing and tanning substances (R21,600) and canned provisions 978 cwts. (R21,000). On the export side, the principal items were jute bags and cloth. Argentina took 3·7 million gunny bags (2·9 million), Chile 5·8 million (4·1 million) and Peru 6·8 million (7·5 million) in the year under review. The figures in brackets represent the corresponding exports in the preceding year. Shipments of gunny cloth to Argentina amounted only to 166 million yards, as compared with 229 million yds. in 1934-35. Exports to Peru totalled 4 million yards as in the preceding year. Exports of gunny cloth to Uruguay declined further from 7·8 million yards to 2·6 million yards. Brazil took 20,000 tons of raw jute as against 18,000 tons in 1934-35, but Argentina's demand fell from 9,000 tons to 7,000 tons. There were no shipments of paraffin wax to Argentina in the year under review, but exports to Chile increased from 1,327 tons to 4,750 tons. Exports of tea to Chile, which had improved noticeably to 1,490,000 lbs. in 1934-35, fell to 96,000 lbs. in 1935-36.

CHAPTER V.

Foreign Sea-borne Trade of the Maritime Indian States.

The preceding chapters in this Review have dealt with the trade recorded at British Indian ports. A fairly considerable volume of trade, however, passes through the ports in the maritime States in Kathiawar, *viz.*, Bhavngar, Nawanagar, Morvi, Baroda, Porbandar, Junagad and Jafarabad. Travancore also has a small foreign trade. The volume of the foreign trade of these States, however, bears only a small proportion to the volume of trade recorded at British Indian ports. The total imports into Kathiawar and Travancore in 1935-36 were, on the basis of the recorded values, 3·8 per cent of the imports in the same year into British Indian ports; while the proportion of exports was only 2·4 per cent. Taking imports and exports together, the total value of the foreign trade of these States was 3 per cent of the total value of the trade recorded in the British Indian trade returns.

I.—Kathiawar Ports.

The statistics of the maritime trade of the Kathiawar ports are available from 1931-32. The following is a summary view of the total trade during the three years ending 1935-36 :—

(In thousands of Rupees)

	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
Total value of imports of foreign merchandise .	4,17,80	5,19,11	4,70,96
Total value of exports of Indian merchandise .	2,46,49	1,49,25	2,30,96
Total value of exports of foreign merchandise .	1,30	2,36	55

A feature of the foreign trade of the Kathiawar States is the excess of imports over exports. In 1933-34, imports exceeded exports (excluding re-exports) by R1,71 lakhs, while in 1934-35 the difference increased to R3,70 lakhs. In 1935-36, the total value of the imports was R2,40 lakhs more than that of the exports. Re-exports are insignificant. From the point of view of British India the foreign trade of Kathiawar is of special interest as a large portion of the imports of foreign merchandise into these States ultimately finds its way into British India across the Viramgam-Dhandhuka land customs line. While the total value of the imports from foreign countries into these States in 1934-35 was R5,19 lakhs, exports of foreign goods to British India across the land customs line in the same year were valued at R3,55 lakhs. In 1935-36, imports of foreign merchandise into these States were valued at R4,71 lakhs, and imports into British India across the land customs line at R3,15 lakhs. It must, however, be remembered that while the values given in the sea-borne trade returns are exclusive of duty, the recorded value of the trade passing the land customs line includes duties in most cases.

Imports.

The following table shows the value of the principal articles of foreign merchandise imported by sea into the Kathiawar States during each of the

three years ending 1935-36 with the percentage which the value of the imports under each head in 1935-36 bears to the total value of the imports in that year :—

(In thousands of Rupees)

	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	Percentage on total value of imports of merchandise in 1935-36
Cotton, raw	1,14,25	1,14,25	56,48	12·0
Cotton manufactures	19,08	62,70	70,81	15·0
Metals and Ores	78,10	87,04	95,13	20·2
Sugar	75,11	96,58	77,26	16·4
Vehicles	7,84	10,71	19,63	4·2
Chemicals	15,35	16,03	19,57	4·2
Machinery and Millwork	24,61	16,48	18,18	3·9
Silk manufactures	1,81	9,43	14,76	3·1
Paper and Pasteboard	6,58	10,77	10,69	2·3
Fruits and Vegetables	5,64	10,25	9,82	2·1
Oils	11,39	13,22	8,91	1·9
Instruments, apparatus and appliances	6,61	6,04	8,24	1·7
Hardware	6,59	7,53	8,13	1·7
Starch, Dextrine and Farina	5,23	6,72	6,35	1·3
Artificial Silk	7,17	9,27	4,58	1·0
All other articles	32,44	42,09	42,42	9·0
Total Imports	4,17,80	5,19,11	4,70,96	100

Imports of *raw cotton*, which accounted for 22 per cent of the total value of the imports in 1934-35, accounted for only 12 per cent of the total value recorded in 1935-36 as the quantity received declined from 13,587 tons (R1,14 lakhs) to 7,173 tons (R56 lakhs). Supplies were mainly derived from Egypt and, to a smaller extent, from British East Africa.

Cotton manufactures accounted for 15 per cent of the total value of the imports in 1935-36, as against 12·1 per cent in the preceding year. The imports under this head rose from R63 lakhs in 1934-35 to R71 lakhs in the year under review. Piecegoods, excluding fents, accounted for R67·5 lakhs, the quantity imported being 41·3 million yards. This meant an increase of R9·5 lakhs in value and of 7·7 million yards in quantity, as compared with 1934-35. Imports of grey, white and coloured or dyed (including printed) piecegoods were 11 million yards, 22 million yards and 8 million yards valued at R12 lakhs, R39 lakhs and R16 lakhs, respectively. Imports of these descriptions in the preceding year were 7 million yards, 16 million yards and 10 million yards valued at R8 lakhs, R30 lakhs and R20 lakhs, respectively. The principal sources of supply were the United Kingdom and Japan, their contributions in 1935-36 being 35 million yards and 6 million yards valued at R58 lakhs and R9 lakhs, respectively, as compared with 24 million and 9 million yards valued at R45·8 lakhs and R11·7 lakhs, respectively, in 1934-35. Under grey piecegoods, imports of plain greys showed a marked increase from 3·7 million yards in 1934-35 to 10·8 million yards during the year under review, while imports of bordered greys declined from 3·4 million yards to 0·4 million yards.

The share of the United Kingdom in plain greys improved from 2·6 million yards to 8·4 million yards, and that of Japan from 1·1 million yards to 2·5 million yards. Imports of white goods from the United Kingdom again advanced and totalled 20·7 million yards, as against 13·6 million yards in 1934-35. The share of Japan, on the other hand, fell from 2·5 million yards to 1·3 million yards. Under coloured, printed or dyed goods, the United Kingdom's share declined from 6·4 million yards to 5·9 million yards and that of Japan from 3·8 million yards to 2·1 million yards.

Imports of fents of all descriptions increased from 1·8 million yards valued at R2·3 lakhs in 1934-35 to 2·3 million yards valued at about R3·5 lakhs. Imports from the United Kingdom declined slightly from 1,157,000 yards to 1,031,000 yards, while those from Japan increased from 384,000 yards to 1,171,000 yards.

Metals and ores accounted for 20·2 per cent of the total value of the imports. The recorded value under this head in 1935-36 was R95 lakhs, as against R87 lakhs in the preceding year. About 82 per cent of the imports related to iron and steel materials. Compared with 1934-35 the imports of iron and steel materials rose further from 58,000 tons to 61,000 tons in quantity and from R72 lakhs to R78 lakhs in value. Imports of galvanised sheets increased from 14,600 tons (R26$\frac{2}{3}$ lakhs) to 16,200 tons (R26$\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs). Sheets and plates, not galvanised or tinned, rose from 3,200 tons (R4 lakhs) to 4,900 tons (R6 lakhs). Imports of hoops and strips rose from 7,500 tons (R8 lakhs) to 8,050 tons (R9 lakhs). There was, however, a decline in the imports of steel bars from 17,600 tons (R15 lakhs) to 12,300 tons (R10 lakhs). Imports of wrought tubes, pipes and fittings advanced from 1,500 tons (R3 lakhs) to 3,600 tons (R5$\frac{2}{3}$ lakhs). Imports of rails, chairs and fishplates, which were insignificant in 1934-35, rose in value to R4$\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs in 1935-36. Imports of wire nails were valued at R1 lakh. Imports of beams, channels, pillars and bridgework were valued at R3$\frac{2}{3}$ lakhs, and of nails, rivets and washers at R2$\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs. The shares of the United Kingdom, Belgium and Germany in the imports of iron and steel materials in 1935-36 were 49·8, 19·1 and 16 per cent, respectively, as against 45·5, 29·2 and 11·4 per cent, respectively, in 1934-35. Imports of wrought brass (mainly sheets) improved in value from R9$\frac{1}{3}$ lakhs to R10$\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs, and of copper (also mainly in the form of sheets) from R4 lakhs to R4$\frac{1}{3}$ lakhs.

Sugar accounted for 16·4 per cent of the total value of imports in 1935-36, as against 18·6 per cent in 1934-35. The imports in 1935-36 totalled 88,000 tons (R77$\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs), as compared with 111,000 tons (R96$\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs) in the preceding year. The bulk of the supplies consisted of cane sugar (23 D. S. and above) from Java. The receipts of beet sugar, mainly from the United Kingdom, amounted to 1,800 tons in the year under review, as compared with 7,000 tons in the preceding year.

All other imports together accounted for 36·4 per cent of the total value of the imports in 1935-36 and were of smaller importance individually. Of these vehicles (R20 lakhs), chemicals (R20 lakhs), machinery and millwork (R18 lakhs), silk manufactures (R15 lakhs), paper and pasteboard (R11 lakhs), fruits and vegetables (R10 lakhs), oils, mainly mineral, (R9 lakhs), instruments, apparatus and appliances (R8 lakhs), hardware (R8 lakhs) and artificial silk (R5 lakhs) deserve mention.

Under *vehicles*, imports of carriages and wagons and parts for railways (mainly from the United Kingdom) advanced from R3 lakhs in 1934-35 to R7 lakhs in 1935-36. The number of motor cars imported was 315 as against 241 in the preceding year, of which 198 were consigned from the United States of America and 106 from the United Kingdom; while the number of motor omnibuses, lorries, etc., received was 71 as against 76 in the preceding year, receipts from the United States of America being 58 and from the United Kingdom 12. Under *chemicals*, imports of sodium compounds (R10 lakhs) and bleaching materials (R6 lakhs) may be noticed. The imports of chemicals were mostly from the United Kingdom (R13 lakhs) and Germany (R5 lakhs). Under *machinery and millwork*, there were imports to the value of R5 lakhs under railway locomotive engines and tenders and parts thereof. Electrical machinery accounted for R2 lakhs, and cotton machinery for R1½ lakhs. Imports of *silk manufactures*, mostly piecegoods, amounted in value to R15 lakhs, as against R9½ lakhs in the preceding year, the receipts being mainly from Japan. Imports of *paper* were valued at R9 lakhs (of which R2 lakhs related to old newspapers in bales and bags) and of *pasteboard, millboard and cardboard, etc.*, at R2 lakhs. Imports of *dates* were valued at nearly R9½ lakhs. Imports of *kerosene*, mostly from the United States of America, amounted to 1 million gallons, and of petrol to 584,000 gallons (mostly from the United States of America and Roumania). Imports of *coconut oil* amounted to 63,000 gallons (R56,000) and of *linseed oil* to 63,000 gallons (R1·3 lakhs). Imports of *instruments, apparatus and appliances* amounted to R8 lakhs in value, electrical instruments accounting for nearly R7 lakhs.

The following table shows the shares of the principal supplying countries in the total value of the imports during the three years ending 1935-36 :—

(In thousands of Rupees)

	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	Percentage share in 1935-36.
United Kingdom	1,14,78	1,44,59	1,65,24	35·1
Java	61,65	91,05	75,71	16·1
Germany	33,76	39,64	48,03	10·2
Japan	19,65	38,40	4 .,19	8·9
Egypt	27,72	33,70	40,51	8·6
Belgium	23,60	23,75	18,68	4·0
British East Africa	86,35	79,49	14,98	3·1
United States of America	8,67	13,30	10,22	2·2
Other countries	41,62	55,19	55,40	11·8
TOTAL	4,17,80	5,19,11	4,70,96	100

The United Kingdom's share in the imports into the Kathiawar States was 27·9 per cent in 1934-35. In 1935-36 her share improved to 35·1 per cent. The relative share of Java in 1935-36 showed a decline of 1·4 per cent as compared with 1934-35, but that of Germany improved from 7·6 per cent to 10·2 per cent. Japan's share improved from 7·4 per cent to 8·9 per cent and that of Egypt from 6·5 per cent to 8·6 per cent. The share of British East Africa, however, declined from 15·3 per cent to 3·1 per cent owing to

smaller receipts of cotton from that source. The shares of Belgium and the United States of America also showed a fall.

The shares of the different States in the total value of the imports during these years is given in the following table :—

(In thousands of Rupees)

	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	Percentage share in 1935-36
Bhavnagar	2,29,95	2,95,71	2,43,17	51·6
Nawanagar	59,57	72,06	1,04,84	22·3
Baroda	48,87	43,23	40,78	8·7
Morvi	24,89	45,21	34,59	7·3
Junagad	23,21	19,83	29,89	6·3
Porbandar	27,08	40,60	13,62	2·9
Jafarabad	4,23	2,47	4,07	0·9
TOTAL	4,17,80	5,19,11	4,70,96	100

Exports.

As stated already, the volume of the export trade is much smaller than that of the import trade. As compared with the preceding year, there was, however, a marked recovery in exports. The total value of the exports in 1935-36 was R2,31 lakhs, as against R1,49 lakhs in 1934-35. The principal articles of export were seeds, raw cotton, raw wool, groundnut cake, groundnut oil and ghi; the remaining articles together amounted to only 4·5 per cent of the total exports in 1935-36. The following table shows the values of the principal articles exported in the 3 years ending 1935-36 :—

(In thousands of Rupees)

	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	Percentage of the total value of exports of merchandise in 1935-36
Seeds	38,86	43,32	1,04,63	45·3
Cotton raw	1,71,33	57,80	55,45	24·0
Wool raw	13,80	15,35	33,33	14·5
Groundnut cake	15,13	22,61	14,38	6·2
Groundnut oil	15	17	8,80	3·8
Ghi	3,41	4,44	3,98	1·7
All other articles	3,81	5,56	10,39	4·5
TOTAL EXPORTS	2,46,49	1,49,25	2,30,96	100

Seeds accounted for 45 per cent of the total exports in 1935-36, as against 29 per cent in 1934-35. The exports of seeds of all kinds in 1935-36 amounted to 65,000 tons valued at R1,05 lakhs, as against 42,000 tons valued at R43 lakhs in 1934-35. Exports of groundnuts improved from 36,600 tons valued at R38·6 lakhs in 1934-35 to 61,300 tons valued at R1,01 lakhs in 1935-36. The shipments were mainly to the United Kingdom (16,800 tons valued at

R26 lakhs), Egypt (12,800 tons valued at R24·6 lakhs), Germany (11,400 tons valued at R18 lakhs), France (8,700 tons valued at R14 lakhs) and the Netherlands (6,600 tons valued at R9·4 lakhs). Despatches of castor seed declined from 5,300 tons valued at R4 lakhs in 1934-35 to 4,000 tons valued at R3·7 lakhs in 1935-36.

Raw Cotton accounted for 24 per cent of the total value of exports in 1935-36, as compared with 38·7 per cent in 1934-35. Exports of cotton fell from 10,200 tons valued at R58 lakhs in 1934-35 to 9,900 tons valued at R55½ lakhs in the year under review. Belgium was the largest purchaser and took 3,200 tons valued at R18 lakhs. Germany took 2,500 tons (R14 lakhs), Japan 2,000 tons (R11 lakhs) and France 1,000 tons (R6 lakhs). The Netherlands, the United Kingdom and Italy took 552 tons, 179 tons and 99 tons, respectively.

Wool, raw, accounted for 14·5 per cent of the total exports in 1935-36, as against 10·3 per cent in the preceding year. The quantity and value of the exports were 6·4 million pounds and R33 lakhs, as against 3·3 million pounds and R15 lakhs, respectively, in 1934-35. The shipments were almost entirely to the United Kingdom.

Groundnut Cake exported in 1935-36 amounted to 26,700 tons valued at R14·4 lakhs (6·2 per cent of the total value of exports during the year as against 15·2 per cent in 1934-35). Exports in the preceding year had amounted to 42,900 tons valued at R23 lakhs. The United Kingdom, Germany and Egypt were the principal purchasers.

The other important items are groundnut oil and ghi (3·8 and 1·7 per cent respectively, of the total exports in 1935-36). The exports of *groundnut oil* rose from 17,000 gallons valued at R17,000 in 1934-35 to 620,000 gallons valued at R8·8 lakhs during the year under review. The principal purchaser was the United Kingdom (605,000 gallons valued at R8·6 lakhs). Exports of *ghi* during the year under review amounted to 5,700 cwts. valued at R4 lakhs, as against 6,300 cwts. valued at R4·4 lakhs in 1934-35. The countries of destination were chiefly the Union of South Africa and Portuguese East Africa.

The following table shows the shares of principal countries in the total value of the exports from the Kathiawar States during the three years ending 1935-36 :—

(In thousands of Rupees)

	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	Percentage share in 1935-36
United Kingdom	50,23	42,50	83,04	36·0
Germany	40,23	17,09	37,76	16·3
Egypt	2,03	24,92	26,29	11·4
Belgium	91,22	20,26	22,46	9·7
France	6,13	5,97	20,86	9·0
Netherlands	24,72	12,34	12,79	5·5
Japan	17,83	7,93	11,10	4·8
Italy	8,06	10,48	58	0·3
Other countries	6,04	7,76	16,08	7·0
TOTAL	2,46,49	1,49,25	2,30,96	100

Travancore.

The United Kingdom's share in the exports rose from 28·5 per cent in 1934-35 to 36 per cent in the year under review. The relative shares of Egypt and Belgium declined from 16·7 and 13·6 per cent to 11·4 and 9·7 per cent, respectively. On the other hand, Germany's share improved from 11·5 per cent to 16·3 per cent. Japan's share declined from 5·3 per cent to 4·8 per cent, but that of France improved from 4 per cent to 9 per cent. The export trade to the Netherlands as well as to Italy showed marked decreases.

The shares of the different States in the total value of the exports from Kathiawar is given in the table below :—

(In thousands of Rupees)

	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	Percentage Share in 1935-36.
Nawanagar	44,72	43,76	90,54	39·2
Bhavnagar	1,08,82	57,36	80,12	34·7
Junagad	67,14	41,00	54,88	23·8
Porbandar	3,58	4,79	4,23	1·8
Baroda	22,23	2,34	1,19	0·5
TOTAL .	2,46,49	1,49,25	2,30,96	100

The total value of the exports and re-exports from and imports into the Kathiawar ports in each of the three years ending 1935-36 were R6,66 lakhs, R6,71 lakhs, and R7,02 lakhs, respectively. The total value of the trade of the Bombay port in these years were R76,69 lakhs, R87,10 lakhs and R87,65 lakhs, respectively. The value of the Kathiawar trade was thus 8·7 per cent, 7·7 per cent and 8 per cent, respectively, of the value of the trade of the Bombay port in each of the three years ending 1935-36.

II.—TRAVANCORE.

While in the case of the Kathiawar States the import trade is of more importance than exports, the reverse is the case of the foreign trade of Travancore. Imports into Travancore ports were valued at R21½ lakhs in 1933-34, R28 lakhs in 1934-35 and R38 lakhs in 1935-36. The total exports from Travancore ports in 1933-34 were valued at R1,42 lakhs, and in 1934-35 and 1935-36 at R1,33 lakhs and R1,55 lakhs, respectively. The imports into Travancore in 1935-36 represented, on the basis of recorded values, only 0·3 per cent of the imports recorded in the same year in the British Indian trade returns ; the proportion in the case of exports was 0·9 per cent.

On the import side, the value recorded under the " Metals " group in 1935-36 was R7¾ lakhs of which iron and steel materials accounted for R7⅓ lakhs. Supplies were derived mostly from the United Kingdom. Imports of unmanufactured tobacco from Ceylon accounted for nearly R6 lakhs. The hydro-electric schemes in progress in the State were mainly responsible for imports of electrical instruments and apparatus to the value of R2¾ lakhs,

the total value recorded under the head "Instruments and apparatus" being R3⅔ lakhs. Cotton manufactures, consisting almost entirely of piecegoods, imported during the year were valued at R1¾ lakhs, machinery and millwork at R2¾ lakhs, and paper and pasteboard at R1½ lakhs. There were also large imports of cashew-nut kernels from Portuguese East Africa. Imports of rice, entirely from Siam, amounted to 3,424 tons valued at R2⅔ lakhs.

On the export side, coir manufactures, the principal item, accounted for about R98½ lakhs. Exports of coir mats and mattings were valued at R51⅔ lakhs, despatches to the United Kingdom being valued at nearly R33 lakhs and to Australia at over R6 lakhs. Exports of coir yarn had a total value of R19⅓ lakhs, of which shipments to the United Kingdom accounted for R5 lakhs and those to Germany for R4⅔ lakhs. Exports of other sorts of coir manufactures had a total value of over R27 lakhs. Exports of raw rubber amounted in value to R10⅓ lakhs, while in the "Metals" group, ilmenite accounted for R9 lakhs and monazite for R4⅔ lakhs. The bulk of the shipments of ilmenite went to the United States of America. Monazite was exported mainly to Germany and France. Cashew-nuts accounted for R8 lakhs, oils (mainly lemon-grass oil) for R4¾ lakhs and tea for nearly R3 lakhs. Exports of spices were valued at R1 lakh and of fibres for brushes and brooms at R1½ lakhs.

CHAPTER VI.

Frontier and Indo-Burma Trade.

I.—Frontier Trade.

India Proper.—Under the existing system of registration of the land frontier trade of India (excluding Burma), only the traffic in selected articles at certain railway stations adjacent to the more important trade routes across the frontier is recorded. It is estimated that the bulk of the inward traffic at these stations is intended to be transported beyond the frontier and the bulk of the outward traffic consists of goods which have come from beyond the frontier. It is impracticable, however, to specify the exact proportion of the actual foreign trade to the total trade registered at these stations. A reference is invited to table No. 59 for the details of the statistics of trade as recorded during the year 1935-36 compared with the two preceding years. The following table summarises the results :—

Imports.

Articles	Quantity 1933-34 (Maunds)	1934-35 (Maunds)	1935-36 (Maunds)
Wheat	338,310	176,353	232,997
Gram and pulse	618,832	161,922	290,372
Rice—			
Husked	1,158,299	1,440,380	1,407,856
Unhusked	528,247	547,367	580,038
Other grain, pulse and flour	379,394	297,813	536,336
Hides and skins	124,626	134,056	140,942
Tobacco	92,706	70,401	116,964
Wool, raw	174,398	151,502	190,541
Jute, raw (from Nepal)	270,652	349,305	335,869
Linseed (from Nepal)	429,086	263,524	388,722
Mustard and rapeseed (from Nepal)	286,356	342,992	297,117
Treasure	*Ounces*	*Ounces*	*Ounces*
Gold	66,013	77,856	12,868
Silver	9,795,877	9,712,406	1,601,403

Exports.

Articles	Quantity 1933-34 (Maunds)	1934-35 (Maunds)	1935-36 (Maunds)
Cotton piecegoods (Foreign and Indian)	498,374	466,929	551,381
Wheat	1,116,151	919,679	752,941
Rice, husked	697,066	717,335	617,894
Other grain, pulse and flour	1,403,686	1,426,504	1,210,176
Iron and steel, *including* machinery, hardware and cutlery	380,923	459,161	376,507
Petroleum	356,911	390,292	327,580
Salt	1,501,461	1,527,923	1,557,011
Sugar, refined and unrefined	1,054,039	1,018,177	798,645
Tea	173,926	267,354	191,297
Tobacco	106,602	110,616	117,899
Treasure	*Ounces*	*Ounces*	*Ounces*
Gold	9	116,513	..
Silver	2,081,742	896,657	453,715

Frontier Trade.

Burma.—The principle followed in the registration of the land frontier trade of India, namely, that of registering only the traffic in selected commodities at the chief centres through which the bulk of the frontier trade passes, has also been extended to Burma. The stations selected for purposes of registration are (i) Bhamo in the north which catches the trade entirely river-borne as well as the trade despatched from or to the rail head Katha ; (ii) the rail heads Lashio, Heho and Shwenyaung in the Shan States and (iii) Thingannyinaung in the South through which the bulk of the trade with Siam passes. As the commodities selected for Burma differ in some respects from those recorded in the case of India proper, the figures of imports and exports of the selected articles during 1933-34, 1934-35 and 1935-36 are shown separately in table No. 60. The following table shows the imports and exports of certain principal articles into and from Burma during the past three years :—

Imports.

Articles	Quantity		
	1933-34 (Maunds)	1934-35 (Maunds)	1935-36 (Maunds)
Gram and pulse	36,957	75,767	116,538
Rice, husked	82,927	109,710	134,900
Rice, unhusked (paddy)	10,707	25,175	22,465
Hides of cattle	4,744	5,101	6,946
Lac	74,242	51,018	43,234
Tea	20,730	22,595	35,899
Tobacco	4,030	1,430	1,160
Orpiment	12,259	9,275	6,615
Silk, raw	8,754	7,482	10,027
Treasure			
Gold (in ounces)	..	..	..
Silver (in ounces)	47,631*	451,898*	385,576

Exports.

Articles	Quantity		
	1933-34 (Maunds)	1934-35 (Maunds)	1935-36 (Maunds)
Cotton, raw	16,188	16,499	6,451
Cotton twist and yarn	34,677	32,136	26,043
Cotton piecegoods	33,918	34,195	33,987
Rice, husked	5,420	6,898	4,107
Iron and steel, *including* machinery, hardware and cutlery	21,429	43,117	42,543
Kerosene oil	69,620	67,056	63,984
Petrol	42,663	44,206	57,715
Provisions and oilman's stores—			
Condensed milk	3,486	3,542	3,300
Fish, dry and fish, wet	29,341	20,266	22,438
Other sorts	19,922	11,948	12,687
Salt	189,185	185,302	197,881
Sugar, refined and unrefined	18,323	21,926	18,940
Tea, dry	1,567	1,435	1,178
Tobacco	1,472	2,134	3,742
Candles	4,771	4,916	5,713
Matches	10,588	3,973	4,238
Treasure (in ounces)	..	..	..

* Includes Government treasure

Indo-Burma Trade.

II.—Coasting trade between Burma and the Provinces of India.

The trade in private merchandise between Burma and India proper (including non-British Indian ports) for the past three years as compared with pre-war figures is shown in the table below :—

Provinces	Imports into Burma				Exports from Burma			
	Pre-war average	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	Pre-war average	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
British Ports—								
Bengal . .	6,02	5,69	5,71	5,47	5,09	9,17	11,51	8,51
Bombay .	82	1,83	2,43	2,08	3,04	7,98	7,84	7,65
Sind . .	4	17	24	22	24	2,02	2,18	2,88
Madras . .	1,48	1,44	2,01	1,76	3,40	8,69	9,99	10,83
Indian Ports not British.	7	18	22	41	33	1,63	1,80	4,22
Total .	8,43	9,31	10,61	9,94	12,10	29,49	33,32	34,09

Imports into Burma.—The coastwise imports of Indian coal into Burma decreased from 331,000 tons valued at R50 lakhs in 1934-35 to 311,000 tons valued at R46 lakhs in the year under review, which was 102,000 tons less than the pre-war average of 413,000 tons. The imports of Indian cotton piecegoods declined in quantity from 95 million yards to 69 million yards and in value from R1,95 lakhs to R1,50 lakhs. Grey goods declined from 20 million yards to 17½ million yards and white goods from 30 million yards to 21½ million yards. There was a larger reduction under coloured goods of Indian origin, receipts of which fell by 15 million yards to 29½ million yards. The imports of cotton twist and yarn of Indian manufacture showed a decrease of 1,742,000 lbs. in quantity and of R7 lakhs in value, the total quantity received amounting to 10 million lbs. valued at R48 lakhs. Receipts of jute gunny bags declined in number from 57 million in 1934-35 to 53 million in 1935-36 and in value from R1,52 lakhs to R1,28 lakhs. Imports of iron materials declared to be of Indian origin improved in value from R30⅓ lakhs to nearly R38 lakhs. Demand for wheat flour from India improved from 22,000 tons valued at R29 lakhs to 24,000 tons valued at R33 lakhs. Imports of Indian raw tobacco remained almost stationary at 11·4 million lbs. while the value declined from R22 lakhs to R19 lakhs. Though the quantity of Indian cigarettes imported showed a small improvement, the total value of the consignments declined by R1 lakh to R53 lakhs. Demand for groundnut oil showed a striking improvement from 0·4 million gallons valued at R6 lakhs to about 1·4 million gallons with a total declared value of R22½ lakhs. Imports of dried fish, unsalted, amounted to 124,000 cwts. valued at over R37 lakhs. Imports of coir manufactures were valued at R8¾ lakhs. The value of Indian betelnuts imported during the year was a little over R27 lakhs, almost the same figure as in 1934-35. Imports of tea advanced from 3,137,000 lbs. to 3,239,000 lbs.,

the value increasing slightly from R15 lakhs to R15·3 lakhs. Imports of butter and *ghi* were valued at R5¾ lakhs and R10½ lakhs, respectively, and of other sorts of provision at R20¾ lakhs. There was an improvement in the imports of boots and shoes and building and engineering materials (other than tiles and bricks), the total value of the imports in each case advancing from R6·4 lakhs and R7·1 lakhs to R9·3 lakhs and R9·6 lakhs, respectively. Imports of fresh vegetables were valued at R10 lakhs and those of fruits and vegetables, dried or preserved, at a little over R9 lakhs.

Besides the imports above mentioned, imports of the following goods, declared to be of non-Indian origin, are also of interest. It may, however, be mentioned in this connection that the distinction between Indian and foreign goods in the coasting trade returns is based entirely on the declarations made by importers or exporters. Imports of foreign cotton piecegoods in 1935-36 amounted to 4·1 million yards with a total declared value of R9 lakhs as compared with 4·4 million yards valued at R10 lakhs in the preceding year. Grey and coloured goods improved by R1 lakh each to R3 lakhs and R4 lakhs, respectively, but white goods declined heavily from 2·3 million yards to 1·1 million yards in quantity and from R5 lakhs to R2 lakhs in value. Imports of textiles of material other than cotton or silk were valued at nearly R4½ lakhs. The imports of iron or steel goods improved from 476 tons valued at R1¼ lakhs in 1934-35 to 1,063 tons valued at R2½ lakhs in the year under review. Imports of instruments, apparatus and appliances improved by R2 lakhs to R9⅓ lakhs. Imports of machinery and millwork, however, recorded a decline from R11½ lakhs to R7 lakhs. Imports of hardware were valued at R5 lakhs. Dates to the value of R3 lakhs were received in the year under review.

Exports from Burma.—Exports of rice, not in the husk, to India decreased from 1,978,000 tons valued at R12 crores in 1934-35 to 1,573,000 tons valued at R11¾ crores in the year under review. Exports of unhusked rice from Burma also declined and amounted to 174,000 tons valued at R96 lakhs as compared with 222,000 tons valued at over R1,00 lakhs in the preceding year. Despatches of kerosene oil from Burma to Indian ports decreased from 128 million gallons in 1934-35 to 115 million gallons during the year under review. The value realised declined from R9,25 lakhs to R8,14 lakhs. Shipments of petroleum, dangerous, including petrol, benzine and benzol, advanced by 10 million gallons to 65 million gallons, the value of the shipments rising by R1,03 lakhs to R6,77 lakhs. Exports of lubricating oil improved from 6·8 million gallons valued at R69 lakhs to 7·3 million gallons valued at R79 lakhs. Shipments of other mineral oils showed a striking improvement from 1·4 million gallons valued at R12¼ lakhs to nearly 8 million gallons valued at R53 lakhs. The value of lac (stick) exported declined and amounted to R5 lakhs in 1935-36 as compared with R10 lakhs in 1934-35. Shipments of both teak-wood and other kinds of timber increased, the former from 154,000 cubic tons valued at R1,82 lakhs to 180,000 cubic tons valued at R2,09 lakhs, and the latter from 30,000 cubic tons valued at R22 lakhs to 41,000 cubic tons valued at R32 lakhs. Exports of matches declined from 1·2 million gross boxes valued at R24 lakhs to 0·9 million gross boxes of the total declared value of about R19 lakhs. Exports of gram to India showed a remarkable improvement and advanced from 4,600 tons valued at R3 lakhs to 24,500 tons valued

at R15 lakhs. Exports of pulses also improved from 50,400 tons to nearly 74,000 tons, the recorded value advancing from R37 lakhs to R61 lakhs. Exports of fresh vegetables were valued at R21½ lakhs and of candles at about R8·4 lakhs. Nearly 6,000 cwts. of tin valued at a little over R9 lakhs were exported to India during the year under review.

The principal items of re-exports of foreign merchandise from Burma to India were cotton piecegoods, mostly coloured, (R8½ lakhs), hardware (R5 lakhs) and instruments and apparatus (R4 lakhs).

CHAPTER VII.

Balance of Trade and Movement of Treasure.

I.—Balance of Trade.

An increase of R9 crores in exports accompanied by a smaller advance of nearly R2 crores in imports as compared with 1934-35 was responsible for raising the balance of trade in merchandise in favour of India by R7 crores in 1935-36. The surplus of exports of merchandise over imports in the year under review was over R30½ crores as compared with about R23½ crores in 1934-35. Before 1931-32 India was a large importer of the precious metals and the balance in her favour in the international trade account was derived entirely from merchandise. The average credit balance in merchandise alone was R78 crores in the five pre-war years, R76 crores during the five years ending 1918-19, and R53 crores during the post-war quinquennium ending 1923-24. The average for the next five years was R1,13 crores, but in the quinquennium ending 1933-34, the average dropped to the low figure of R43 crores. The year 1932-33 was the least favourable, the credit balance dropping to a little over R3 crores. In 1933-34, however, the balance in favour of India had increased to about R36 crores, but it dropped again, as mentioned above to about R23½ crores in 1934-35.

The following table shows the imports and exports of private merchandise and the balance of trade in merchandise during each month of the year 1935-36 :—

(In lakhs of Rupees)

—	Private merchandise		Excess Net exports+ Net imports —	Excess in the corresponding month of 1934-35
	Imports	Exports		
1935—				
April	11,53	11,05	—48	+1,78
May	11,75	15,22	+3,47	+2,90
June	9,85	12,81	+2,96	+2,96
July	10,01	12,07	+2,06	+2,98
August	11,12	12,06	+94	+1,68
September	10,17	12,02	+1,85	+1,58
October	11,77	14,53	+2,76	—6
November	12,69	14,71	+2,02	+92
December	10,59	13,71	+3,12	+1,94
1936—				
January	13,02	14,33	+1,31	+84
February	10,46	15,41	+4,95	+2,61
March	10,74	16,36	+5,62	+3,29
Total	133,70	164,28	+30,58	+23,42

N.B.—Railway stores imported by State Railways are not paid for in the ordinary way and do not affect the monthly balance of trade figures. The cost of these stores has, therefore, been excluded from the Import side.

Throughout the year under review exports of private merchandise exceeded imports except in the first month of the year when imports exceeded exports by R48 lakhs. May saw a large expansion of exports while imports

recorded only a small advance. The negative balance of the previous month was thus turned to a credit balance of R3,47 lakhs. In the succeeding month there was a contraction both in exports and imports and the credit balance fell to R2,96 lakhs. In July and August exports were on a still lower level while imports advanced, the credit balance falling to R94 lakhs in the latter month. In September, while exports remained at nearly the same level as in the preceding two months, imports declined sharply raising the credit balance to R1,85 lakhs. The volume of trade increased in the succeeding two months, the exports out-stripping the imports, but December saw a slackness both on the export and the import side. The credit balance in December, however, rose to R3,12 lakhs as imports declined to a much larger extent than exports. In the last three months exports showed a continuous advance but imports, after touching the highest point of the year in January, declined heavily in February and March. The surplus of exports over imports in March was R5,62 lakhs and this was the highest figure for any individual month in the year.

While as already noticed there was an increase in the favourable balance of trade in merchandise of R7 crores, the year saw a further decline in the exports of gold. The net exports of gold, which from R58 crores in 1931-32 had risen to R65½ crores in 1932-33, have since been declining steadily. In 1933-34 the net exports were valued at R57 crores and in 1934-35 at R52½ crores. In the year under review there was a decline to R37⅓ crores, a fall of over R15 crores as compared with the preceding year. Taking silver and currency notes also into account, the net exports of treasure during the year amounted to R36⅓ crores as compared with R52½ crores in 1934-35. In the first quarter of the year the net exports of treasure amounted to a little over R4 crores. In the succeeding quarter there was a big advance and the net exports amounted to nearly R17 crores owing to the large exports of gold which took place during this period. In the next two quarters exports of gold slowed down and the total net exports of treasure during the period amounted only to R15½ crores. Chart No. 5 shows the net exports of treasure and also of gold and silver separately on private account during the past two years.

The visible balance of trade in private merchandise and treasure together in favour of India was R67 crores in the year under review. In 1933-34, the balance in her favour was R93 crores and in 1934-35, about R76 crores. The balance of remittance of funds in the year under review was *minus* R46½ crores as compared with *minus* R49¾ crores in the preceding year. These figures relating to remittances include the more important Government transactions, but do not take into account (*a*) net payments in India of British postal orders and of foreign money orders of countries which settle their accounts through London, and (*b*) Government transfers on account of Iraq and Mauritius, which together amounted to R44 lakhs in 1935-36 as against R1,05 lakhs in 1934-35. The following table shows in detail the items entering into the balance of trade. The invisible items that enter into India's balance of accounts, such as shipping services, private remittances and exports and imports of capital, insurances, tourists' expenditure, etc., are not included in the table, as these cannot be estimated accurately.

Balance of Trade.

(In lakhs of Rupees)

——	Pre-war average	War average	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
Exports of Indian merchandise (private).	+219,50	+215,97	+155,89	+132,27	+147,25	+151,67	+160,52
Re-exports of Foreign merchandise (private).	+4,62	+8,14	+4,66	+3,22	+3,42	+3,55	+3,76
Imports of Foreign merchandise (private).	—145,85	—147,80	(a) —125,72	(a) —132,27	(a) —115,00	(a) —131,80	(a) —133,70
Balance of trade in merchandise.	+78,27	+76,31	+34,83	+3,22	+35,67	+23,42	+30,58
Gold (private)* . .	—28,87	—7,81	+57,98	+65,52	+57,05	+52,54	+37,35
Silver (private)* . .	—7,21	—2,99	—2,59	—73	—1	—37	—1,27
Currency notes (private) .	—	—	+26	+14	+19	+37	+29
Balance of transactions in treasure (private).	—36,08	—10,80	+55,65	+64,93	+57,23	+52,54	+36,37
Total visible balance of trade	+42,19	+65,51	+90,48	+68,15	+92,90	+75,96	+66,95
Purchases of sterling by the Reserve Bank of India.	—41,35	(b) —34,96	—53,04	—48,18	—59,97	—49,82	(c) —45,53
Sales of sterling by the Reserve Bank of India.	+5	+5,50	+18,98	..	..	..	(d) ..
Transfers of Government securities.	—87	—38	+6	—13	—11	+32	—56
Interest drafts on India in respect of Government of India securities.	—44	—30	—32	—32	—36	—28	—31
Balance of remittances of funds.	—42,61	—30,14	—34,32	—48,63	—60,44	—49,78	—46,45

* Excludes transactions which do not enter into the balance of trade.

(a) Exclusive of the value of railway materials imported direct by State Railways working under company management, which was not paid for in the ordinary way and was not, therefore, taken into account in arriving at the balance of trade.

(b) Includes R85 lakhs, being the funds supplied by Government to finance wheat purchases.

(c) Figures for years prior to 1923-24 represent Council Bills and T. T. paid in India. Subsequent figures include sterling purchases. From 1925-26 figures relate entirely to sterling purchases.

(d) Figures for previous years given against this item represent Sterling transfers on London sold in India.

NOTE.—The sign + means net exports and the sign— net imports.

The figures relating to the balance of trade in merchandise and treasure above given do not take into account the trade statistics of Kathiawar ports and of Travancore. If these statistics are taken into account, the balance of trade in merchandise and treasure and the total visible balance of trade for the years since 1931-32 stand as follows :—

(In lakhs of Rupees)

——	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
Balance of trade in merchandise .	+34,37	+87	+35,17	+20,79	+29,36
Balance of transactions in treasure (private).	+55,65	+64,93	+57,23	+52,12	+36,22
Total visible balance of trade .	+90,02	+65,80	+92,40	+72,91	+65,58

II.—Movements of Treasure.

The following table shows the transactions in gold and silver on private account during the last seven years as compared with the averages for the pre-war, war and post-war periods :—

(In lakhs of Rupees)

—	Gold		Silver		Gold and Silver. Net imports — Net exports +
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	
Average of pre-war period . .	32,79	3,92	10,88	3,67	—36,08
„ „ war period . . .	10,60	2,99	4,56	1,77	—10,40
„ „ post-war period (1919-20 to 1923-24).	21,57	9,03	14,18	2,66	—24,06
„ „ five years 1924-25 to 1928-29.	33,68	18	19,62	2,85	—50,27
„ „ five years 1929-30 to 1933-34.	6,54	37,26	6,74	1,36	+25,34
1929-30	14,23	1	13,36	1,47	—26,11
1930-31	13,24	49	13,46	1,81	—24,40
1931-32	2,80	60,78	4,42	1,83	+55,39
1932-33	1,32	66,84	1,63	90	+64,79
1933-34	1,10	58,15	81	80	+57,04
1934-35	72	53,26	4,45	4,08	+52,17
1935-36	95	38,31	4,46	3,19	+36,09

It will be seen from the above table that the imports of gold in the year under review were valued at R95 lakhs as compared with R72 lakhs in 1934-35. Of this, 53 per cent was in the form of bullion, while sovereigns and other British gold coins accounted for R44¼ lakhs or nearly 47 per cent. The receipts were mostly from the neighbouring countries, Aden, Arabia and Bahrein Islands and Ceylon together supplying to the value of R75 lakhs as against R68 lakhs in 1934-35. Imports from the United Kingdom increased in value from R60,000 to R12½ lakhs and those from France from R5,000 to R4½ lakhs. Receipts from Arabia rose from R16 lakhs to R33 lakhs. Imports from the Bahrein Islands, however, fell in value from R5⅓ lakhs to about R4½ lakhs and those from Aden and Dependencies from R11 lakhs to about R5½ lakhs. Of the total shipments of gold from India during the year amounting in value to R38⅓ crores, exports to the United Kingdom accounted for nearly R24½ crores as against R35 crores in 1934-35. Direct exports to the United States of America fell from R17 crores to R12½ crores. Shipments to the Netherlands advanced by R9 lakhs to R67 lakhs in the year under review. Exports to

France also increased from R56¾ lakhs to R69 lakhs. As in previous years there were no transactions in gold on Government account. The total exports of gold from India during the period 1931-32 to 1935-36 amounted to 33,435,000 fine oz. of the total value of R2,77 crores.

Imports of silver on private account in the year under review amounted in value to R4,46 lakhs, about the same figure as in 1934-35. Receipts in the last three months of the year accounted for R3,65 lakhs. Silver to the value of R3,55 lakhs was received from the United Kingdom, while supplies from Australia and New Zealand together accounted for R50 lakhs. There were smaller imports from Iran, the Straits Settlements, China and Mauritius. Exports on private account during the year amounted in value to R3,19 lakhs, shipments to the United Kingdom accounting for R1,82 lakhs and to the United States of America for R82 lakhs. Shipments on Government account, entirely to the United Kingdom, totalled R3,84 lakhs in value.

Gold movements and prices.—The further increase which occurred in the world production of gold in 1935 was sufficient to counterbalance the decrease in the amount released from India and China. Part of the increased supplies which came on the market was absorbed by private hoarding, principally on the Continent of Europe, but a much larger share was acquired by central banks or currency authorities and the special exchange funds maintained in several countries, of which the British Exchange Equalization Account is a notable example. There were important changes during the year in the distribution of gold holdings amongst the different countries. These changes were unconnected with the balance of payments in merchandise or other items on current account and represented movements of capital, mainly from the gold *bloc*. There were large withdrawals of funds from France, Holland and Switzerland resulting in a substantial loss of gold by the central banks of those countries. While in the case of Switzerland the movement was due to repatriation of foreign capital, in the case of the other two countries it represented, in the main, a flight of home capital. The principal loser was France, and the chief gainer was the United States. The net imports of gold into the United States of America during 1935 were valued at $1,739 million. There was also a substantial net import into the United Kingdom, a part of which, however, was held on foreign account. A number of other countries also increased their gold holdings during the year, among them being Norway and Sweden in Europe and, outside Europe, South Africa and Japan.

The principal event at the beginning of the year was the devaluation of the belga. This resulted in widespread fears regarding the future of the gold currencies. April and May saw wide fluctuations in the principal gold currencies accompanied by exaggerated forward discounts, and there was a recurrence of this feature at intervals during the year. The Swiss National Bank is stated to have lost in April about one-fifth of its gold reserves. In France the efflux of funds continued unabated in April and May, but steadier conditions were witnessed from June. In July, the Nederlandsche Bank suffered heavy losses, a fifth of its gold reserves being lost in a single week. There was a recurrence of the crisis in Holland in September and in France in November. Both in May and in November the French bank rate was raised to 6 per cent and though the crises were tided over, the maintenance of the

gold standard was made possible only by parting with a large portion of the gold reserves. During the first quarter of 1936, the Swiss and the Dutch authorities recovered part of their losses in 1935.

The price of gold in the Bombay market followed generally the trend in the international gold market. On the 1st April gold was quoted at R36-1 per tola (ready), but by the 16th the rate had dropped to R35-10. There was a short-lived rise towards the close of the month, but May saw lower levels owing to the appreciation of sterling against the gold currencies and the dollar, the lowest rate touched being R34-13. In the last week of May, however, London prices appreciated owing to the keen rush by Continental speculators to purchase gold as a hedge against the possible devaluation of the franc and other gold currencies. There was a consequential rise in the Bombay market and the rate rose to R35-7-6 on the 31st. But prices sagged in June, and on the 6th, R35-0-6 was touched. Rates now remained more or less stationary till the middle of the month, but declined thereafter and R34-14 was reached on the 25th. Throughout this early period of the year, the Bombay prices were mostly above export parity and little fresh business was transacted by exporters. On the 9th July there was a further drop to R34-10 per tola at which level banks bought large quantities for export. This caused a slight improvement in rates, but prices again declined to R34-10-9 towards the end of the month. In the first week of August, prices ranged between R34-12 and R34-11 per tola, but later in the month the rate dropped to R34-7-6 owing to the appreciation of sterling in terms of the dollar. As before, banks bought large quantities at lower levels. Early in September there was a keen demand for dollars as against sterling, causing the price of gold to advance in London and the Bombay quotation reached R35-1-3 per tola. Sterling, however, became firmer again and prices declined, but, owing to shortage of supplies, rates were still above export parity. During the first half of October there was a strong pressure on sterling and Bombay rates moved up to R35-7 on the 5th, but declined again on sterling appreciating. On the 21st October an incident occurred which threw the Bombay market into a short-lived panic. A fictitious communication purporting to be from Government was received by some banks in the city stating that the Government of India had decided to impose an export duty on gold and to abolish the import duty on silver. Heavy sellings of gold took place in a credulous market, and the price of ready dropped by R3-12 per tola to R31-4. Rates, however, recovered the same day to R35-0-0 when it was discovered that the communication was not authentic. There were no changes of any importance in the price of gold from this date till the latter part of November. Towards the end of November, however, the renewed attack on the French franc brought London prices down to 140*s.* 11*d.* per oz. and local prices to R34-13 per tola. Banks were good buyers at this level, but there was a paucity of supplies. Prices, however, rose before the end of the month to R34-14-6. The period from December to March was comparatively uneventful and prices moved generally in consonance with the cross rates. The highest and lowest points during this period were R34-15-3 and R34-8-3, respectively.

As in 1934-35, the silver purchase policy of the United States Government

dominated the course of prices. In the second week of April, the price of newly-mined silver in the United States of America was raised from 64½ cents. to 71 cents. per oz., and later, on the 24th of the month, the rate was fixed at 77·57 cents. Simultaneously, the open market price in New York rose to 81 cents. an oz. and in London, to 36¼*d.* per oz. In Bombay, the price per hundred tolas rose to R87 on the 27th. The London price was exactly twice that current about 18 months before and this sharp upward movement in price had several far-reaching consequences. It forced the Mexican Government to withdraw its silver currency from circulation and to substitute for it paper notes and copper coins. It encouraged the building up of a large speculative position in silver depending entirely on the demand from a single purchaser, and when the United States changed its buying tactics during the course of the year, the silver market experienced a widespread disorganisation. American purchases of silver were also responsible for bringing out large stocks from China, forcing that country to formally abandon the silver standard in favour of a managed currency. In 1935, the net silver imports into the United States were valued at $336 million, and these purchases facilitated the large transfers of funds to that country that took place during the year.

Silver.

By the 24th April, when the price touched 36¼*d.* per oz., an enormously overbought position had been created in the London market. It, however, soon became evident that the United States Government had no intention of raising the price still further, or to make purchases on a rising market. Heavy sellings took place and a pronounced weakness developed, the price dropping to 32⅜*d.* on the 2nd May. There were now some sharp fluctuations in rates, but a temporary recovery took place when it was announced that no change in the silver policy of the United States was contemplated. But in the absence of buying by the United States Treasury and in the nervous situation created by the Supreme Court's decision regarding the validity of the National Recovery Administration Act, prices again took a downward course. In June, America became a buyer again at the lower levels prevailing and some support was also received from India. It was apparent, however, that no permanent upward movement in prices was to be expected, and on the 26th June, the rate fell to 31*d.* Indian holders in London liquidated their long positions to a large extent in this period. Early in July American support was forthcoming only at a reduced level of prices. In August, the rate dropped further to 29*d.*, at which enormous quantities were acquired by America. From the middle of August till early in December, fairly steady conditions prevailed. On the 4th November, the Chinese Government introduced important changes in its monetary system and nationalised the silver held in the country, the Hongkong authorities following suit. These changes, however, had no marked effect on silver rates. The second week of December saw an important change in the buying policy of the United States Treasury. Instead of confining its purchases to the London market, its operations were extended to other markets as well. This created an entirely unexpected situation in London and prices declined steeply. As demand was now limited to cash purchases, no forward rates could be fixed in the London market till the end of the month. For the first time since the silver purchase policy was inaugurated, India now sold a considerable quantity direct to the United States Treasury. There

were also some shipments to London on Government account during this period. By the 24th December, the quotation in London dropped to 20$\frac{7}{8}$*d.*, but before the month closed there was some improvement due to the firmer conditions in the Bombay market. The closing price on the 31st December was 22$\frac{1}{2}$*d.* During the remaining three months of the year India was the principal support of the London market. Prices went below 20*d.* in January, the closing quotation of the month being 19$\frac{11}{16}$*d.* February and March saw no variations of magnitude. The closing quotation in March was 19$\frac{13}{16}$*d.*

The course of prices in the Bombay market is illustrated in Chart No. 6 prefixed to this Review. The reduction in the import duty from the 1st March 1935 and the rise in prices had encouraged a large speculative business in the opening weeks of the year. After touching R87 (per 100 tolas) on the 27th April, a declining tendency set in, R77-8 being quoted on the 2nd May. There was a short-lived recovery later in the month, but prices again declined and towards the end of June dropped to R71-14. There was a further gradual fall till R65 was quoted by the middle of August. This heavy decline was responsible for the failure of an old established firm of bullion brokers in Bombay at this time, and the Bombay Bullion Exchange authorities had to take extraordinary measures to prevent a panic. Minimum rates were fixed below which no valid contracts could be entered into. The emergency measures were withdrawn after a few days and, barring the excitement in October caused by the false news of the abolition of the import duty, conditions remained fairly steady till early in December when the United States Treasury changed its buying tactics. The Bullion Exchange Board had again to step in and fix minimum trading rates. Prices dropped to R48 (per 100 tolas) by the 19th December. The December settlements were, however, marked by no untoward incidents. With silver at attractive levels, a good demand for investment now sprang up and both the local and the London markets benefited by this movement. In the last three months of the year considerable quantities were imported into Bombay from London. At the beginning of January, the price rose to R55-12, but dropped towards the end of the month to about R50. In February the rates ranged between R50-8 and R48-5. March saw prices generally at about the same level.

Currency notes.

Imports of currency notes on private account during 1935-36 were valued at R4 lakhs as compared with R2 lakhs in 1934-35, while exports declined from R39 lakhs to R33$\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs. There were no transactions in currency notes on Government account during 1935-36.

J. MATTHAI,

Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics.

SIMLA ;

The 17th September, 1936.

APPENDIX.

Statement showing the production of medium and long-staple cotton in India during 1934-35 and 1935-36 as compiled by the Indian Central Cotton Committee.

Descriptions of cotton.	Estimated Productions in 1,000 bales of 400 lbs. each. 1934-35.	1935-36.
Long Staple—over 1 inch.		
Americans—289 F & 289 F—1.		
(1) Punjab—289 F.	12	20
(2) Sind Sudhar—289 F—1	39	65
TOTAL—LONG STAPLE	51	85
Medium Staple—$\frac{7}{8}$ inch to 1 inch.		
(3) Surti—Farm Cotton (1027 A. L. F.)	43	103
(4) Cambodia—Co 2	58	90
(5) Jayawant	30	26
(6) Westerns—Farm Cotton (Hagari—I)	15	19
(7) Karunganni—Farm Cotton (C—7, A—10 and K.P.T.—I)	29	23
(8) Upland—Farm Cotton (Gadag—I)	8	11
(9) C. P. and Berar—Verum	19	18
(10) Hyderabad—Gaorani.	129	112
(11) Surti—Ordinary	27	35
(12) Cambodia other than Item No. 4	150	119
(13) Kumpta—Dharwar other than Items Nos. 5 & 8	97	124
(14) Westerns and Northerns other than Item No. 6	63	121
(15) Tinnevellies other than Item No. 7	103	111
Americans—4 F and 4 F—98.		
(16) Punjab—4 F	386	726*
(17) Sind—4 F—98	47	90†
TOTAL—MEDIUM STAPLE	1,204	1,728

* Includes "L. S. S." and "43—F", staple 1" and $1\frac{1}{32}$", respectively.

Production about 30,000 bales. "43—F" was formerly known as "N. T".

† Of this, some 31,000 bales are of types other than 4 F—98. These types are variously traded under the names "N. T.", "K. T.", "T" etc.

PART II—TABLES

NOTE—(1) The figures given in these tables are subject to revision as subsequent corrections are likely to be received from Custom Houses. The final figures will appear in the Annual Statement of the Sea-borne Trade of British India which will issue towards the close of the year

„ (2) Throughout these tables "pre-war average" means the average of the five years 1909-10 to 1913-14, "war average" the average of the five years 1914-15 to 1918-19, and "post-war average" the average of the five years 1919-20 to 1923-24

No. 1.—Value of total Foreign Sea-borne Trade

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1934-35	1935-36
IMPORTS					
Private merchandise	1,45,85	1,47,80	2,54,05	1,32,29	1,34,38
Government Stores	5,82	11,45	13,00	2,30	2,40
TOTAL MERCHANDISE	1,51,67	1,59,25	2,67,05	1,34,59	1,36,78
Treasure—					
Private—Gold	32,79	10,60	21,57	72	95
Private—Silver	10,88	4,56	14,18	4,45	4,46
Private—Currency notes	—	—	1,09*	2	4
Government—Gold	..	1,54	9,67	..	..
Government—Silver	3,53	22,37	6,16	..	2,00
Government—Currency notes	—	—	49*	..	..
TOTAL TREASURE—Gold	32,79	12,14	31,24	72	95
TOTAL TREASURE—Silver	14,41	26,93	20,34	4,45	6,46
TOTAL TREASURE—Currency notes	—	—	1,58*	2	4
TOTAL TREASURE—Total	47,20	39,07	53,16	5,19	7,45
TOTAL IMPORTS	1,98,87	1,98,32	3,20,21	1,39,78	1,44,23
EXPORTS					
Private merchandise—Indian produce	2,19,50	2,15,97	2,86,33	1,51,67	1,60,52
Private merchandise—Foreign goods (re-exports)	4,62	8,14	15,65	3,55	3,76
TOTAL PRIVATE MERCHANDISE	2,24,12	2,24,11	3,01,98	1,55,22	1,64,28
Government Stores	11	1,72	4,40	28	31
TOTAL MERCHANDISE	2,24,23	2,25,83	3,06,38	1,55,50	1,64,59
Treasure—					
Private—Gold	3,92	2,99	9,03	53,26	38,31
Private—Silver	3,67	1,77	2,66	4,08	3,19
Private—Currency notes	—	—	10*	39	33
Government—Gold	72	1,27	1,22	..	..
Government—Silver	1	1,27	10	5,78	3,84
Government—Currency notes	—	—	15*	..	..
TOTAL TREASURE—Gold	4,64	4,26	10,25	53,26	38,31
TOTAL TREASURE—Silver	3,68	3,04	2,76	9,86	7,03
TOTAL TREASURE—Currency notes	—	—	25*	39	33
TOTAL TREASURE—Total	8,32	7,30	13,26	63,51	45,67
TOTAL EXPORTS	2,32,55	2,33,13	3,19,64	2,19,01	2,10,26
TOTAL SEA-BORNE TRADE	4,31,42	4,31,45	6,39,85	3,58,79	3,54,49

* Average for two years, 1922-23 and 1923-24.

No. 2.—Value of Merchandise and Treasure, and Gold separately, during the last five years with quinquennial averages for the past seventy years

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	Merchandise			Treasure			Total of Merchandise and Treasure	Gold		
	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Net imports		Imports	Exports	Net imports
Quinquennial average—										
1864-65 to 1868-69 . . .	31,70	55,86	87,56	17,62	1,80	15,82	1,06,98	6,15	32	5,83
1869-70 to 1873-74 . . .	33,04	56,25	89,29	8,26	1,59	6,67	99,14	3,26	19	3,07
1874-75 to 1878-79 . . .	38,36	60,32	98,68	9,86	2,81	7,05	1,11,35	1,68	1,04	64
1879-80 to 1883-84 . . .	50,16	79,08	1,29,24	11,66	1,33	10,33	1,42,23	4,23	10	4,13
1884-85 to 1888-89 . . .	61,51	88,64	1,50,15	13,62	1,64	11,98	1,65,41	3,41	33	3,08
1889-90 to 1893-94 . . .	70,78	1,04,99	1,75,77	17,92	3,68	14,24	1,97,37	4,12	2,02	2,10
1894-95 to 1898-99 . . .	73,67	1,07,53	1,81,20	14,89	6,40	8,49	2,02,49	5,48	3,23	2,25
1899-1900 to 1903-04 . . .	84,68	1,24,92	2,09,60	26,01	11,65	14,36	2,47,26	13,00	6,82	6,18
1904-05 to 1908-09 . . .	1,19,85	1,65,44	2,85,29	36,15	9,90	26,25	3,31,34	16,85	7,50	9,35
1909-10 to 1913-14 . . .	1,51,67	2,24,23	3,75,90	47,20	8,32	38,88	4,31,42	32,79	4,64	28,15
1914-15 to 1918-19 . . .	1,59,25	2,25,83	3,85,08	39,07	7,30	31,77	4,31,45	12,14	4,26	7,88
1919-20 to 1923-24 . . .	2,67,05	3,06,38	5,73,43	53,16	13,26	39,90	6,39,85	31,24	10,25	20,99
1924-25 to 1928-29 . . .	2,51,02	3,53,51	6,04,53	53,68	4,14	49,54	6,62,35	33,68	18	33,50
1929-30 to 1933-34 . . .	1,61,14	1,98,60	3,59,74	13,38	42,26	—28,88*	4,15,38	6,54	37,26	—30,72*
In the year—										
1931-32	1,30,04	1,61,20	2,91,84	7,27	65,93	—58,66*	3,65,04	2,80	60,78	—57,98*
1932-33	1,35,02	1,36,07	2,71,09	2,99	70,66	— 67,67*	3,44,74	1,32	66,84	—65,52*
1933-34	1,17,30	1,51,17	2,68,47	1,96	65,57	—63,61*	3,36,00	1,10	58,15	—57,05*
1934-35	1,34,59	1,55,50	2,90,09	5,19	63,51	—58,32*	3,58,79	72	53,26	—52,54*
1935-36	1,36,78	1,64,59	3,01,37	7,45	45,67	—38,22*	3,54,49	95	38,31	—37,36*

NOTE.—Government transactions are included in Table No. 2.
*Net exports.

No. 3.—Monthly Sea-borne Trade (private merchandise), Imports and Exports in 1935-36, as compared with the preceding year 1934-35, and the pre-war, war and post-war averages, and excess of exports over imports during the same period

(In lakhs of Rupees)

Months	Imports					Exports (including re-exports)					Excess of Exports over Imports				
	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1934-35	1935-36	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1934-35	1935-36	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1934-35	1935-36
April	11,77	11,77	20,16	10,97	11,01	19,84	17,22	24,70	12,71	11,05	8,07	5,45	4,54	1,74	—56
May	10,95	11,33	19,29	10,48	11,83	18,70	20,01	25,25	13,33	15,22	7,75	8,68	5,96	2,85	3,39
June	9,76	11,81	18,30	9,56	9,91	17,51	19,13	21,89	12,48	12,81	7,75	7,32	3,59	2,92	2,90
July	10,88	13,45	19,09	9,90	10,06	17,77	17,88	23,26	12,85	12,07	6,89	4,43	4,17	2,95	2,01
August	12,05	13,03	21,21	10,68	11,19	15,90	17,56	23,16	12,32	12,06	3,85	4,53	1,95	1,64	87
September	12,92	12,11	20,49	10,55	10,21	16,27	17,02	23,62	12,07	12,02	3,35	4,91	3,13	1,52	1,81
October	13,79	13,20	23,04	12,47	11,83	18,00	18,92	23,12	12,38	14,53	4,21	5,72	8	—9	2,70
November	13,74	13,33	23,48	11,40	12,76	17,71	18,21	25,21	12,30	14,71	3,97	4,88	1,73	90	1,95
December	11,60	10,71	21,38	10,35	10,62	16,67	17,09	25,55	12,23	13,71	5,07	6,38	4,17	1,88	3,09
January	14,47	13,87	25,59	12,90	13,07	21,04	19,16	27,86	13,70	14,33	6,57	5,29	2,27	80	1,26
February	11,39	11,36	20,52	10,63	10,49	22,06	19,96	26,95	13,22	15,41	10,67	8,60	6,43	2,59	4,92
March	12,53	11,83	21,50	12,40	10,80	22,65	21,95	30,39	15,63	16,36	10,12	10,12	8,89	3,23	5,56
Total	1,45,85	1,47,80	2,54,05	1,32,29	1,34,38	2,24,12	2,24,11	3,00,96	1,55,22	1,64,28	78,27	76,31	46,91	22,93	29,90

No. 4.—Value of Imports, Private Merchandise according to five main classes and sub-divisions thereof

(In thousands of Rupees)

—	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1934-35	1935-36
I.—FOOD, DRINK AND TOBACCO—					
A. Fish (*excluding* canned fish)	30,93	20,14	22,47	16,57	19,34
B. Fruits and Vegetables	1,07,72	1,10,30	1,75,96	1,29,99	1,33,41
C. Grain, Pulse and Flour	19,68	53,29	2,69,56	2,66,45	1,62,49
D. Liquors	1,72,04	2,04,04	3,24,45	1,85,88	1,98,64
E. Provisions and Oilman's stores	2,05,10	2,14,82	2,95,95	2,89,06	3 11,87
F. Spices	1,54,72	1,96,94	2,22,86	1,55,49	1,61,77
G. Sugar	13,17,58	14,70,48	19,98,76	2,10,85	1,90,73
H. Tea	22,29	47,39	55,43	17,13	24,97
I. Other Food and Drink	83,52	1,89,12	1,93,87	53,28	57,56
J. Tobacco	71,07	1,32,42	2,22,94	61,82	61,56
TOTAL, CLASS I	21,84,65	26,38,94	37,82,25	13,86,52	13,22,34
II.—RAW MATERIALS AND PRODUCE AND ARTICLES MAINLY UNMANUFACTURED—					
A. Coal	76,08	27,68	2,18,79	9,17	9,49
B. Other Non-metallic mining and quarry products and the like	99,54	81,91	1,57,72	86,99	94,08
C. Fodder, Bran and Pollards	2,27	3,41	1,01	1,35	95
D. Gums, Resins and Lac	25,52	22,90	53,35	54,08	39,09
E. Hides and Skins, raw or undressed	13,86	15,67	13,10	10,37	10,01
F. Metallic ores and scrap iron or steel for re-manufacture	3,51	3,46	8,61	1,25	1,15
G. Oils—Vegetable, mineral and animal	3,94,88	4,23,95	8,28,33	6,97,19	7,24,54
H. Oilcakes of all kinds	5	32	47	1	..
I. Paper making materials	11,31	18,13	30,83	26,28	20,48
J. Rubber, raw or crude	1	11	10	5,47	3,38
K. Seeds, *including* nuts for oils	7,72	58,19	40,88	44,57	81,94
L. Tallow, Stearine and Wax	6,79	17,71	29,64	23,90	29,59
M. Cotton, raw and waste	1,02,85	44,90	2,01,19	5,28,40	6,74,28
N. Jute, raw	11	66	26	2	39
O. Silk, raw and waste	1,18,49	1,11,12	1,52,48	57,46	57,73
P. Wool, raw	16,21	18,28	15,34	41,35	44,10
Q. Other textile materials	5,26	14,32	6,88	2,84	4,19
R. Wood and timber	71,10	85,31	81,42	33,33	27,82
S. Miscellaneous	42,48	39,67	60,27	87,55	92,88
TOTAL, CLASS II	10,08,02	9,87,70	19,00,67	17,12,08	19,16,09

III.—ARTICLES WHOLLY OR MAINLY MANUFACTURED—					
A. Apparel	2,03,40	1,84,77	2,10,12	1,17,19	99,87
B. Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores	33,78	32,85	59,73	42,72	48,91
C. Chemicals, Drugs and Medicines	2,12,73	3,42,57	4,13,85	5,20,82	5,61,50
D. Cutlery, hardware, implements and instruments (*excluding* electrical instruments and apparatus)	4,36,09	3,77,57	7,61,76	5,43,51	5,85,39
E. Dyes and Colours	2,06,53	2,09,01	4,39,54	4,09,92	4,38,89
F. Electrical Goods and Apparatus (other than Machinery)	70,26	1,09,31	2,84,29	2,81,20	3,08,75
G. Furniture, Cabinetware and Manufactures of Wood and Timber	29,82	31,73	53,41	43,12	43,88
H. Glassware and Earthenware	2,15,69	1,75,90	3,31,51	1,77,49	1,85,79
I. Hides and skins, tanned or dressed and Leather	45,40	36,13	70,70	54,19	55,13
J. Machinery of all kinds (*including* Belting for machinery)	5,80,04	5,76,52	22,75,97	13,28,01	14,38,36
K. Metals—Iron and Steel and manufactures thereof	11,15,63	9,59,32	20,96,82	6,37,52	7,21,81
L. Metals, other than Iron and Steel and manufactures thereof	4,58,90	2,77,89	6,82,26	4,98,96	4,80,36
M. Paper, Pasteboard and Stationery	1,84,88	2,66,64	4,56,25	3,41,62	3,75,10
N. Railway plant and rolling stock	6,11,21	1,41,84	12,08,22	—	—
O. Rubber manufactures	23,15	97,14	1,84,23	2,05,82	2,06,85
P. Vehicles (*excluding* Locomotives, etc., for Railways)	1,74,92	1,62,13	6,26,32	6,60,00	6,92,14
Q. Cotton yarns and manufactures	52,18,03	52,38,10	71,15,04	21,76,18	21,15,35
R. Jute yarns and manufactures	19,37	35,08	22,14	8,60	10,41
S. Silk yarns and manufactures	2,76,79	2,82,03	4,21,44	2,79,63	2,19,92
T. Woollen yarns and manufactures	3,08,38	1,81,70	2,46,28	3,45,12	2,34,44
U. Other yarns and textile fabrics	1,67,21	1,72,14	2,45,51	5,38,52	4,75,03
V. Miscellaneous	5,86,58	9,33,48	10,50,07	6,41,26	6,34,21
TOTAL, CLASS III	1,11,78,79	1,08,23,85	1,92,55,46	98,51,40	99,37,10
IV.—LIVING ANIMALS—					
A. Horses	39,73	50,43	23,14	23,16	18,18
B. Other living animals	3,94	1,45	1,36	1,78	2,20
TOTAL, CLASS IV	43,67	51,88	24,50	24,94	20,38
V.—POSTAL ARTICLES NOT SPECIFIED	1,69,59	2,77,82	4,41,85	2,54,19	2,41,69
GRAND TOTAL	1,45,84,72	1,47,80,19	2,54,04,73	1,32,29,18	1,34,37,60

No. 5.—Value of Exports, Private Merchandise, according to five main classes and sub-divisions thereof

(In thousands of Rupees)

—	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1934-35	1935-36
I.—FOOD, DRINK AND TOBACCO—					
A. Fish (*excluding* canned fish)	38,62	42,66	56,80	44,55	45,60
B. Fruits and Vegetables	46,63	57,20	64,24	1,07,78	1,64 66
C. Grain, Pulse and Flour	45,81,11	37,41,80	32,82,65	11,84,40	12,40,87
D. Liquors	61	13	25	15	51
E. Provisions and Oilman's stores	45,63	60,27	65,57	27,87	27,13
F. Spices	85,88	1,03,35	1,12,30	77,34	54,98
G. Sugar	16,01	21,91	56,35	2,43	2.39
H. Tea	13,06,78	17,54,57	20,92,42	20,13,19	19,82.22
J. Other Food and Drink	1,38,35	1,18,83	1,47,51	72,73	1,02,22
J. Tobacco	36,91	56,23	84,90	81,90	92,43
TOTAL, CLASS I	62,96,53	59,56,95	59,62,99	36,12,34	37,13,01
II.—RAW MATERIALS AND PRODUCE AND ARTICLES MAINLY UNMANUFACTURED—					
A. Coal	75,53	48,24	56,80	28,79	17,04
B. Other Non-metallic mining and quarry products and the like	37,07	58,98	86,46	73,66	90,74
C. Fodder, Bran and Pollards	89,73	41,86	1,20,27	77,31	73,43
D. Gums, Resins and Lac	2,28,85	2,65,53	8,52,05	3,45,36	1,76,19
E. Hides and Skins, raw or undressed	10,31,60	9,88,21	9,45,49	3,13,07	4,13,10
F. Metallic ores and scrap iron or steel for re-manufacture	1,14,82	1,90,83	2,05,43	2,86,68	3,81,59
G. Oils—Vegetable, mineral and animal	91,90	1,87,22	3,78,20	55,36	63.65
H. Oilcakes of all kinds	1,06,37	94,96	1,60,61	1,96,99	1,81.70
I. Paper making materials	8	5	6	1,41	2,83
J. Rubber, raw or crude	38.09	1,58,13	1,17,61	65,89	88,71
K. Seeds (*including* nuts for oil)	24,36,97	12,17,42	23,53,63	10,54,10	10,33,05
L. Tallow, Stearine and Wax	9,48	7,93	12,06	2,74	2,59
M. Cotton, raw and waste	33,27,83	33,68,07	65,62,31	35,44,87	34 47.04
N. Jute, raw	22,20,24	12,80,24	19,52,77	10,87,11	13,70,76
O. Silk, raw and waste	42,73	39,68	37,88	2,61	4,48
P. Wool, raw	2,68,39	3,89.61	3,28,07	1,27,50	2.09,66
Q. Other textile materials	78,36	1,17,87	90,68	41,26	60,44
R. Wood and Timber	98,14	69,42	1,08,61	1,09,05	1.33,44
S. Miscellaneous	1,69,60	1,16,78	2,21,77	1,48,29	1,71,23
TOTAL, CLASS II	1,04,66,38	86,41,03	1,45,90,86	75,62,05	79,21,67

III.—ARTICLES WHOLLY OR MAINLY MANUFACTURED—					
A. Apparel	17,70	12,30	31,31	18,03	21,26
B. Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores	..	1	3	..	4
C. Chemicals, Drugs and Medicines	10,52,59	3,37,50	3,20,14	49,65	41,74
D. Cutlery, hardware, implements and instruments (*excluding* electrical instruments and apparatus)	5,86	3,78	10,20	14,53	15,72
E. Dyes and Colours	1,17,55	2,42,13	1,53,27	75,22	74,53
F. Electrical Goods and Apparatus (other than Machinery)	..	..	..	..	..
G. Furniture, Cabinetware and Manufactures of Wood and Timber	6,59	4,32	9,97	2,40	2,24
H. Glassware and Earthenware	1,80	1,21	2,80	1,46	1,51
I. Hides and Skins, tanned or dressed and Leather	4,29,58	7,19,24	6,24,25	5,47,88	5,62,89
J. Machinery of all kinds (*including* Belting for machinery)	24	55	85	54	1,37
K. Metals—Iron and Steel and manufactures thereof	22,41	34,96	77,50	94,61	1,26,79
L. Metals, other than Iron and Steel and manufactures thereof	31,80	47,42	1,36,60	2,09,98	2,64,97
M. Paper, Pasteboard and Stationery	64	2,43	2,04	1,53	1,13
N. Railway Plant and Rolling Stock	1,02	1,73	5,16	—	—
O. Rubber manufactures	68	22	25	48	2
P. Vehicles (*excluding* Locomotives, etc., for Railways)	39	37	59	10	57
Q. Cotton yarns and manufactures	11,40,54	11,72,71	17,07,05	2,64,80	2,92,72
R. Jute yarns and manufactures	20,24,87	40,19,32	43,15,65	21,46,83	23,48 94
S. Silk yarns and manufactures	7,09	5,87	4,09	1,99	2,01
T Woollen yarns and manufactures	25,99	21,20	80,83	91,78	82,90
U. Other yarns and textile fabrics	1,11	1,90	4,75	7,96	8,91
V. Miscellaneous	1,72,56	2,15,22	3,09,15	3,19,98	3,66,78
TOTAL, CLASS III	50,61,01	68,44,39	77,96,48	38,49,75	42,17,04
IV.—LIVING ANIMALS—					
A. Horses	57	40	1,19	2,16	32
B. Cattle	17,15	8,20	14,69	62	32
C. Sheep and Goats	15,15	12,56	12,16	8,39	7,23
D. Other living animals	2,18	1,02	2,38	1,07	1,39
TOTAL, CLASS IV	35,05	22,18	30,42	12,24	9,26
V.—POSTAL ARTICLES	90,76	1,32,15	2,52,64	1,30,59	1,91,21
GRAND TOTAL	2,19,49,73	2,15,96,70	2,86,33,39	1,51,66,97	1,60,52,19

No. 6.—Quantity and value of the principal articles of Imports, arranged in the order of their importance

		Quantity (figures in thousands)					Value (in thousands of rupees)				
		Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1934-35	1935-36	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1934-35	1935-36
Cotton, raw	Tons	12	58	12	61	77	1,02,22	44,44	2,01,10	5,28,38	6,74,25
„ waste	Cwt.	3*	2	..	..	..	60*	46	9	2	3
„ manufactures—											
Piecegoods, grey	Yds.	1,331,017	904,874	676,828	297,370	331,883	21,08,56	19,65,42	25,02,60	4,03,16	4,33,96
„ white	„	654,255	518,890	373,569	285,243	263,298	11,20,33	12,33,42	16,19,66	5,46,57	4,97,87
„ coloured	„	631,552	386,277	285,423	361,101	351,548	12,94,80	12,41,46	17,03,95	7,48,16	6,46,13
Twist and yarn	lb.	41,794	34,063	44,681	34,022	44,570	3,77,18	4,94,79	9,32,92	3,09,86	3,71,19
Hosiery	—	—	—	—	—	—	92,86	94,83	1,14,72	57,79	50,07
Handkerchiefs and shawls	No.	24,014	8,970	5,618	4,731	7,203	52,20	22,92	22,58	4,29	5,43
Fents	Yds.	37,127*	30,913	16,058	—	—	21,69*	69,78	55,02	—	—
Thread, sewing	lb.	1,598	1,722	1,268	2,365	2,020	36,10	49,65	70,93	58,92	52,73
Other sorts	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,13,97	65,83	92,66	52,43	57,96
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	—	53,20,51	52,83,00	73,16,23	27,04,58	27,89,62
Machinery and millwork—											
Metal working machinery (*including* machine tools)	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,49	88	35,08	14,23	18,27
Textiles, Cotton	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,46,16	1,36,32	5,34,29	2,41,18	2,00,62
„ Jute	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,15,06	83,05	2,34,71	54,03	1,15,66
„ Other sorts	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,95	3,78	37,96	29,03	26,17
Prime-movers	—	—	—	—	—	—	73,20	45,94	1,99,59	1,44,05	1,57,12
Electrical	—	—	—	—	—	—	39,39	39,60	2,43,07	1,68,91	2,05,21
Paper mill machinery	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,06	4,29	19,15	8,97	8,06
Sewing and knitting machines and parts	—	—	—	—	—	—	26,35	40,20	51,40	82,88	74,45
Boilers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20,34	1,37,69	43,71	76,26
Tea	—	—	—	—	—	—	19,57	16,05	30,65	22,34	12,63
Mining	—	—	—	—	—	—	11,51	13,26	53,27	52,25	41,22
Typewriters	No.	5	6	10	15	16	2,75	10,92	18,97	15,97	17,32
Rice and flour mill machinery	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,28	6,27	39,13	9,63	9,36
Sugar	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,35	2,46	28,00	1,05,45	65,72
Other kinds	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,02,52	90,51	5,01,88	2,71,04	3,40,09
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,61,14	5,13,87	21,64,84	12,63,67	13,68,16

Metals—										
Iron and steel—										
Sheets and plates—										
Galvanised	Tons	175	46	100	59	73	3,36,93	1,03,98	3,47,06	1,10,87	1,29,72
Tinned	,,	31	41	41	6	7	73,31	1,54,95	2,03,72	17,00	20,41
Not galvanised or tinned	,,	92	31	86	31	37	1,28,29	90,00	2,31,03	42,55	48,55
Bars (steel)	,,	140	40	139	63	54	1,33,29	87,69	2,92,46	68,81	61,73
Bars and channel (iron)	,,	26	11	16	1	1	31,20	30,84	45,17	3,18	2,31
Beams, channels, pillars, girders and bridgework	,,	71	18	65	22	29	82,01	26,88	1,63,29	23,53	31,20
Pipes and fittings, cast	,,	35†	16	19	2	1	53,23†	32,34	67,68	6,94	6,80
Tubes, pipes and fittings, wrought	,,	12†	22	34	35	62	29,85†	79,59	2,02,73	88,77	1,11,81
Hoops and strips	,,	26	27	25	34	47	34,94	90,02	79,77	45,32	57,08
Angle and spring	,,	31	14	25	14	20	31,69	35,46	59,46	14,23	19,88
Nails, rivets and washers	,,	20	18	10	12	16	41,48	89,62	56,27	32,08	40,03
Screws	,,	2*	1	1	2	2	10,65*	13,74	16,05	7,45	10,37
Rice-bowls	,,	6	2	1	..	..	11,63	3,96	2,94	28	24
Steel (cast)	,,	3	2	4	1	1	8,44	8,19	23,88	6,85	4,47
Other sorts	,,	138	133	95	88	99	2,41,57	1,63,78	3,47,43	1,70,16	1,77,70
TOTAL	,,	808	422	661	370	449	12,48,51	10,11,04	21,38,94	6,38,02	7,22,30
Tin	Cwt.	38	30	49	46	53	51,87	44,61	69,03	70,23	77,79
Brass	,,	20	113	444	637	509	11,65	78,58	2,75,67	1,68,39	1,34,29
Copper, wrought	,,	532	63	191	471	376	2,75,37	52,44	1,49,84	1,34,64	1,06,50
,, unwrought	,,	61	27	69	24	41	31,63	18,27	41,66	5,64	10,42
TOTAL COPPER	,,	593	90	260	495	417	3,07,00	70,71	1,91,50	1,40,28	1,16,92
Lead	,,	123	102	67	28	28	18,41	30,18	19,30	4,72	5,14
Zinc	,,	106	51	101	376	487	22,11	22,89	30,16	40,67	51,90
Aluminium	,,	31	9	58	52	64	23,45	10,77	67,96	38,23	45,12
German silver	,,	22	5	5	17	27	17,67	3,03	9,42	10,26	15,38
Others	Tons	41	1	1	3	5	6,74	17,11	19,23	26,18	33,82
TOTAL OF METALS	,,	896	443	711	456	533	17,07,41	12,88,92	28,21,21	11,36,98	12,02,66
TOTAL OF ORES	,,	1	..	6	..	..	1,69	1,77	4,35	75	66
Oils—										
Mineral, kerosene	Gals.	66,909	48,533	63,418	68,646	64,423	2,71,16	2,37,57	4,43,76	2,60,67	2,16,91
,, other kinds	,,	24,056	34,298	75,515	132,686	162,364	1,00,87	1,64,73	3,59,10	3,46,49	3,75,13
Mineral grease	lbs.	—	—	—	4,850	5,422	—	—	—	8,81	9,28
Turkey red oil	Gals.	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2	4
Animal	,,	712	475	28	169§	129§	8,42	8,40	81	3,77	3,90
Vegetable	,,	471	367	386	8,346	9,536	10,00	8,37	15,16	64,83	1,03,85
Essential	,,	14	20	31	60	67	4,43	4,86	9,50	12,59	15,43
TOTAL	,,	92,162	83,693	139,378	—	—	3,94,88	4,23,93	8,28,33	6,97,19	7,24,54

* Average for two years 1912-13 and 1913-14.
† Average for four years 1910-11 to 1913-14.

§ Represents figures of animal oil other than "fish or whale oil, hardened", imports of which amounted to 19,430 and 19,787 cwts. in 1934-35 and 1935-36 respectively.

No. 6—*continued*

		Quantity (figures in thousands)					Value (in thousands of rupees)				
		Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1934-35	1935-36	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1934-35	1935-36
Vehicles—											
Aircraft and parts		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	7,54	9,01
Carriages and carts		—	—	—	—	—	24,29	9,81	45,23	8,17	9,44
Carriages and wagons and parts for railways (*a*)		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	75,60	1,08,96
Cycles		—	—	—	—	—	31,35	20,58	47,89	99,21	1,09,70
Mechanically propelled vehicles—											
Motor cars	No.	(*b*)3	2	8	14	14	(*b*)1,13,45	74,91	3,12,28	2,59,22	2,51,28
Motor cycles	,,	(*b*)1	1	2	1	1	(*b*)10,68	6,36	19,43	3,81	3,28
Motor omnibuses, etc.	,,	..	..	1	10	8	(*b*)5,71	6,39	69,61	1,20,99	1,19,89
Tram cars	,,	—	—	..	..	..	—	—	5	32	10
Parts and accessories		—	—	—	—	—	31,30*	23,79	77,82	82,26	74,51
Ships and parts		—	—	—	—	—	18,64	20,29	54,02	2,88	5,97
	TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	1,74,92	1,62,13	6,26,39	6,60,00	6,92,14
Instruments, apparatus and appliances—											
Electrical		—	—	—	—	—	70,27	1,09,31	2,84,29	2,81,20	3,08,75
Musical		—	—	—	—	—	22,73	12,11	20,16	28,57	25,60
Scientific Philosophical		—	—	—	—	—	14,93	12,88	30,07	15,96	16,34
Photographic		—	—	—	—	—	9,98	13,43	25,92	78,63	81,85
Other kinds		—	—	—	—	—	17,91	17,93	31,32	68,17	85,49
	TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	1,35,82	1,65,66	3,91,76	4,72,62	5,18,03
Dyes—											
Aniline	lb.	8,793	1,919	7,252	—	—	67,84	56,36	2,00,35	—	—
Alizarine	,,	6,667	1,202	4,546	3,626	2,305	32,35	12,46	52,13	24,67	15,56
Others		—	—	—	—	—	32,82	37,60	38,66	2,82,84	3,18,11
	TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	1,33,01	1,06,42	2,91,14	3,07,51	3,33,67
Hardware—											
Implements and tools		—	—	—	—	—	28,47	38,76	79,98	47,74	55,89
Lamps and parts		—	—	—	—	—	49,42	31,26	63,61	59,12	59,33
Builders' hardware		—	—	—	—	—	23,36	18,57	35,69	24,03	28,40
Agricultural implements		—	—	—	—	—	12,13	13,44	26,54	1,64	1,70
Enamelled ironware		—	—	—	—	—	22,81	13,65	29,43	17,51	18,99
Domestic hardware		—	—	—	—	—	18,63	7,59	13,50	8,65	9,83
Other sorts		—	—	—	—	—	1,62,22	1,56,18	3,30,06	1,46,61	1,52,62
	TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	3,17,04	2,79,45	5,78,81	3,05,30	3,26,76

Artificial silk	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	71,94	3,59,29	3,15,78
Chemicals—										
Soda compounds . . . . . Cwt.	531	826	903	1,908	2,012	28,30	74,44	85,71	1,45,12	1,38,26
Other sorts	—	—	—	—	—	62,19	1,17,07	1,19,19	1,47,27	1,73,71
TOTAL .	—	—	—	—	—	90.49	1,91,51	2.04,90	2,92,39	3,11,97
Provisions and oilman's stores—										
Canned and bottled provisions . . . Cwt.	86	100	109	185	199	40,16	55,99	83,11	59,14	64,90
Biscuits and cakes . . . . . ,,	73	46	30	48	55	37,08	27,72	31,79	33,37	35,92
Confectionery . . . . . ,,	60	20	20	27	34	24,04	13,14	23,55	17,93	21,54
Farinaceous and patent foods . . . ,,	256	248	273	388	384	38,10	46,40	63,84	70,86	73,93
Milk, condensed and preserved . . . ,,	103	74	69	181	209	32,57	34,00	48,05	48,37	54,21
Other sorts	—	—	—	—	—	57,19	50,70	64,16	59,39	61,37
TOTAL .	—	—	—	—	—	2,29,14	2,27,95	3,19,50	2,89,06	3,11,87
Paper and pasteboard . . . . . Cwt.	—	—	1,299	2,938	3,333	1,27,07	2,02,47	3,49,73	2,72,81	2,99,00
Wool, raw . . . . . lb.	3,202	3,678	2,086	5,985	7,485	16,21	18,28	15,34	41,35	44,10
,, manufactures—										
Piecegoods . . . . . Yds.	22,420	8,200	5,451	10,516	5,260	2,06,79	1,37,63	1,88,71	1,39,82	81,10
Goods of wool mixed with other materials (c) . ,,	—	—	—	3,219	2,344	—	—	—	41,75	30,47
Shawls . . . . . No.	1,668	189	80	416	500	41,45	5,50	3,86	11,97	11,46
Carpets and rugs . . . . . lb.	1,400	636	397	161	202	16,20	9,57	13,56	3,42	3,92
Hosiery . . . . . ,,	440	257	156	409	609	11,98	11,33	12,66	12,25	17,48
Yarn and knitting wool . . . . ,,	877	280	410	3,497	2,125	19,32	10,94	19,59	60,40	35,39
Other sorts . . . . . ,,	1,315	540	496	9,060	6,484	12,63	6,74	7,89	75,51	54,62
TOTAL .	—	—	—	—	—	3,24,58	1,99,99	2,61,61	3,86,47	2,78,54
Silk, raw and cocoons . . . . . lb.	2,567	1,953	1,816	2,217	2,191	1,17,25	1,10,01	1,49,90	57,38	57,73
,, waste and noils . . . . . ,,	92	78	105	5	—	1,24	1,11	2,58	8	—
,, manufactures—										
Piecegoods . . . . . Yds.	26,030	19,719	18,788	33,340	27,430	1,82,22	2,01,50	3,24,58	1,25,20	90,37
Yarn . . . . . lb.	1,011	787	734	3,293	3,628	41,20	42,23	58,29	78,16	83,97
Mixed goods . . . . . Yds.	6,476	3,158	1,419	13,371	8,802	51,50	33,36	28,15	73,93	43,21
Other sorts . . . . . lb.	55	65	60	40	33	1,13	4,91	10,42	2,34	2,37
TOTAL .	—	—	—	—	—	3,94,54	3,93,12	5,73,92	3,37,09	2,77,65
Liquors—										
Spirit . . . . . Gals.	1,644	1,537	1,747	1,129	—	1,14,60	1,56,79	2,43,02	1,43,71	1,47,94
Ale, beer and porter . . . . ,,	4,405	2,546	2,784	3,593	—	59,43	53,06	87,71	70,99	78,09
Wines . . . . . ,,	337	266	282	178	—	27,95	26,23	40,76	20,32	20,90
Cider . . . . . ,,	15	13	12	12	—	49	56	79	54	63
TOTAL . ,,	6,401	4,362	4,825	4,912	—	2,02,47	2,36,64	3,72,28	2,35,56	2,47,56

(a) For figures prior to 1928-29 *see* under Railway plant, etc.

* Average for two years 1912-13 and 1913-14.
(b) Figures for 1913-14.

(c) Separately recorded from 1934-35.

No. 6—*continued*

		Quantity (figures in thousands)					Value (in thousands of rupees)				
		Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1934-35	1935-36	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1934-35	1935-36
Drugs and Medicines—											
Camphor	lb.	1,417	1,632	707	2,019	2,207	15,65	24,37	24,71	21,63	22,42
Proprietary and patent medicines		—	—	—	—	—	24,74	21,87	24,70	39,26	64,21
Quinine salts	lb.	119	76	81	108	104	11,61	17,89	27,58	25,90	26,18
Other sorts		—	—	—	—	—	42,11	56,71	93,02	1,05,11	98,36
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	94,11	1,20,84	1,70,01	1,91,90	2,11,17
Rubber, raw and manufactured		—	—	—	—	—	23,16	97,25	1,84,33	2,11,28	2,10,22
Sugar—											
Sugar, 16 D. S. and above (*including* beet)	Tons	624	469	443	223	201	12,33,90	14,07,55	19,03,05	2,10,76	1,90,71
„ 15 D. S. and below	„	10	3	1	..	..	17,07	7,47	1,69	1	2
Molasses	„	93	81	73	..	..	41,53	41,40	66,26	8	..
TOTAL	„	727	553	517	223	201	12,92,50	14,56,42	19,71,00	2,10,85	1,90,73
Grain, pulse and flour	Tons	15	34	136	416	236	19,68	53,29	2,69,56	2,66,45	1,62,49
Railway plant and rolling stock—											
Carriages and wagons and parts		—	—	—			2,44,97	1,54,92	5,93,67		
Locomotives		—	—	—			1,04,46	89,37	3,11,71		
Materials for construction—											
Sleepers and keys of steel or iron	Tons	50	21	37	†	†	49,25	24,00	77,37	†	†
Sleepers of wood	„	59	12	17			40,02	8,67	27,14		
Other kinds	„	222	8	11			41,45	21,21	44,76		
TOTAL	„	—	—	—			4,80,15	2,98,17	10,54,65		

Spices—										
Betelnuts	Cwt.	1,156	1,175	1,107	1,228	1,319	1,08,24	1,36,35	1,60,48	1,08,87	97,20
Cloves	„	76	90	74	84	74	27,78	39,15	48,46	30,97	23,17
Others	„	97	100	84	197	241	28,26	30,53	28,05	15,65	41,40
TOTAL	„	1,329	1,365	1,265	1,509	1,634	1,64,28	2,06,03	2,36,99	1,55,49	1,61,77
Glass and glassware—											
Bangles		—	—	—	—	—	91,55	31,59	74,38	31,07	27,19
Bottles and phials	Gross	166	345	333	830	1,040	12,56	25,14	37,80	24,82	30,23
Beads and false pearls	Cwt.	29	18	22	21	22	24,67	17,05	37,12	13,10	15,30
Sheets and plates	Sq. ft.	16,187	8,329	15,509	24,764	30,918	17,46	20,09	42,98	23,68	24,33
Funnels, globes, etc.		—	—	—	—	—	12,44	14,21	18,75	5,72	5,98
Other glassware		—	—	—	—	—	3,24	19,94	41,52	34,17	36,37
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	1,61,92	1,28,02	2,53,05	1,32,56	1,39,40
Fruits and Vegetables—											
Dried, salted, or preserved—											
Dates	Tons	46	47	55	63	67	58,03	67,52	1,06,61	53,20	52,45
Almonds	„	3	3	5	4	4	23,78	23,61	46,96	20,40	21,06
Others	„	4	3	3	17	19	10,27	8,72	13,38	24,11	28,78
Fresh fruits and vegetables		—	—	—	—	—	15,64	8,45	9,01	32,28	31,12
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	1,07,72	1,10,30	1,75,96	1,29,99	1,33,41
Paints and painters' materials—											
Paints and colours	Cwt.	296	255	299	356	371	54,19	83,08	1,13,59	74,01	80,55
Painters' materials		—	—	—	—	—	16,81	15,91	30,11	22,82	21,41
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	71,00	98,99	1,43,70	96,83	1,01,96
Stationery		—	—	—	—	—	57,81	64,15	1,06,52	68,80	76,10
Building and Engineering materials—											
Cement	Tons	30	95	119	67	59	52,77	33,22	1,10,22	23,74	21,98
Bricks and tiles	No.	17,833	16,534	20,260	13,902	18,197	15,13	20,35	36,64	12,24	16,31
Others		—	—	—	—	—	10,12	45,23	20,10	23,92	34,50
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	78,02	98,80	1,66,96	59,90	72,79
Manures	Tons	5	3	6	66	72	5,17	5,28	9,75	67,06	71,14
Apparel—											
Apparel		—	—	—	—	—	74,64	77,31	95,66	41,79	35,82
Gold and silver thread		—	—	—	—	—	43,49	36,66	32,91	4,65	5,16
Hats, caps and bonnets		—	—	—	—	—	14,46	15,05	21,10	21,09	15,94
Second-hand clothing		—	—	—	—	—	12,76*	7,12	9,72	9,37	8,01
Other kinds		—	—	—	—	—	1,32	7,30	10,24	5,52	6,15
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	1,46,67	1,43,44	1,69,63	82,42	71,08

* Average for two years, 1912-13 and 1913-14.
† Discontinued from April, 1928.

No. 6—*continued*

		Quantity (figures in thousands)					Value (in thousands of rupees)				
		Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1934-35	1935-36	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1934-35	1935-36
Toilet requisites		—	—	—	—	—	20,48*	24,96	41,95	64,05	66,06
Tobacco—											
Cigarettes	lb.	1,731	2,623	4,129	614	831	52,74	1,12,79	1,79,68	22,21	28,10
Others	„	1,498	1,017	2,171	3,088	2,028	18,33	19,63	43,26	39,61	33,46
	TOTAL „	3,229	3,640	6,300	3,702	2,859	71,07	1,32,42	2,22,94	61,82	61,56
Haberdashery and millinery		—	—	—	—	—	1,36,54	1,02,30	1,30,71	67,36	59,05
Tea chests		—	—	—	—	—	43,61	79,89	71,64	52,08	58,17
Salt	Tons	545	444	511	378	389	79,16	1,81,65	1,73,68	52,08	56,74
Belting for machinery		—	—	—	—	—	39,53*	60,37	34,48	49,83	53,51
Books, printed, etc.	Cwt.	31	28	23	34	34	43,06	46,12	53,04	51,88	53,31
Wood and Timber—											
Teak wood	C. tons	92	70	26	9	1	69,32	82,67	46,07	7,93	108
Others		—	—	—	—	—	10,07	19,62	63,05	48,86	51,34
	TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	79,39	1,02,29	1,09,12	56,79	58,42
Arms, ammunition and military stores		—	—	—	—	—	33,78	32,85	59,72	42,72	48,91
Precious stones and pearls, unset		—	—	—	—	—	92,81	46,83	1,18,73	50,10	48,06
Toys and requisites for games		—	—	—	—	—	40,05	30,30	52,41	50,55	47,51
Earthenware and porcelain		—	—	—	—	—	52,19	45,97	78,17	44,24	45,97
Soap	Cwt.	314	342	289	207	60	61,87	96,45	1,71,16	63,21	34,27
Bobbins		—	—	—	—	—	—	37,35	65,75	28,75	31,03
Umbrellas and fittings		—	—	—	—	—	41,95	28,96	38,29	27,16	29,18
Boots and shoes	pairs	2,323	1,170	604	4,256	2,906	56,73	41,31	40,50	34,77	28,78
Cutlery		—	—	—	—	—	21,73	15,22	30,14	27,98	28,70
Tallow and stearine	Cwt.	57	40	64	147	149	16,06	15,93	28,18	22,32	28,36
Gums and resins	„	150	87	163	197	196	23,86	19,65	32,77	26,98	26,10
Tea	lb.	4,842	7,412	7,668	3,075	5,126	22,29	47,38	55,43	17,13	24,97
Polishes		—	—	—	—	—	10,27*	13,06	24,27	22,86	24,77
Furniture and cabinetware		—	—	—	—	—	21,53	14,75	25,71	20,16	23,28
Paper-making materials	Cwt.	171	135	165	390	309	11,31	18,13	30,83	26,28	20,48
Animals, living	No.	14	12	5	9	9	43,67	51,88	24,50	24,94	20,39
Fish (*excluding* canned fish)	Cwt.	205	129	119	97	110	30,93	20,14	22,47	16,57	19,34

Clocks and watches and parts	—	—	—	—	—	22,78	18,10	24,06	16,25	18,15
Flax, raw . . . lb.	7	..	1	..	..	6	3	1	..	..
„ manufactures—										
Canvas . . . Yds.	2,835	2,037	974	1,219	899	15,74	26,64	21,34	9,43	8,70
Piecegoods . . „	2,347	1,072	360	321	262	8,35	5,46	3,72	1,96	1,82
Other sorts . . „	—	—	—	—	—	6,52	10,06	12,98	6,19	7,41
TOTAL .	—	—	—	—	—	30,67	42,19	38,55	17,58	17,93
Coal and coke . . . Tons	455	133	630	71	76	80,39	30,41	2,25,39	12,50	13,21
Ivory	—	—	—	—	—	25,62	23,55	34,65	10,36	12,32
Hides and skins, tanned . Tons	..	..	..	..	..	12,83	15,40	10,59	15,05	11,52
Jute, raw . . . „	..	..	..	..	..	12	66	26	2	39
„ manufactures . .	—	—	—	—	—	19,37	35,08	22,14	8,60	10,41
TOTAL .	—	—	—	—	—	19,49	35,74	22,40	8,62	10,80
Jewellery also plate of gold and silver . .	—	—	—	—	—	23,82	8,55	17,23	21,20	10,76
Hides and skins, raw . . Tons	1	1	1	2	2	13,86	15,67	13,10	10,37	10,00
Cordage and rope . . Cwt.	23	25	15	22	30	9,96	15,07	11,64	5,92	7,91
Oil-cloth and floor-cloth . Sq. yds.	1,444	1,121	634	1,046	1,060	9,28	9,83	11,98	7,07	6,69
Pitch and tar . . . Cwt.	290	219	103	105	82	11,86	12,46	8,16	3,59	2,85
Matches . . . . Gross	14,560*	14,645	12,725	54	107	88,21	1,53,31	1,76,68	62	1,09
Postal articles not specified .	—	—	—	—	—	1,69,59	2,77,81	4,41,85	2,54,19	2,41,69
All other articles . . .	—	—	—	—	—	1,55,09	2,58,13	5,42,81	4,48,40	3,98,53
TOTAL VALUE OF IMPORTS .	—	—	—	—	—	1,45,84,72	1,47,80,19	2,54,04,73	1,32,29,13	1,34,37,60
Government Stores.										
Railway plant and rolling stock—										
Carriages and wagons . .	—	—	—			1,10,86	58,01	1,81,63		
Locomotive engines and tenders .	—	—	—			68,98	41,56	90,44		
Rails and fishplates (*a*) . Tons	56	10	..	(*b*)	(*b*)	55,72	11,29	..	(*b*)	(*b*)
Materials for construction . „	—	—	6			44,03	14,12	8,77		
TOTAL .	—	—	—			2,79,59	1,24,98	2,80,84		

* Average for two years, 1912-13 and 1913-14.

(*a*) Transferred to "Iron or Steel" from 1925-26.

(*b*) Discontinued from April, 1923.

No. 6—*concluded*

Government Stores—contd.

		Quantity (figures in thousands)					Value (in thousands of rupees)				
		Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1934-35	1935-36	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1934-35	1935-36
Machinery and millwork		—	—	—	—	—	28,15	27,37	1,11,38	22,99	56,54
Metals and ores—											
Iron and steel	Tons	25	19	22	4	4	35,10	46,50	76,30	6,59	9,29
Copper	Cwt.	31	79	43	14	27	16,40	56,62	33,37	3,28	6,14
Others	Tons	2	3	2	..	1	10,60	38,74	26,82	9,29	13,61
TOTAL	„	28	26	26	5	6	62,10	1,41,86	1,36,49	19,16	29,04
Arms, ammunition and military stores		—	—	—	—	—	24,22	1,05,58	54,86	46,75	18,75
Instruments, apparatus and appliances		—	—	—	—	—	18,16	37,75	68,06	14,96	14,20
Textiles—											
Cotton manufactures		—	—	—	—	—	4,78	51,34	23,93	2,51	4,88
Flax		—	—	—	—	—	4,09	43,64	11,91	62	1,55
Wool manufactures		—	—	—	—	—	6,56	1,12,63	24,57	6,55	2,70
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	15,43	2,07,61	60,41	9,71	9,13
Hardware and cutlery		—	—	—	—	—	29,59	64,48	82,03	4,64	6,25
Chemicals		—	—	—	—	—	5,39	22,39	10,33	7,01	6,16
Drugs and medicines		—	—	—	—	—	7,08	15,13	28,95	2,88	3,32
Stationery		—	—	—	—	—	9,69	22,22	40,00	1,38	1,27
Carriages and carts		—	—	—	—	—	2,15	11,69	86,09	5	39
Telegraphs, materials for construction of		—	—	—	—	—	11,82	17,95	43,51	1	24
Coal and coke	Tons	71	10	141	..	..	15,17	4,08	53,92	3	8
Ships, parts of (*including* launches and boats)		—	—	—	—	—	1,95	27,77	12,87	35	..
All other articles		—	—	—	—	—	71,79	3,14,27	2,30,53	99,68	94,72
TOTAL VALUE OF GOVERNMENT STORES		—	—	—	—	—	5,82,28	11,45,13	13,00,27	2,29,60	2,40,09

No. 7.—Quantity and value of the Principal Articles of Exports, arranged in the order of their Importance

	Quantity (figures in thousands)					Value (in thousands of Rupees)				
	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1934-35	1935-36	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1934-35	1935-36
Cotton, raw . . . . . Tons	430	391	521	623	606	33,27,83	33,63,19	64,73,89	34,95,36	33,77,03
„ waste (*a*) . . . . . Cwt.	—	—	312	352	467	—	—	78,02	49,51	70,01
„ manufactures—										
Piecegoods, Grey . . . . . Yds.	47,414	74,576	42,515	6,350	8,867	73,84	1,48,11	1,68,32	14,26	18,10
„ Coloured . . . . . „	42,384	80,377	121,243	50,809	61,060	1,33,37	2,76,41	5,72,18	1,61,16	1,81,93
Twist and yarn . . . . . lb.	192,844	129,685	82,166	12,789	9,668	9,13,45	7,18,93	9,05,70	62,72	46,94
Other sorts	—	—	—	—	—	19,87	29,26	76,25	26,66	45,33
TOTAL .	—	—	—	—	—	44,68,36	45,35,90	82,69,36	38,09,67	37,39,34
Jute, raw . . . . . Tons	764	464	554	752	771	22,20,24	12,80,28	19,52,77	10,87,11	13,70,76
„ manufactures—										
Gunny bags—										
Hessian (*b*) . . . . . No.	339,122	412,631	98,105	100,170	112,187	9,39,10	6,79,99	3,18,81	1,84,86	2,02,89
Sacking (*b*) . . . . . „		302,896	306,154	322,779	346,713		14,24,99	14,91,81	8,40,45	8,98,58
Gunny cloth—										
Hessian (*b*) . . . . . Yds.	969,971	1,146,699	1,230,834	1,030,554	1,182,374	10,75,75	23,68,14	23,82,48	10,56,81	11,74,16
Sacking (*b*) . . . . . „		30,299	39,471	32,919	35,942		60,68	89,93	42,48	49,57
Rope and twine . . . . . Cwt.	64	76	62	96	83	9,62	19,65	15,05	11,05	9,60
Other kinds	—	—	—	—	—	40	8,93	17,59	11,18	14,05
TOTAL .	—	—	—	—	—	42,45,11	52,99,59	62,68,44	32,33,94	37,19,61
Tea . . . . . lb.	266,497	322,691	321,169	324,833	312,646	13,06,78	17,54,57	20,92,42	20,13,19	19,82,22
Grain, pulse and flour—										
Rice (in the husk) . . . . . Tons	42	32	35	14	17	27,18	20,09	31,36	6,63	8,64
Rice (not in the husk) . . . . . „	2,398	1,685	1,462	1,592	1,394	25,66,55	18,88,25	24,33,66	10,30,28	10,94,74
Wheat . . . . . „	1,308	807	237	11	10	13,96,86	10,33,41	3,66,61	10,61	9,48
Wheat flour . . . . . „	55	57	56	12	18	86,99	1,13,20	1,50,26	14,67	22,27
Pulse . . . . . „	159	129	141	112	99	1,29,81	1,88,52	2,02,78	1,05,06	92,23
Barley . . . . . „	227	198	40	14	3	1,93,16	2,21,73	46,56	9,30	2,13
Jowar and bajra . . . . . „	41	41	11	4	9	37,60	44,15	17,39	4,14	8,36
Other sorts . . . . . „	181	1[illegible]	27	6	3	1,42,96	2,32,45	84,03	3,71	3,02
TOTAL „	4,411	3,141	2,009	1,765	1,553	45,81,11	37,41,80	32,82,65	11,84,40	12,40,87

(*a*) [illegible] recorded from December, 1918.
(*b*) Separately recorded from 1916-17 and war average represents the average for three years 1916-17 to 1918-19.

No. 7—*continued*

		Quantity (figures in thousands)					Value (in thousands of Rupees)				
		Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1934-35	1935-36	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1934-35	1935-36
Seeds—											
Essential	Tons	10	8	9	9	9	20,57	24,16	35,88	19,65	23,16
Non-essential—											
Linseed	„	379	270	251	238	165	7,98,90	4,94,94	7,57,72	2,99,76	2,20,62
Groundnut	„	212	119	195	511	413	3,52,57	1,91,17	5,61,97	5,92,84	6,65,10
Rapeseed	„	273	91	206	37	19	4,14,69	1,43,01	5,07,37	42,39	25,79
Sesamum (*til* or *jinjili*)	„	119	33	28	4	1	2,48,15	67,35	1,02,73	7,53	2,70
Castor	„	114	89	48	69	60	1,66,43	1,57,55	1,14,54	81,08	83,15
Copra	„	31	16	7	..	..	1,10,43	60,73	28,84	20	18
Cotton	„	240	69	155	1	1	1,79,98	50,25	1,88,05	39	45
Mustard	„	4	3	2	3	2	10,08	9,16	9,75	4,90	4,07
Mowa	„	29	3	8	..	..	42,53	3,04	12,79	..	..
Poppy	„	33	5	6	..	..	69,41	9,58	20,97	18	13
Other sorts	„	9	2	8	3	3	23,23	6,48	13,03	5,18	7,70
TOTAL	„	1,453	708	923	875	673	24,36,97	12,17,42	23,53,64	10,54,10	10,33.05
Leather—											
Cow hides	Tons	(a)	16	10	10	12	(a)	4,15,98	2,84,00	1,62,66	1,87,15
Buffalo hides	„		1	1	1	1		21,43	16,02	12,72	19,10
Goat skins	„		3	1	4	3		1,42,53	1,03,59	1,82,92	1,42,48
Sheep skins	„		2	3	3	3		1,20,69	1,85,47	1,34,24	1,42,89
Other kinds			—	—	—	—		18,61	35,16	55,34	71,27
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	4,29,58	7,19,24	6,24,24	5,47,88	5,62,89

Hides and skins, raw—											
Cow hides	Tons	(a)	24	24	19	19	(a)	3,70,78	2,78,69	95,59	98,13
Buffalo hides	„		8	5	3	3		1,11,07	46,72	11,62	10,64
Goat skins	„		21	21	14	20		4,39,66	5,79,19	1,80,73	2,78,32
Calf skins	„		1	1	..	1		22,63	16,51	2,30	3,39
Other kinds	„		3	2	4	6		44,07	24,38	22,83	22,62
TOTAL	„	78	57	53	40	49	10,31,60	9,88,21	9,45,49	3,13,07	4,13,10
Metals and manufactures—											
Iron and steel	Tons	42	61	95	476	597	22,41	34,96	79,04	1,09,15	1,40,23
Other metals	„	10	11	38	155	172	31,81	47,42	1,36,41	2,09,98	2,64,97
TOTAL OF METALS	„	52	72	133	631	769	54,22	82,38	2,15,45	3,19,13	4,05,20
Ores—											
Manganese ore	Tons	607	474	648	460	729	98,64	88,94	1,45,19	80,48	1,32,40
Others	„	12	21	37	55	64	16,18	1,00,69	58,89	1,91,65	2,35,75
TOTAL OF ORES	„	619	495	685	515	793	1,14,82	1,89,63	2,04,08	2,72,13	3,68,15
Wool, raw	lb.	54,573	49,688	36,203	34,075	49,352	2,68,39	3,89,61	3,28,07	1,27,50	2,09,66
„ manufactures—											
Carpets and rugs	„	1,775	1,254	3,283	10,093	9,347	23,16	19,09	77,98	89,81	80,65
Other sorts		—	—	—	—	—	2,84	2,12	2,80	1,96	2,25
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	2,94,39	4,10,82	4,08,91	2,19,27	2,92,56
Paraffin wax	Tons	12	22	26	46	54	54,99	97,62	1,19,06	1,91,98	2,27,87
Oilcakes	Tons	140	117	136	348	300	1,06,37	94,95	1,60,61	1,96,99	1,81,70
Fruits and Vegetables—											
Fresh		—	—	—	—	—	24,81	34,63	41,03	28,70	31,06
Dried, salted or preserved	Tons	11	10	10	15	17	21,82	22,57	23,21	79,08	1,33,60
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	46,63	57,20	64,24	1,07,78	1,64,66

(a) Detailed figures not available.

No. 7—*continued*

—		Quantity (figures in thousands)					Value (in thousands of Rupees)				
		Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1934-35	1935-36	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1934-35	1935-36
Lac	Cwt.	434	345	416	586	488	2,20,15	2,57,06	8,41,80	3,29,96	1,58,36
Wood and timber—											
Teakwood	C. Tons	50	29	35	43	58	77,64	56,91	93,72	90,41	1,11,72
Sandal		—	—	—	—	—	13,73	9,99	8,10	8,02	9,25
Other kinds		—	—	—	—	—	9,05	4,44	10,18	11,84	13,60
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	1,00,42	71,34	1,12,00	1,10,27	1,34,57
Coffee	Cwt.	255	216	226	141	216	1,37,52	1,18,09	1,46,90	72,71	1,02,20
Tobacco—											
Unmanufactured	lb.	20,427	24,046	25,934	26,349	28,743	23,27	41,56	73,47	77,55	87,96
Cigars	„	1,535	1,260	480	70	73	13,01	11,23	6,09	85	1,01
Others	„	384	611	952	958	782	63	3,44	5,34	3,50	3,46
TOTAL	„	22,346	25,917	27,366	27,377	29,598	36,91	56,23	84,90	81,90	92,43
Rubber, raw	lb.	1,120	7,728	13,111	23,757	30,648	38,70	1,58,13	1,17,60	65,89	88,71
Coir	Tons	36	23	32	31	34	80,25	54,03	1,02,01	79,86	87,81
Mica	Cwt.	49	50	60	104	167	35,87	57,45	79,56	69,07	88,49
Fodder, bran and pollards	Tons	223	129	211	281	258	89,73	41,86	1,20,27	77,30	73,43
Dyeing and tanning substances—											
Indigo	Cwt.	15	31	13	1	..	29,92	1,57,35	52,46	1,07	66
Myrobalans	„	1,399	1,058	1,331	1,35[illegible]	1,482	59,78	56,51	69,48	47,87	46,72
Turmeric	„	92	78	53	80	87	11,08	12,31	11,38	9,87	10,68
Others	„	107	94	106	108	111	14,13	14,90	18,39	12,80	12,29
TOTAL	„	1,613	1,261	1,503	1,545	1,680	1,14,91	2,41,07	1,51,71	71,61	70,35

Oils—												
Essential	Gals.	46	51	77	99	124	11,88	22,84	47,00	24,64	27,12
Mineral	„	13,172	24,639	23,403	64	56	13,93	24,72	2,35,24	77	63
Vegetable—											
Castor	„	1,114	1,564	396	1,213	1,408	15,22	28,22	10,39	17,68	21,47
Coconut	„	1,737	3,259	1,720	39	33	31,15	65,38	50,93	40	43
Others	„	1,175	2,045	1,405	924	929	19,72	46,06	34,64	11,87	14,00
TOTAL	„	17,244	31,558	27,001	2,339	2,550	91,90	1,87,22	3,78,29	55,36	63,65
Hemp, raw	Cwt.	509	561	455	437	643	78,27	1,17,87	90,44	39,03	60,34
Spices—											
Pepper	Cwt.	117	123	96	74	26	38,53	53,52	35,91	24,50	7,63
Chillies	„	124	120	151	158	183	20,43	27,23	42,20	27,62	19,24
Ginger	„	75	55	59	39	25	19,95	12,61	18,88	8,27	7,55
Others	„	9	11	12	15	18	6,97	9,99	15,31	16,95	20,56
TOTAL	„	325	315	318	286	252	85,88	1,03,35	1,12,30	77,34	54,98
Fish (*excluding* canned fish)—											
Dry, salted	Cwt.	185	166	148	136	147	20,97	24,61	28,14	23,06	24,12
Fishmaws and sharkfins	„	10	8	10	7	6	12,38	10,65	16,44	6,00	5,89
Others	„	54	65	75	108	114	5,27	7,40	12,22	15,49	15,59
TOTAL	„	249	239	233	251	267	38,62	42,66	56,80	44,55	45,60
Manures—											
Bones	Tons	95	39	90	36	43	65,41	28,96	94,61	20,24	23,99
Other kinds	„	22	18	28	15	18	13,76	24,30	40,47	11,60	14,24
TOTAL	„	117	57	118	51	61	79,17	53,26	1,35,08	31,84	38,23
Provisions and oilman's stores—											
Ghi	Cwt.	47	46	41	26	24	29,48	33,25	41,23	14,64	14,92
Other sorts		—	—	—	—	—	16,15	27,02	24,34	13,23	12,21
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	45,63	60,27	65,57	27,87	27,13

No. 7—*concluded*

		Quantity (figures in thousands)					Value (in thousands of Rupees)				
		Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1934-35	1935-36	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1934-35	1935-36
Drugs and medicines		—	—	—	—	—	19,24	30,07	36,16	25,95	25,44
Bristles	Cwt.	94(a)	4	3	4	5	16,29(a)	14,20	15,11	23,41	22,78
Fibre for brushes and brooms	Tons	—	4	5	7	8	—	15,36	21,08	19,15	21,93
Coal and coke	Tons	825	526	434	311	200	75,77	48,46	57,24	29,22	17,33
Saltpetre	Cwt.	305	440	273	173	174	34,99	79,85	46,13	13,78	13,20
Apparel		—	—	—	—	—	15,44	10,67	20,81	11,33	12,81
Animals, living	No.	451	274	238	168	268	28,04	22,18	30,41	12,24	9,26
Cordage and rope	Cwt.	53	56	55	53	48	8,43	10,83	13,40	7,36	6,85
Silk, raw	lb.	1,711	1,017	1,325	687	979	42,73	39,68	37,88	2,61	4,48
„ manufactures		—	—	—	—	—	7,09	5,87	4,09	1,99	2,02
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	49,82	45,55	41,97	4,60	6,50
Candles	lb.	6,069	3,014	6,692	1,767	1,879	17,10	23,34	20,09	5,00	5,31
Horns, tips, etc.	Cwt.	88	30	70	35	37	21,00	7,26	11,87	2,47	2,82
Sugar	Tons	11	8	18	2	1	16,01	21,91	56,34	2,43	2,39
Tallow, stearine and wax	Cwt.	17	13	29	4	3	9,48	7,93	12,06	1,19	80
Opium	„	51	14	9	..	..	9,96,17	2,17,35	2,33,05	6,81	1
Postal articles		—	—	—	—	—	90,76	1,32,15	2,52,64	1,30,59	1,91,21
All other articles		—	—	—	—	—	1,06,33	1,00,37	1,61,21	1,73,40	2,01,05
TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS		—	—	—	—	—	2,19,49,73	2,15,96,70	2,86,33,39	1,51,66,97	1,60,52,19

(a) Includes figures for " Fibre for brushes and brooms ".

No. 8.— Quantity and value of the Principal Articles Re-exported, arranged in the order of their Importance

	Quantity (Figures in thousands)					Value (in thousands of Rupees)				
	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1934-35	1935-36	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1934-35	1935-36
Hides and Skins, raw . . . . . Tons	—	..	..	..	..	—	2,87	50,65	56,13	87,70
Wool, raw . . . . . lb.	6,580	13,673	12,903	6,313	11,347	42,50	1,02,06	98,03	15,77	28,01
„ manufactures	—	—	—	—	—	4,16	8,37	57,63	10,47	7,23
Total .	—	—	—	—	—	46,66	1,10,43	1,55,66	26 24	35,24
Metals and ores—										
Iron or steel . . . . . Tons	19	5	7	45	33	10,20	10,02	14,23	12,02	9,64
Others . . . . . „	1	..	2	2	3	9,85	8,18	17,33	18,10	21,52
Total „	20	5	9	47	36	20,05	18,20	31,56	30,12	31,16
Cotton, raw . . . . . „	—	—	3	1	..	14	66	66,54	4,86	3,59
„ manufactures—										
Piecegoods — Grey . . . . . Yds.	4,763	22,043	42,979	3,626	4,504	8,40	79,27	1,95,39	8,75	5,42
Piecegoods — White . . . . . „	9,371	14,672	9,709	2,269	1,593	17,14	46,88	49,58	5,02	3,81
Piecegoods — Coloured . . . . . „	50,796	37,888	19,066	4,693	3,796	1,16,79	1,36,19	1,12,29	10,92	8,28
Twist and yarn . . . . . lb.	926	1,045	1,365	348	200	8,05	12,77	20,47	2,60	1,76
Other sorts . . . . . „	—	—	—	—	—	7,13	18,19	21,60	2,96	2,12
Total	—	—	—	—	—	1,57,65	2,93,96	4,65,87	35,11	27,98
Vehicles	—	—	—	—	—	7,72	3,49	18,92	25,57	23,98

No. 8—*continued*

		Quantity (Figures in thousands)					Value (in thousands of Rupees)				
		Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1934-35	1935-36	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1934-35	1935-36
Silk—											
Raw	lb.	47	49	79	12	8	1,23	2,00	4,98	18	27
Manufactures—											
Piecegoods	Yds.	776	997	823	1,866	1,891	6,37	11,67	14,98	11,85	15,10
Other sorts		—	—	—	—	—	66	2,41	3,94	5,94	4,56
Total		—	—	—	—	—	8,26	16,08	23,90	17,97	19,93
Hardware		—	—	—	—	—	13,89	11,83	27,08	15,72	15,97
Machinery and millwork		—	—	—	—	—	5,68	4,89	16,42	10,38	10,12
Apparel (excluding hosiery, boots and shoes)		—	—	—	—	—	15,89	13,89	48,22	5,60	6,56
Gums and resins	Cwt.	53	43	51	37	37	10,54	13,59	23,04	5,56	5,80
Sugar	Tons	27	32	55	3	3	52,95	1,12,57	3,16,23	6,10	5,30
Fruits and vegetables		—	—	—	—	—	13,11	42,13	53,65	5,47	5,27
Haberdashery and millinery		—	—	—	—	—	—	3,95	8,12	3,58	3,85
Rubber manufactures		—	—	—	—	—	1,12	90	3,81	2,12	2,87
Postal articles		—	—	—	—	—	16,24	23,85	45,16	8,75	4,51
All other articles		—	—	—	—	—	92,12	1,41,75	2,76,45	1,00,15	90,31
TOTAL VALUE OF RE-EXPORTS		—		—	—	—	4,61,88	8,14,38	15,64,74	3,54,57	3,76,55

No. 9.—Value of trade in merchandise only with the British Empire and Foreign Countries

(In lakhs of Rupees)

Countries	Pre-war average			War average			Post-war average			1934-35			1935-36		
	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total
British Empire—															
United Kingdom . .	91,58	56,30	1,47,88	83,56	69,62	1,53,18	1,46,43	73,04	2,19,47	53,73	48,98	1,02,71	52,19	51,80	1,03,99
Egypt (*a*)	—	—	—	88	9,36	10,24	(*b*)85	(*b*)3,34	(*b*)4,19	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ceylon	72	8,24	8,96	1,66	9,63	11,29	1,71	12,32	14,03	1,29	6,84	8,13	1,49	7,46	8,95
Straits Settlements . .	3,08	7,73	10,81	4,37	6,23	10,60	4,85	8,20	13,05	3,11	3,31	6,42	3,66	3,77	7,43
Australia	1,01	3,14	4,15	1,11	5,03	6,14	3,19	4,99	8,18	97	2,72	3,69	1,19	2,87	4,06
Hongkong	98	9,26	10,24	1,30	4,48	5,78	1,86	6,93	8,79	39	60	99	42	53	95
Canada	1	1,09	1,10	4	1,79	1,83	69	1,83	2,52	92	1,72	2,64	94	1,72	2,66
Aden and Dependencies .	41	1,25	1,66	77	2,15	2,92	80	2,79	3,59	42	75	1,17	43	83	1,26
Kenya Colony and Zanzibar and Pemba.	36	89	1,25	1,15	1,32	2,47	1,99	2,14	4,13	3,20	66	3,86	3,50	69	4,19
Other countries of the British Empire.	3,39	4,16	7,55	1,80	6,17	7,97	3,17	9,54	12,71	1,32	5,45	6,77	1,69	6,55	8,24
Total British Empire .	1,01,54	92,06	1,93,60	96,64	1,15,78	2,12,42	1,65,54	1,25,12	2,90,66	65,35	71,03	1,36,38	65,51	76,22	1,41,73

Note.—Exports include re-exports.
(*a*) Egypt included in British Empire from 1915-16 to 1922-23.
(*b*) Average for 4 years.

No. 9—*continued*

(In lakhs of Rupees)

Countries	Pre-war average			War average			Post-war average			1934-35			1935-36		
	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total
Foreign Countries—															
United States of America	4,49	16,90	21,39	10,29	26,75	37,04	21,64	36,26	57,90	8,41	13,14	21,55	8,94	16,55	25,49
Japan	3,64	16,86	20,50	15,41	25,20	40,61	17,48	40,31	57,79	20,80	24,81	45,61	21,84	22,07	43,91
France	2,21	14,82	17,03	1,85	10,02	11,87	2,37	14,37	16,74	1,53	5,36	6,89	1,29	7,20	8,49
Italy	1,45	7,08	8,53	1,78	8,77	10,50	2,47	9,63	12,10	3,02	5,87	8,89	2,00	3,54	5,54
Iran	63	1,22	1,85	86	3,60	4,46	1,76	3,88	5,64	2,09	48	2,57	2,35	57	2,92
China (exclusive of Hongkong and Macão).	1,58	8,74	10,32	1,93	4,56	6,49	3,14	10,98	14,12	2,07	2,64	4,71	1,85	1,88	3,73
Turkey, Asiatic	59	2,40	2,99	49	3,29	3,78	1	11	12	1	17	18	1	8	9
Java	9,35	2,91	12,26	11,56	2,55	14,11	17,18	3,18	20,36	1,91	50	2,41	1,74	47	2,21
Cuba	..	41	41	..	1,65	1,65	1	2,30	2,31	..	66	66	..	78	78
Argentine Republic	..	2,27	2,27	..	2,61	2,61	..	4,21	4,21	..	2,74	2,74	1	2,07	2,08
French Indo-China	1	67	68	1	1,51	1,52	2	1,80	1,82	67	49	1,16	66	57	1,23
Chile	..	87	87	1	1,42	1,43	1	1,04	1,05	..	25	25	..	37	37
Spain	17	1,99	2,16	36	1,60	1,96	30	2,80	3,10	24	1,39	1,63	22	1,78	2,00
Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.	22	1,94	2,16	10	2,74	2,84	12	..	12	1,57	8	1,65	1,61	35	1,96
Netherlands	1,27	3,34	4,61	86	40	1,26	2,18	3,16	5,34	1,30	3,35	4,65	1,34	3,73	5,07
Belgium	2,76	11,97	14,73	38	1,10	1,48	4,64	11,25	15,89	2,16	4,41	6,57	2,44	5,54	7,98
Germany	9,35	22,36	31,71	1,04	2,04	3,08	7,16	14,86	22,02	10,11	7,27	17,38	12,35	9,59	21,94
Austria (*a*)	3,19	7,77	10,96	27	94	1,21	(*c*)42	(*c*)73	(*c*)1,15	53	1	54	43	4	47
Egypt (*b*)	26	1,90	2,16	—	—	—	(*d*)52	(*d*)2,98	(*d*)3,50	1,67	1,28	2,95	1,53	1,28	2,81
Other countries	3,14	5,64	8,78	4,01	7,58	11,59	7,08	13,01	20,09	8,85	9,29	18,14	8,26	9,60	17,86
Total Foreign Countries	44,31	1,32,06	1,76,37	51,16	1,08,33	1,59,49	88,51	1,76,86	2,65,37	66,94	84,19	1,51,13	68,87	88,06	1,56,93
GRAND TOTAL	1,45,85	2,24,12	3,69,97	1,47,80	2,24,11	3,71,91	2,54,05	3,01,98	5,56,03	1,32,29	1,55,22	2,87,51	1,34,38	1,64,28	2,98,66

NOTE.—Exports include re-exports.

(*a*) Figures prior to 1921-22 relate to Austria-Hungary.

(*b*) Egypt included in British Empire from 1915-16 to 1922-23.

(*c*) Average for 3 years.

(*d*) One year's figure.

No. 10.—Percentage share of the principal countries in the total Trade in merchandise only

Countries	Pre-war average			War average			Post-war average			1934-35			1935-36		
	Imports	Exports, including Re-exports	Total	Imports	Exports, including Re-exports	Total	Imports	Exports, including Re-exports	Total	Imports	Exports, including Re-exports	Total	Imports	Exports, including Re-exports	Total
British Empire—															
United Kingdom	62·8	25·1	40·0	56·5	31·1	41·2	57·6	24·2	39·5	40·6	31·6	35·7	38·8	31·5	34·8
Ceylon	0·5	3·7	2·4	1·1	4·3	3·0	0·7	4·8	2·5	1·0	4·4	2·8	1·1	4·5	3·0
Straits Settlements	2·1	3·4	2·9	3·0	2·7	2·8	1·9	2·7	2·3	2·3	2·1	2·2	2·7	2·3	2·5
Australia	0·7	1·4	1·1	0·8	2·2	1·7	1·3	1·7	1·5	0·7	1·8	1·3	0·9	1·7	1·4
Hongkong	0·7	4·1	2·7	0·9	2·0	1·6	0·7	2·3	1·6	0·3	0·4	0·3	0·3	0·3	0·3
Mauritius and Dependencies	1·8	0·6	1·1	1·1	0·6	0·8	2·2	3·1	2·7	..	0·6	0·3	..	0·5	0·3
Total (including other British Possessions)	69·7	41·1	52·3	65·4	51·7	57·1	65·2	41·4	52·3	49·4	45·8	47·4	48·7	46·4	47·5
Foreign Countries—															
Japan	2·5	7·5	5·5	10·4	11·2	10·9	6·9	13·3	10·4	15·7	16·0	15·9	16·3	13·4	14·7
United States of America	3·1	7·5	5·8	7·0	11·9	9·9	8·5	12·0	10·4	6·4	8·5	7·5	6·7	10·1	8·5
Java	6·4	1·3	3·3	7·8	1·1	3·8	6·8	1·0	3·7	1·4	0·3	0·8	1·3	0·3	0·7
France	1·5	6·6	4·6	1·3	4·5	3·2	0·9	4·8	3·0	1·2	3·5	2·4	1·0	4·4	2·8
Italy	1·0	3·2	2·3	1·2	3·9	2·8	1·0	3·2	2·2	2·3	3·8	3·1	1·5	2·2	1·9
China (exclusive of Hongkong and Macão).	1·1	3·9	2·8	1·3	2·0	1·7	1·2	3·6	2·5	1·6	1·7	1·6	1·4	1·1	1·2
Iran	0·4	0·5	0·5	0·6	1·6	1·2	0·7	1·3	1·0	1·6	0·3	0·9	1·7	0·3	1·0
Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.	0·1	0·9	0·6	0·1	1·2	0·8	0·1	..	0·1	1·2	0·1	0·6	1·2	0·2	0·7
Netherlands	0·9	1·5	1·3	0·6	0·2	0·3	0·9	1·5	0·9	1·0	2·2	1·6	1·0	2·3	1·7
Belgium	1·9	5·3	3·9	0·3	0·5	0·4	1·3	3·7	2·9	1·6	2·8	2·3	1·8	3·4	2·7
Germany	6·4	9·8	8·5	0·7	0·9	0·8	2·8	4·9	4·0	7·6	4·7	6·0	9·2	5·8	7·3
Austria (*a*)	2·2	3·5	2·9	0·2	0·4	0·3	0·2	0·2	0·2	0·4	..	0·2	0·3	..	0·2
Total (including other Foreign Countries)	30·3	58·9	47·7	34·6	48·3	42·9	34·8	58·6	47·7	50·6	54·2	52·6	51·3	53·6	52·5

(*a*) Figures prior to 1921-22 represent Austria-Hungary.

No. 11.—Total Imports and Exports of Merchandise of certain principal Countries and British India during the calendar years 1933, 1934 and 1935 with respective pre-war averages*

(In millions of £ sterling)

Countries	Imports				Exports (domestic)			
	Pre-war average	1933	1934	1935	Pre-war average	1933	1934	1935
United Kingdom (*a*)	599	626	680	702	465	368	396	426
France	305	336	301	282	253	218	232	208
Egypt(*e*)	26	27	30	33	31	29	32	35
Canada	106	88(*d*)	103 (*d*)	112 (*d*)	66	116 (*c*)	131 (*c*)	148(*c*)
United States of America	341	338	325	416	433	391	417	457
Netherlands	(*b*)	147	139	129	(*b*)	88	95	93
Germany	477	301	352	341	405	349	329	350
Switzerland (*f*)	71	90	91	83	63	48	53	52
Italy (*d*)	137	117	130	96	88	94	89	62(*g*)
Czechoslovakia	—	52	53	57	—	52	61	63
Belgo-Luxemburg Economic Union	155†	125	127	126	144†	118	124	118
Denmark (*d*)	(*b*)	57	60	59	(*b*)	52	52	54
Sweden	(*b*)	57	67	76	(*b*)	56	67	67
Australia	73†	55	67	78	67†	91	80	91
British India (by sea)	103	89	96	104	148	108	111	118

* Compiled from the "Accounts relating to the Trade and Commerce of certain Foreign Countries and British Possessions" published quarterly by the Board of Trade, London. The value has been converted on the basis on the average rates of exchange for respective years.

† Triennial average.

(*a*) The particulars shown include the trade of Great Britain and Northern Ireland with the Irish Free State, while the direct Foreign Trade of the Irish Free State has been excluded.

(*b*) Value not available.

(*c*) Including silver bullion and gold bullion obtained from mining operations.

(*d*) Including silver bullion.

(*e*) Excluding trade with Sudan.

(*f*) Excluding Improvement Trade prior to 1st January, 1933.

(*g*) Relates to January to September 1935 only; no official figures of Italian Foreign Trade have been published to any subsequent period.

NOTE.—In the cases of Germany, the Netherlands, the Belgo-Luxemburg Economic Union, France, Switzerland, Italy, Czechoslovakia, United States, Sweden, the Dominion of Canada *and United Kingdom* the import figures given in the above summary represent imports for home consumption. In all cases except Australia the export figures are intended to represent exports of domestic produce. In most cases, however, they include a certain amount of "nationalised" goods, i.e., goods originally imported which, if dutiable, have been charged the duty but which are subsequently re-exported.

No. 12.—Value of Trade with principal Countries, distinguishing Principal Articles.

(In thousands of Rupees)

Articles	Pre-war average	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
UNITED KINGDOM.				
Imports therefrom—				
Animals, living	5,02	6,07	7,07	9,38
Apparel	59,29	21,40	19,78	19,10
Arms, ammunition, etc.	30,60	36,86	38,38	39,84
Artificial silk yarn	—	12,90	6,93	3,33
" " other manufactures	—	18,20	17,87	11,52
Asbestos	—	11,23	10,68	9,42
Belting for machinery	36,26	30,52	33,05	35,14
Bobbins	—	13,72	17,84	18,29
Books and printed matter	41,05	41,90	43,78	44,46
Boots and shoes	51,33	5,80	6,11	6,23
Building materials	59,89	23,70	28,07	30,79
Carriages and carts	19,11	3,44	5,79	6,02
Chemicals	69,55	1,49,02	1,63,51	1,74,25
China clay	—	7,60	9,36	11,29
Coal and coke	41,33	2,65	3,02	2,82
Cordage and rope	4,39	2,40	2,18	2,94
Cotton—				
Raw	58,67	4	11,99	25
Twist and yarn	3,35,18	95,78	1,00,51	97,45
Piecegoods—				
Grey	20,73,55	1,34,96	1,57,99	1,32,99
White	10,87,38	3,68,98	4,51,62	3,89,88
Coloured	11,29,72	3,54,11	5,04,79	3,77,67
Other manufactures	1,40,25	88,95	84,53	81,25
Cutlery	10,53	7,81	8,36	8,86
Cycles and parts	29,40	62,67	70,33	82,79
Drugs and medicines	54,03	70,69	71,09	74,79
Dyeing and tanning substances	6,90	31,10	34,46	43,17
Earthenware and porcelain	30,50	12,24	14,43	11,86
Flax manufactures	28,83	15,84	16,72	17,35
Furniture	10,84	8,84	10,61	13,55
Glass and glassware	22,26	10,86	12,35	12,86
Haberdashery and millinery	61,21	12,72	12,49	11,00
Hardware	1,88,61	97,56	97,97	1,04,02
Instruments, apparatus, etc.	1,04,88	2,06,32	2,47,13	2,69,88
Ivory	11,33	2,50	65	44
Jewellery, etc.	14,51	4,26	9,60	9,53
Jute manufactures (including yarn)	10,09	1,39	1,79	2,84
Leather, including hides, tanned, etc.	38,59	22,47	25,89	27,48
Liquors—				
Ale, beer and porter	45,64	45,23	45,42	47,06
Spirit	69,47	89,44	92,18	96,64
Wines	13,62	6,53	6,39	6,71
Machinery and millwork	4,97,69	8,73,47	9,15,27	9,25,79
Manures	1,68	40,78	51,49	55,89
Metals—				
Aluminium	5,38	17,48	17,09	14,82
Brass	6,13	53,04	61,96	30,25
Copper	1,67,45	39,94	61,27	34,31
Iron	28,88	3,02	3,17	2,38
Iron or steel	6,96,13	2,83,81	3,22,97	3,36,46
Lead	13,99	4,45	3,62	4,20
Steel	42,02	31,68	39,54	48,36
Zinc	14,85	8,80	7,91	5,53
Others	27,43	16,72	20,14	18,38
Motor vehicles and parts thereof	74,50	1,54,15	1,88,54	1,87,45
Oils, mineral	22,31	29,92	34,56	30,53
" vegetable, animal, etc.	17,76	10,83	11,01	10,76
Packing-engine and boiler	4,98	2,65	3,21	3,18
Paints and painters' materials	56,00	63,55	65,65	66,05
Paper and pasteboard	73,44	88,73	94,51	88,94
Pitch and tar	8,72	1,62	1,75	1,48
Polishes	9,48	20,28	21,35	23,34
Precious stones	14	1,94	1,98	3,90
Printing materials	14,70	16,69	17,53	20,94
Provisions	1,34,15	1,51,33	1,60,58	1,78,32
Railway plant, etc.	5,54,48	—	—	—
Rubber manufactures, including tyres, etc.	16,45	1,16,23	1,39,70	1,46,60
Salt	23,44	75	78	93
Ships, parts of	18,00	5,16	2,56	4,75
Silk manufactures, including yarn	19,07	8,15	13,64	9,16
Soap	56,52	63,59	53,09	27,46
Stationery	41,44	35,76	35,17	38,20

No. 12—*continued*

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
UNITED KINGDOM—*contd.*				
Imports therefrom—*contd.*				
Sugar	25,37	38,12	15,78	21,00
Tallow and stearine	10,43	2,15	1,41	3,16
Tea-chests	41,32	38,13	38,61	41,97
Tobacco	51,83	41,13	33,23	34,33
Toilet requisites	10,35	23,15	24,84	26,84
Toys and requisites for games	16,75	11,62	11,96	12,09
Umbrellas	24,71	3,56	3,17	3,29
Woollen manufactures, including yarn	1,85,24	78,58	99,66	87,93
Other articles	1,50,99	2,38,94	2,91,67	3,12,49
TOTAL	91,58,01	47,58,69	53,73,03	52,18,93
Exports of Indian produce—				
Barley	1,06,54	1	9,09	2,02
Bristles	12,74	17,16	23,31	21,85
Coffee	50,86	30,32	21,43	38,02
Coir and manufactures	22,95	23,04	25,30	31,28
Cotton, raw	1,72,39	3,37,41	3,41,93	4,51,47
,, waste	74	15,41	15,68	23,33
,, twist and yarn	2,81	1,35	83	66
,, manufactures	11,13	12,64	5,59	13,31
Drugs, medicines, etc.	5,47	2,94	3,33	2,54
Dyeing and tanning substances—				
Cutch and gambier	6,87	1,81	2,17	2,36
Indigo	6,52	19	20	23
Myrobalans	23,46	29,12	24,61	22,83
Fodder, Bran and Pollards	45,19	38,04	67,98	59,63
Hemp, raw (chiefly sann)	38,47	8,29	10,61	17,18
Hides and skins—				
Raw	56,46	94,65	56,45	91,10
Dressed or tanned	3,67,93	5,30,11	4,85,74	4,83,37
Horn, tips and pieces of horn*	5,73	96	91	93
Jute, raw	8,96,52	2,55,21	2,34,47	2,96,24
,, gunny bags	79,25	98,25	1,02,96	1,12,21
,, ,, cloth	55,57	57,29	53,36	89,48
Lac	56,67	1,31,75	1,45,97	29,50
Lead	17,65	1,29,78	88,99	1,14,98
Manures	10,39	8,26	11,26	8,34
Manganese ore	30,66	25,40	32,82	38,64
Other metals and ores	7,13	1,09,21	1,27,49	1,47,20
Mica	20,80	24,38	35,02	38,46
Oils	18,34	29,13	20,35	28,81
Oilcakes	80,75	86,08	1,16,15	1,29,40
Paraffin wax	17,38	54,70	46,83	82,10
Provisions and oilman's stores	5,62	5,94	5,15	5,20
Pulse—				
Beans	86,21	2,18	2,57	2,32
Gram		37	9,21	8
Lentils		5,87	10,37	7,88
Other pulses		8,62	9,47	6,76
Rice (not in the husk)	1,56,99	42,64	53,36	38,56
Rubber, raw	23,28	7,60	33,62	32,12
Saltpetre	6,55	4,79	2,96	3,73
Seeds—				
Castor	78,39	32,68	30,69	30,50
Cotton	1,74,92	1,89	..	3
Groundnuts	2,96	66,55	1,70,09	1,00,17
Linseed	2,65,01	2,01,25	1,28 41	1,20,68
Rape	35,17	20,88	13,72	2,87
Copra	3,82	..	..	..
Others	7,56	2,10	3,82	2,40
Silk, raw	5,93	1,15	57	90
Spices	10,68	6,16	5,25	2,02
Sugar	8,59	15	11	..
Tea	9,51,37	17,56,37	18,14,64	17,75,13
Tobacco	1,48	47,42	34,62	45,97
Wheat	10,50,94	..	7,13	5,90
Wood (mainly teak)	53,71	48,56	69,34	85,43
Wool, raw	2,61,11	1,45,82	92,19	1,37,91
,, manufactures	18,71	56,53	74,03	60,54
Other articles	1,18,62	1,02,46	1,10,32	2,02,96
TOTAL	55,04,99	47,20,87	47,92,46	50,47,62

* Figures prior to 1924-25 represent Hornmeal.

No. 12—*continued*

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
UNITED KINGDOM—*concld.*				
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Apparel (excluding boots and shoes)	5,66	3,73	3,27	4,05
Skins, raw	..	21,93	56,05	79,68
Sugar, 23 D. S. and above	32,56	..	..	..
Wool, raw	37,55	9,32	2,99	3,07
,, manufactures	54	7,02	5,38	3,62
Other articles	48,21	42,69	38,22	41,64
TOTAL	1,24,52	84,69	1,05,91	1,32,06
AUSTRIA.*				
Imports therefrom—				
Apparel	6,91	5	2	8
Boots and shoes	2,50	2	16	13
Cotton manufactures	22,15	2,35	9,10	7,60
,, twist and yarn	3,08	..	28	..
Glass and glassware	68,98	1,57	2,10	1,03
Haberdashery and millinery	21,39	94	73	1,13
Hardware	27,28	4,06	3,87	3,49
Instruments	1,98	2,48	2,26	2,63
Matches	9,07	..	..	..
Metals	12,13	4,49	3,42	3,19
Paper and pasteboard	10,89	25,39	21,26	14,47
Sugar	85,12	..	..	..
Woollen manufactures	8,96	7	1,04	66
Other articles	38,31	10,93	8,85	8,43
TOTAL	3,18,75	52,35	53,09	42,84
Exports of Indian produce—				
Coffee	6,25	..	..	..
Cotton, raw	2,36,18	..	8	9
,, twist and yarn	53	..	..	..
Hides and skins, raw	1,30,42	..	..	..
Indigo	4,19	..	..	..
Jute, raw	1,30,63	..	1,02	3,65
Lac	5,70	..	..	..
Seeds	78,68	..	..	..
Rice (not in the husk)	1,69,06	..	..	..
Other articles	11,54	..	16	39
TOTAL	7,73,18	..	1,26	4,13
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	3,69	17	2	3
BELGIUM.				
Imports therefrom—				
Arms	26	2,27	67	91
Artificial silk	—	1,26	72	1,29
Building materials	4,04	1,71	1,65	1,74
Cotton manufactures	42,12	1,16	1,77	1,85
Dyeing and tanning substances	10,82	2,02	22	3,14
Earthenware and porcelain	3,45	49	80	22
Glass and glassware	16,92	10,75	12,55	13,67
Hardware	5,58	2,85	3,47	3,32
Liquors	1,50	1,58	1,01	86
Machinery and millwork	1,76	42,60	16,74	27,53
Manures	75	1,92	2,37	2,10
Metals—				
Brass	37	66	41	83
Copper	3,54	1,07	84	1,21
Iron	15,95	61	54	3
Iron or steel	45,46	55,75	58,50	76,97
Steel	63,54	27,42	29,24	22,69
Motor vehicles and parts thereof	4,15	24	17	49
Paints and painters' materials	2,08	2,54	2,03	2,66
Paper and pasteboard	5,00	4,28	3,36	3,38
Precious stones	1	55,21	33,33	29,65
Provisions	1,41	3,22	2,37	2,33
Railway plant	4,28	—	—	—
Sugar	29	2,97	1,94	28
Woollen manufactures	2,11	4,79	1,45	58
Other articles	40,61	33,76	39,68	45,41
TOTAL	2,76,00	2,66,13	2,15,33	2,43,64

*Figures prior to 1921-22 represent Austria-Hungary.

No. 12—*continued*

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
BELGIUM—*contd.*				
Exports of Indian produce—				
Barley	34,65	..	..	..
Cotton, raw	3,68,24	1,43,65	1,48,41	2,20,50
„ waste	..	3,30	6,39	7,51
Dyeing and tanning substances	7,76	1,63	1,62	1,99
Hemp, raw	13,73	11,22	10,89	17,76
Hides and skins, raw	10,00	4,83	3,49	8,29
Jute manufactures	13,69	19,82	16,12	17,26
„ raw	14,42	83,12	84,75	99,91
Lac	1,43	7,96	13,31	1,77
Lead	..	10	13	2,17
Manganese ore	25,84	3,12	6,50	12,65
Manures	19,88	2,23	3,13	7,11
Oil-cakes	76	12,85	18,61	13,74
Paraffin, wax	1,43	18,53	13,65	13,67
Rice (not in the husk)	41,51	15,41	7,85	5,01
Seeds—				
Castor	20,16	37	..	1,03
Copra or coconut kernel	7,14	..	..	..
Groundnuts	26,78	14,19	15,11	14,37
Linseed	1,55,71	12,67	1,04	4,81
Mowa or Mowra	7,97	..	..	..
Poppy	16,11	..	..	..
Rape	1,51,02	4,92	2,90	1,28
Sesamum (til or jinjili)	56,40	..	1	..
Others	2,29	1,33	1,00	1,80
Wheat	1,46,22	..	..	..
Zinc or spelter	53	29,69	24,21	28,29
Other articles	49,93	57,94	59,58	71,76
TOTAL	11,94,20	4,48,33	4,38,70	5,52,68
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	2,61	2,38	1,85	1,70
FRANCE.				
Imports therefrom—				
Apparel	40,03	5,33	3,10	3,06
Artificial silk	—	5,72	2,26	1,31
Chemicals	47	3,59	3,81	4,21
Clocks and watches	4,65	96	48	52
Cotton manufactures	2,88	3,90	4,95	3,62
Drugs and medicines	2,65	9,91	10,19	11,63
Dyeing and tanning substances	6,02	2,01	4,06	4,67
Fruits and vegetables	8,96	1,30	1,49	2,68
Hardware	2,18	2,30	2,60	2,05
Haberdashery	8,25	1,44	91	94
Instruments	4,20	3,74	2,08	2,61
Liquors	38,04	28,98	31,61	32,88
Machinery	31	4,83	17,20	5,96
Metals—				
Brass	16	9	4	3
Copper	12,93	14	90	2
Iron or steel	2,84	8 89	10,96	7,50
Steel	20	5 36	3,18	7,22
Motor vehicles and parts thereof	5,94	2,39	1,23	63
Oils	82	2,45	2,77	3,71
Provisions	3,07	2,81	2,79	2,67
Rubber manufactures	1,78	6,12	1,15	1,19
Seeds	51	5	11	3
Sugar	43	..	84	2
Silk manufactures	27,18	1,72	1,55	2,05
Toilet requisites	68	4,02	3,06	2,59
Wool manufactures	12,64	18 14	4,95	1,60
Umbrellas	81	24	11	8
Other articles	31,87	24,29	34,53	24,02
TOTAL	2,20,50	1,50,72	1,52,91	1,29,50

No. 12—*continued*

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
FRANCE—*contd.*				
Exports of Indian produce—				
Coffee	50,64	31,29	24,91	35,97
Coir	6,01	5,15	5,28	4,60
Dyeing and tanning substances	5,22	7,08	4,50	4,08
Essential oils	4,19	75	1,87	2,58
Cotton, raw	1,51,39	1,53,19	1,35,24	1,61,81
Hides and skins, raw	33,68	19,08	9,44	11,03
Horns, tips and pieces of horn*	9,27	25	27	14
Jute, raw	2,25,21	1,24,63	1,21,75	1,37,48
„ bags and cloth	2,56	1,66	1,73	1,89
Lac	11,55	4,72	5,61	4,61
Manganese ore	17,24	10,60	17,76	20,69
Manures	10,47	43	63	61
Pulse—				
Gram	29,82	15,21	..	..
Lentils		..	..	..
Other pulses		8	..	..
Rice (not in the husk)	13,80	70	91	32
Seeds—				
Castor	23,18	16,24	11,65	20,73
Groundnuts	2,81,66	2,32,98	1,16,88	2,28,67
Linseed	1,55,94	51,24	16,94	10,13
Mowa or mowra	4,16	..	..	..
Poppy	43,87	80	..	..
Rape	96,17	12,52	6,01	4,36
Sesamum (til or jinjili)	85,36	23	10	..
Others	21,25	3,68	3,55	3,94
Silk, raw	35,23	40	38	74
Wheat	1,12,55	..	..	..
Other articles	46,84	44,26	43,79	60,96
TOTAL	14,77,26	7,37,15	5,29,20	7,15,34
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	4,68	6,19	6,89	4,80
GERMANY.				
Imports therefrom—				
Apparel	14,87	8,33	5,97	7,71
Bobbins	..	2,85	2,42	3,37
Building materials	6,72	41	59	63
Buttons	..	3,88	4,81	5,35
Carriages	2,81	73	61	1,11
Chemicals	10,62	34,37	38,94	44,64
Clocks and watches	1,36	3,62	2,91	4,27
Cutlery	7,95	13,74	14,72	16,29
Cycles	1,75	6,10	7,72	8,11
Drugs and medicines	6,19	42 79	44,14	54,06
Dyeing substances	87,40	1,36,79	1,91,71	2,01,28
Glassware	23,69	13 44	18,91	18,49
Hardware	57,24	86,74	95 39	1,08,38
Instruments	13,57	55,94	68,00	74,09
Leather	76	5,32	6,36	8,06
Liquors	19,41	14,57	14 32	16,06
Machinery	30,27	1,31,77	1,26,58	1,64,38
Manures	2,20	2,41	2,16	2,03
Metals—				
Aluminium	12,16	5,94	3,55	15,06
Brass	1,56	50,32	64,72	57,01
Copper	93,41	32,29	30,15	41,82
Iron	2,86	55	91	4
Iron or steel	86,97	37,27	50,18	93,00
Steel	65,19	3,68	3,37	5,84
Zinc	3,24	2,61	3 98	6,78
Motor vehicles and parts thereof	5,64	5,32	6,78	13,80
Oils	19,57	7 74	8 23	15,06
Paints and painters' materials	5,58	9,20	9,14	10,38
Paper and pasteboard	21,82	20 18	26 06	57,22
Paper-making materials	1,61	73	47	2
Printing materials	1,02	4 93	5,32	7,16
Provisions	5,50	2.04	1,48	1,88
Railway plant	12,19	—	—	—
Rubber manufactures	3,82	8,99	13,01	16,45
Salt	9,46	8,43	9,74	13,98

* Figures prior to 1924-25 represent Hornmeal.

No. 12—*continued*

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
GERMANY—*contd.*				
Imports therefrom—*contd.*				
Stationery	5,04	14,54	17,91	18,38
Toilet requisites	2,93	3,63	4,68	4,10
Textiles—				
Artificial silk	—	6,79	2,61	2,49
Cotton manufactures (including yarn)	83,71	2,95	4,39	4,12
Haberdashery	22,10	9,71	8,02	9,94
Silk manufactures	16,81	3,19	3,94	2,38
Wool manufactures	90,62	15,80	19,15	13,31
Toys	11,10	3,06	2,60	2,79
Umbrellas	7,66	5,02	5,92	7,22
Other articles	57,18	60,40	62,98	76,31
TOTAL	9,35,56	8,88,51	10,10,50	12,84,80
***Exports of* Indian produce—**				
Barley	40,09	..	..	..
Coffee	4,72	9,39	3,63	4,90
Coir and *manufactures*	22,66	12,98	10,60	15,74
Cotton, raw	4,45,06	2,09 52	1,36,81	2,60,71
,, waste	..	6 08	6,43	13,54
Dyeing substances	14,49	5,70	7,89	8,14
Fodder, bran, etc.	22,84	15	89	..
Fruits and vegetables	2,87	30	65	28
Hemp, raw	8,48	6,08	4,09	6,25
Hides and skins, raw	2,53,97	47 28	33,25	46,49
Jute, raw	4,90,40	2,42,05	2,00,04	2,73,22
,, gunny bags	15,38	4,22	2,21	4,51
,, ,, cloth	6,83	33	2	..
Lac	37,67	14.53	18,82	14,96
Manures	8,30	94	1,02	60
Metals and ores—				
Copper	4	27,32	19,68	20,05
Lead	..	5	44	3,76
Others	8,99	14 54	19,88	22,44
Oils	12,29	4,65	5,34	4,02
Oilcakes	17,58	15,79	20,40	9,19
Paraffin wax	3,89	21,24	1,84	1,36
Rice (not in the husk)	3,41,37	1,38,45	88,41	54,95
Seeds—				
Copra or coconut kernel	80,25	..	..	..
Groundnuts	12,42	1,18,17	72,70	1,12,21
Linseed	70,14	13.35	7,09	11,04
Mowa or Mowra	29,01	..	..	..
Poppy	8,43	17	..	..
Rape	1,04,92	10 91	4,55	6,04
Sesamum (til or jinjili)	24,92	55	14	..
Others	27,84	9 31	4.92	1,85
Tea	3,09	1.99	1,00	91
Wood (chiefly teak)	15.06	3,47	5,69	10,56
Other articles	96,35	44,13	38,36	42,91
TOTAL	22,30,35	9,83,64	7,16,79	9,50,63
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	5,98	8,70	9,98	8,29
NETHERLANDS.				
Imports therefrom—				
Artificial silk	—	1,99	28	1,33
Building materials	6	19	17	12
Cotton manufactures	83,45	8,08	12,86	10,33
,, twist and yarn	11,14	..	2	..
Dyeing and tanning substances	30	1,12	39	1,60
Instruments	9	13,07	14,96	17,26
Liquors	1,54	7 70	10.01	12,43
Machinery	24	67,88	9,02	6 65
Metals	44	6,. 3	4,45	1,55
Paper and pasteboard	2,81	11 39	11,94	11,69
Precious stones, etc.	..	77	1,42	1,49
Provisions	8,65	24,07	25,53	24,69
Starch and farina	26	9 95	9,38	11,29
Sugar	10	1,41	1,81	1,90
Wool manufactures	3,20	93	81	25
Other articles	14,33	26,75	26,86	31,36
TOTAL	1,26,61	1 81.63	1,29,91	1,34,44

No. 12—*continued*

(In thousands of Rupees).

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
NETHERLANDS—*contd.*				
Exports of Indian produce—				
Coir manufactures	7,31	13,18	12,88	10,03
Cotton, raw	7,83	54,01	38,60	38,33
Hides and skins, raw	33,50	27,19	17,61	13,47
Jute, raw	1,53	47,59	30,30	35,85
Lac	6,06	1,29	4,72	9,63
Oilcakes	14	24,39	8,54	4,96
Paraffin wax	6	28,95	16,37	23,09
Rice (not in the husk)	2,15,93	42,91	39,03	44,73
Seeds—				
Groundnuts	26	1,21,78	1,26,61	1,54,27
Linseed	20,98	5,24	88	48
Rape	4,99	16,16	7,90	3,35
Wheat	2,02	..	..	..
Other articles	33,41	38,51	29,30	31,53
TOTAL	3,34,02	4,21,20	3,32,74	3,70,62
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	21	2,45	2,04	2,26
ITALY.				
Imports therefrom—				
Apparel	6,98	3,04	2,96	1,50
Art, works of	45	46	83	67
Building materials	2,57	3,32	2,35	3,23
Buttons	—	3,66	2,45	1,08
Chemicals	4,72	15,46	13,79	11,03
Dyeing and tanning substances	1,49	3,20	3,54	3,15
Fruits and vegetables	8,48	20,37	18,22	15,76
Glassware	4,26	2,30	2,15	2,54
Instruments	1,70	7,23	8,76	7,31
Liquors	78	2,14	1,79	1,97
Machinery	1,44	13,16	12,10	12,40
Metals—				
Aluminium	9	32	12	16
Brass	1,09	3	5	6
German silver	..	3,80	2,13	2,37
Quicksilver	..	6,08	3,08	5,87
Others	67	3,76	6,37	4,81
Motor vehicles and parts	66	7,53	7,03	4,06
Paper and pasteboard	79	2,22	2,38	1,73
Rubber manufactures	13	4,20	1,57	42
Stone and marble	2,48	4,19	5,00	5,59
Sugar	23	..	..	..
Textiles—				
Artificial silk yarn	—	37,57	46,25	23,89
Cotton, raw	11	..	..	..
,, twist and yarn	4,98	17	5	..
,, manufactures	45,22	2,04	8,99	3,39
Haberdashery and millinery	4,32	6,87	8,77	5,12
Silk manufactures	19,83	5,78	8,52	7,45
Piecegoods of cotton and artificial silk	..	16,32	9,03	3,68
Wool manufactures	4,07	61,03	71,41	41,93
Other articles	27,30	55,03	50,73	28,75
TOTAL	1,44,84	2,91,28	3,01,72	2,00,22
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton, raw	3,18,38	2,38,78	2,54,73	1,41,78
Hides and skins, raw	85,98	28,73	35,48	16,12
Jute, raw	1,14,89	95,61	1,27,14	89,37
Spices, pepper	6,81	7,61	9,56	5,50
Rice (not in the husk)	2,97	14,70	16,70	9,78
Seeds—				
Castor	16,05	9,60	5,71	9,39
Groundnuts	1,71	83,89	59,33	29,95
Linseed	54,86	31,25	13,07	8,86
Rape	11,40	10,85	3,87	23
Sesamum (til or jinjili)	27,30	11,12	95	1
Others	1,49	1	1	1
Silk, raw	1,25	50	72	1,56
Wheat	37,14	..	..	..
Other articles	21,38	42,72	56,72	39,32
TOTAL	7,01,61	5,75,37	5,83,99	3,51,88
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	6,03	7,57	3,29	2,11

No. 12—*continued*

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
NORWAY.				
Imports therefrom—				
Carbide of calcium	68	35	22	47
Hardware	64	87	70	71
Iron or steel—nails, rivets and washers	2,50	3,64	3,54	4,25
Matches	9,34	..	..	..
Milk, condensed and preserved	41	16	5	13
Paper and pasteboard	4,40	39,94	31,51	37,73
Pulp of wood for making paper	31	10,20	7,67	8,38
Toys	..	88	80	83
Wood and timber	1,85	7	65	1,10
Other articles	63	4,82	4,72	4,81
TOTAL	20,85	60,93	49,86	58,41
Exports of Indian produce—				
Coffee	3	8.01	6,99	7,46
Rice (not in the husk)	94	21	35	78
Hides and skins, raw	20	2,51	3,47	2,99
Cotton, raw	55	13	17	13
Jute, raw	..	1.42	1,85	1,84
,, manufactures	92	16,32	10,22	16,91
Seeds	..	4,16	6,82	3 85
Other articles	1,61	5,00	5,62	6,22
TOTAL	4,25	37,76	35,49	40,18
Exports of Foreign Merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	28	33	35	15
ROUMANIA.				
Imports therefrom—				
Miscellaneous articles	3,44	52,00	8,98	2,98
Exports of Indian produce—				
Rice (not in the husk)	18,31	8	..	..
Jute manufactures	5,32	1,72	1,28	98
Other articles	1,30	3,85	4,04	6,36
TOTAL	24,93	5,65	5,27	7,34
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	..	..	22	18
UNION OF SOCIALIST SOVIET REPUBLICS.				
Imports therefrom—				
Mineral oils	19,86	1,58,90	1,51,17	1,58,22
Tea-chests	..	37	29	11
Other articles	2,42	4 56	5,26	2,70
TOTAL	22,28	1,63,83	1,56,72	1,61,03
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton, raw	3,35	..	..	4
Jute, raw	25,03	54	4,88	27,61
,, manufactures	1,43	2 60	3,13	4
Rice (not in the husk)	4,98	1,08	..	..
Tea	1,41,97	3,60	20	7,51
Other articles	13,72	22	21	2
TOTAL	1,90,48	8,06	8,42	35,22
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	3,58	3	7	..
SPAIN.				
Imports therefrom -				
Fruits and Vegetables	17	1,97	3,72	3,81
Salt	12,02	32	..	..
Saffron	3,88	10 91	10,26	6 77
Other articles	1,38	7,71	10,14	11,46
TOTAL	17,45	20,91	24,12	22.04

No. 12—*continued*

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
SPAIN—*contd.*				
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—				
Cotton, raw	72,63	63,30	55,47	63,75
Hides and skins, raw	48,23	4,52	3,80	5,61
Oilseeds	10,11	14,36	8,33	8.12
Jute, raw	64,51	50,77	60,98	88.11
Other articles	3,92	8,31	9,55	12,57
TOTAL	1,99,40	1,41,26	1,38,63	1,78,16
SWEDEN.				
Imports therefrom—				
Hardware	2,57	15,83	17,45	18,72
Machinery and millwork	..	9,28	9,90	15,91
Iron and steel	9,53	13,22	13,45	16,21
Matches	28,08	53	21	71
Paper and pasteboard	3,99	33,55	36,10	41,22
Paper-making materials	4,21	10.68	9,37	5,79
Wood and timber	..	2,44	2,38	2,78
Other articles	2,93	16,54	10,13	12,88
TOTAL	51,31	1,02,07	98,99	1,14,22
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—				
Cotton, raw	7,67	72	1,32	1,90
Hides, raw	..	2,72	3,21	2,56
Rice (not in the husk)	12,00	6,64	6,28	4,19
Wheat	8,66	..	..	..
Other articles	4,23	23,89	27,36	32,06
TOTAL	32,56	33,97	38,17	40,71
TURKEY IN EUROPE.				
Exports of Indian produce—				
Jute manufactures	7,53	11,53	10,67	8,86
Wool manufactures	8	6	..	1
Other articles	8,23	6,40	3,85	63
TOTAL	15,84	17,99	14,52	9,50
Export of Foreign produce—				
Miscellaneous articles	10	2,29	1,14	71
KENYA COLONY AND ZANZIBAR AND PEMBA.				
Imports therefrom—				
Cotton, raw	13	2,02,40	2,76,58	3,12,80
Hides and skins, raw	7	26	8	20
Ivory, unmanufactured	4,96	3,68	5,69	7,00
Soda compounds	..	4.62	3,72	3,73
Spices (mainly cloves)	26,06	33,64	29,59	20,93
Other articles	4,75	3,18	4,00	5,33
TOTAL	35,97	2,47,78	3,19,66	3,49,99
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton manufactures	10,91	8,97	6,49	5,27
Grain, pulse and flour—				
Rice (not in the husk)	32,72	15,05	11,68	12,85
Other sorts	8,98	6,60	6,51	8,11
Jute manufactures	4,00	15.11	13,77	17,99
Other articles	12,47	11,62	12,89	14,35
TOTAL	69,08	57,35	51,34	58,57

No. 12—*continued*

(In thousands of Rupees)

Articles	Pre-war average	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
KENYA COLONY AND ZANZIBAR AND PEMBA—*contd.*				
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton manufactures	3,24	2,04	1,86	1,30
Other articles	11,57	10,00	12,57	9,61
TOTAL	19,81	12,04	14,43	10,91
EGYPT.				
Imports therefrom—				
Building materials	..	7,45	3,94	5,11
Cigarettes	4,69	32	28	25
Cotton, raw	4,45	53,31	1,54,79	1,40,94
Salt	9,17	1,45	1,78	1,96
Other articles	7,86	5,08	6,71	4,75
TOTAL	26,17	67,61	1,67,50	1,53,01
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton, twist and yarn	10,12	1,46	90	2,37
Indigo	3,96	4	4	5
Grain, pulse and flour—				
Rice (not in the husk)	53,81	12,90	17,42	9,67
Wheat	3,83	..	..	..
,, flour	16,41	1	3	..
Others	11,15	2	77	45
Jute, raw	86	12,18	12,25	20,79
Jute, gunny bags	48,40	51,75	55,26	63,69
,, ,, cloth	84	12,50	12,21	11,63
Seeds	11,91	8,38	9,38	1,50
Other articles	24,41	16,03	16,37	14,41
TOTAL	1,85,70	1,15,27	1,24,63	1,24,56
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	4,84	5,34	3,65	3,57
TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.				
Imports therefrom—				
Cotton, raw	..	23,02	22,13	39,91
Other articles	41	1,75	4,08	3,85
TOTAL	41	24,77	26,21	43,76
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton manufactures	12,46	5,88	3,74	4,02
Grain, pulse and flour	19,96	1,29	1,33	1,39
Other articles	5,10	4,60	5,44	6,85
TOTAL	37,52	11,72	10,51	12,26
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton manufactures	6,27	42	60	40
Other articles	3,95	1,20	1,94	2,68
TOTAL	10,22	1,62	2,54	3,08

No. 12—*continued*

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
ITALIAN EAST AFRICA (SOMALILAND AND ERITREA).				
Imports therefrom—				
Salt	3,38	1,82	1,22	..
Other articles	3,02	16	10	8
TOTAL	6,90	1,98	1,32	8
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton manufactures	2,44	92	1,34	97
Grain, pulse and flour	7,93	2,94	3,23	6,63
Other articles	2,20	3,81	5,72	6,19
TOTAL	12,57	7,67	10,29	13,79
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	1,79	43	41	3,25
MAURITIUS.				
Imports therefrom—				
Sugar	2,63,24	..	..	..
Other articles	98	15	47	35
TOTAL	2,64,22	15	47	35
Exports of Indian produce—				
Grain, pulse and flour—				
Rice (not in the husk)	74,20	36,52	47,01	47,81
Wheat flour	8,73	11	12	10
Other sorts	9,22	5,15	7,90	7,35
Jute manufactures	8,13	8,14	9,58	8,97
Oils, vegetable	6,03	3,01	3,73	2,69
Other articles	18,98	13,60	18,42	21,02
TOTAL	1,25,29	66,53	86,76	87,94
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	4,77	1,58	73	80
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.				
Imports therefrom—				
Barks for tanning	—	13,96	12,85	13,20
Coal and coke	11,67	8,84	7,12	5,50
Other articles	1,48	3,12	5,32	12,58
TOTAL	13,15	25,92	25,29	31,28
Exports of Indian produce—				
Rice (not in the husk)	32,08	21,38	24,63	27,80
Jute, gunny bags	39,53	45,87	65,53	66,83
„ „ cloth	1,89	8,66	9,11	10,60
Oils, vegetable	3,54	62	59	1,32
Provisions	3,27	39	33	32
Paraffin wax	5,16	10,65	9,40	11,08
Other articles	16,92	32,92	32,83	38,52
TOTAL	1,02,19	1,20,49	1,42,42	1,56,47
Exports of Foreign Merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	2,72	1,38	1,69	1,92

No. 12—*continued*

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA.				
Imports therefrom—				
Coal	4,86	..	..	1,91
Fruits and vegetables	1	11,58	14,69	18,72
Sugar	..	18,24	10,77	15,94
Other articles	1,10	2,41	1,61	8,03
TOTAL	5,97	32,23	27,07	44,60
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton manufactures	9,08	6,93	7,28	6,90
Grain, pulse and flour	14,85	7,63	7,01	7,91
Jute, gunny bags	14,31	24,37	30,53	32,56
Oils	36	3	1	..
Paraffin wax	3,38	18,22	19,03	18,94
Other articles	5,79	12,28	13,29	15,25
TOTAL	47,77	69,76	77,15	81,56
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton manufactures	8,62	56	53	97
Other articles	3,57	1,77	1,77	1,95
TOTAL	12,19	2,33	2,30	2,92
REUNION.				
Imports therefrom—				
Miscellaneous articles	5	3,67	..	..
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—				
Rice (not in the husk)	7,71	..	..	..
Other articles	59	15	60	2,31
TOTAL	8,30	15	60	2,31
CANADA.				
Imports therefrom—				
Motor vehicles and parts	..	47,01	65,82	76,49
Paper and pasteboard	..	1,21	1,91	1,15
Railway plant	79	—	—	—
Rubber manufactures	..	7,71	4,57	73
Other articles	30	12,74	19,27	15,38
TOTAL	1,09	68,67	91,57	93,75
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—				
Jute, gunny cloth	40,29	87 23	70,39	74,53
Tea	54,91	77 57	65 25	64,24
Other articles	14,09	23,61	36,77	33,66
TOTAL	1,09,29	1,88,41	1,72,41	1,72,43
UNITED STATES.				
Imports therefrom—				
Aluminium	4,26	60	1,45	18
Apparel	33	7,17	7,95	5,73
Arms	80	1,06	1,20	4,76
Belting for machinery	1,11	8,68	9,16	9,20
Boots and shoes	54	3	7	8
Building materials	88	11,08	6,53	12,99

No. 12—*continued*

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
UNITED STATES—*contd.*				
Imports therefrom—*contd.*				
Carriages	72	5	11	53
Chemicals	22	15,54	16,54	14,19
Clocks and watches	3,82	79	1,37	1,55
Copper	..	3,82	25,52	18,95
Cotton, raw	27,72	63,98	16,01	90,83
,, piecegoods	26,44	16,69	2,13	1,82
Drugs and medicines	4,18	21,92	21,78	25,84
Dyeing substances	..	10,84	10,95	14,53
Furniture	1,44	74	78	1,38
Glassware	1,17	60	46	56
Hardware	24,72	22,76	29,72	30,74
Instruments	5,86	57,25	72,54	87,19
Iron and steel	48,56	6,75	7,62	7,58
Leather	..	8,39	9,77	10,31
Machinery	24,56	80,73	1,14,77	1,17,13
Manures	..	50	2,68	1,46
Motor vehicles and parts thereof	8,49	97,49	1,92,25	1,60,48
Oils, mineral	2,19,66	1,18,86	1,03,80	96,79
Paper and pasteboard	1,21	5,77	6,16	4,88
Provisions	3,80	13,75	15,17	17,95
Railway plant	54	—	—	—
Rubber manufactures	16	21,36	21,45	16,11
Spirit	5,34	13,95	13,34	15,70
Stationery	2,05	1,68	2,31	2,56
Sugar	18	..	..	..
Tobacco	5,90	27,10	25,85	24,64
Toilet requisites	2,22	13,30	16,50	19,60
Wood and Timber	6,56	3,58	5,09	5,17
Zinc	1	4,11	11,76	6,25
Other articles	15,58	56,89	69,02	66,52
TOTAL	4,49,03	7,17,81	8,41,27	8,94,18
Exports of Indian produce—				
Coir manufactures	5,29	2,70	3,40	3,97
Cotton, raw	8,19	24,38	27,34	49,04
Fruits and vegetables	1,73	51,27	63,58	1,12,82
Grain, pulse and flour	1,99	1,11	2,26	1,97
Gums and resins	1,36	6,33	6,69	10,30
Hides and skins—				
Raw	3,48,76	1,60,45	1,10 53	1,75,29
Dressed or tanned	29,59	4,98	4,11	8,11
Iron and steel	44	13,83	6,99	11,95
Jute—				
Raw	2,32,98	75,45	76,10	1,36.48
Gunny bags	91,73	11,95	17,55	22.04
,, cloth	6,92,16	6,58,86	5,93,55	7,30 96
Lac	93,77	62,91	85,43	55,83
Manganese ore	18,75	1	8,07	19,99
Manures	4,85	77	45	1,87
Mica	6,99	10,49	15,49	23 40
Myrobalans	9,78	9,56	7,47	7.06
Oils, vegetable	9,16	17	31	1,06
Paraffin wax	3,48	23,40	12,22	4,85
Rubber, raw	11	2,83	2,77	61
Saltpetre	7,61	..	..	..
Seeds—				
Castor	17,62	29,15	16,96	5,49
Linseed	49,29	1,09,30	84,54	42,28
Spices	8,31	6,30	7,29	3,18
Tea	11,70	46,15	43,95	36,94
Wool, raw	4,52	32,79	24,71	57,45
,, manufactures	2,38	9,22	9,07	13,54
Other articles	21,06	52,89	59,27	75,73
TOTAL	16,83,60	14,07,35	12,90,10	16,12,21

No. 12—*continued*

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
UNITED STATES—*concld.*				
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	6,67	33,88	24,36	42,49
WEST INDIES.				
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce				
Jute, gunny bags	44,32	66,41	87,92	90,56
Rice (not in the husk)	18,56	42,16	34,12	55,21
Other articles	3,71	3,79	4,23	6,00
TOTAL	66,59	1,12,36	1,26,27	1,51,77
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.				
Exports of Indian produce—				
Jute, raw	1,03	10,74	12,28	10,18
,, twist and yarn	26	3,57	3,11	2,09
,, gunny bags	4,99	15,36	8,89	11,05
,, gunny cloth	2,08,57	1,92,93	2,45,01	1,81,92
Rice (not in the husk)	11,52	..	..	..
Other articles	76	4,77	4,53	1,92
TOTAL	2,27,13	2,27,37	2,73,82	2,07,11
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	..	47	2	..
BRAZIL.				
Exports of Indian produce—				
Miscellaneous articles	8,94	33,72	33,65	40,15
BRITISH GUIANA.				
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—				
Miscellaneous articles	5,72	5,94	4,97	6,42
CHILE.				
Exports of Indian produce—				
Jute, gunny bags	80,34	25,01	8,69	11,75
Rice (not in the husk)	5,35	..	..	2,38
Other articles	1,36	3,33	16,14	23,24
TOTAL	87,05	28,34	24,83	37,37
ADEN.				
Imports therefrom—				
Cotton manufactures	32	8	7	9
Salt	12,94	36,89	38,47	39,81
Other articles	28,19	12,30	3,40	2,80
TOTAL	41,45	49,27	41,94	42,70
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton, twist and yarn	9,88	10,97	7,65	7,43
,, manufactures	18,38	6,02	7,20	7,74
Grain, pulse and flour—				
Jowar and bajra	10,77	1,14	62	1,88
Rice (not in the husk)	24,86	9,34	8,83	8,82
Wheat flour	12,25	3,28	1,70	3,33
Spices	4,79	3,64	4,05	3,75
Tobacco	9,39	19,75	21,96	22,35
Other articles	16,01	10,97	12,40	15,36
TOTAL	1,06,33	65,11	64,41	70,66

No. 12—*continued.*

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
ADEN—*contd.*				
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton manufactures	13,07	1,83	1,22	2,30
Other articles	5,73	6,51	8,88	9,86
TOTAL	18,80	8,34	10,10	12,16
MASKAT TERRITORY AND TRUCIAL OMAN.				
Imports therefrom—				
Fruits and vegetables	18,84	11,12	11,40	10,84
Precious stones, etc.	18,72	6,55	5,86	5,22
Other articles	9,19	4,82	3,76	4,86
TOTAL	46,75	22,49	21,02	20,92
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton manufactures	5,28	5,16	4,80	4,21
Grain, pulse and flour—				
Jowar and bajra	2,20	27	24	49
Rice (not in the husk)	30,01	17,02	19,84	18,93
Other articles	11,48	7,84	7,87	6,70
TOTAL	48,97	30,29	32,75	30,33
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton manufactures	21,23	7,09	4,07	3,31
Other articles	10,93	8,72	6,41	8,84
TOTAL	32,16	15,81	10,48	12,15
ARABIA, OTHER STATES.				
Imports therefrom—				
Miscellaneous articles	3,51	5,87	6,55	7,49
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton manufactures	2,83	6,68	5,65	4,80
Grain, pulse and flour	21,74	25 38	26,87	32,61
Tea	95	2,00	5 18	3,90
Other articles	10,91	10,34	10,00	8,56
TOTAL	36,43	44,40	47,70	49,87
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	13,84	5,33	6,93	8,18
BAHREIN ISLANDS.				
Imports therefrom—				
Precious stones, etc.	50,47	6,62	4,16	4,94
Other articles	2,52	1,43	2,14	1,88
TOTAL	52,99	8,05	6,30	6,82

No. 12—*continued*

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
BAHREIN ISLANDS—*contd.*				
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton manufactures	4,48	8,13	8,87	5,55
Rice (not in the husk)	25,42	12,78	10 94	17,78
Other articles	12,34	6,70	6,65	7,94
TOTAL	42,24	27,61	26,46	31,27
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton manufactures	18,18	2,41	2.20	1,34
Other articles	9,07	4,51	8.17	6,12
TOTAL	27,25	6,92	10,37	7,46
BORNEO.				
Imports therefrom—				
Oils, mineral	53,76	58,83	64,17	56,21
Other articles	2	15	22	58
TOTAL	53,78	58,98	64,39	56,79
Exports of Indian produce—				
Miscellaneous articles	62	3,30	2,57	3,66
CEYLON.				
Imports therefrom—				
Coffee	1	..	..	..
Grain, pulse and flour	12	55	46	10
Hides and skins, raw	3,43	2 77	2,2	2.47
Jute, gunny bags	7,62	7,41	5 62	6,91
Machinery	1,36	1,91	2,58	3,41
Metals	1,41	76	57	87
Oils	45	43,88	40,56	37.87
Rubber	10	2,31	3,28	2,62
Seeds	91	30,07	40,07	63,44
Spices	29,91	15,08	11.38	9,96
Tea	7,10	5.25	3,49	3,79
Other articles	20,11	18,86	18,44	17,97
TOTAL	72,53	1,28,88	1,23,70	1,49,41
Exports of Indian produce—				
Animals, living	18,40	8,85	8,69	7,32
Coal and coke	43,39	25,90	23.06	12,67
Coffee	5,76	14	15	7
Cotton manufactures	36,03	51,04	62.73	69,25
Fish (excluding canned fish)	24,39	36.15	37.14	38.15
Fodder, bran, etc.	1,78	3,54	3.84	3 64
Fruits and vegetables	13,55	20,42	19.89	22,11
Grain, pulse and flour—				
Rice (not in the husk)	4,26,72	2,69,72	2,78.48	3,49,91
Other sorts	48,80	26,85	33 24	35,70
Jute manufactures	5,41	5.82	5, 9	3,32
Manures	10,87	11.39	13,28	16.87
Oilcakes	38,54	15.11	19,38	16,70
Provisions and oilman's stores	5,45	3.72	2.46	1,87
Rubber, raw	14,15	10.03	8,53	17.56
Seeds	12,21	9,81	9,83	9,85
Spices	15,31	20.56	27 44	19 19
Tea	26,90	20,30	20 22	22,65
Wood and timber	2,32	94	1,5	2,12
Other articles	52,37	50,47	61,28	63.23
TOTAL	3,02,35	5,90,76	6,36,75	7,12,18
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton manufactures	8,26	3,90	4,52	3.42
Vehicles	—	5,43	12,80	11,01
Other articles	13,82	23,57	28.94	19,26
TOTAL	22,08	32,90	47.26	33,69

No. 12—*continued*

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
HONGKONG.				
Imports therefrom—				
Apparel	1,21	71	1,05	77
Building materials	83	5	..	..
Cotton manufactures	1,94	1,26	93	4,31
Cordage	3,19	34	20	17
Drugs and medicines	6,48	1,16	1,53	1,04
Fireworks	5,00	76	77	62
Grain, pulse and flour	4,58	1.44	1,84	72
Provisions	3,85	7.55	9,70	8,31
Silk, raw	23,69	8 39	2.21	1,41
„ manufactures including yarn	21,61	3,46	2,47	3,14
Sugar	10,34	2,73	2,87	3 15
Other articles	15,59	16,87	15,46	18,43
TOTAL	98,31	44,72	39,03	42,07
Exports of Indian produce—				
Chemicals	11,14	92	62	1
Coal and coke	..	6,58	3,48	2,91
Cotton—				
Raw	32,85	..	5	3
Twist and yarn	3,86,49	..	..	..
Drugs and medicines	4,92	4,19	4,25	4,62
Grain, pulse and flour	12,70	27.75	2,30	4,37
Jadestone	5,65	1,68	84	62
Jute manufactures	7,42	47,66	28 48	22,50
Opium	4,15,52	..	..	..
Other articles	36,17	18,85	16,92	14,95
TOTAL	9,12,86	1,07,63	56,94	50,01
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Fish—				
Fishmaws and sharkfins	4,67	1,78	82	51
Fruits and vegetables—				
Dried, salted or preserved	2,13	75	51	30
Other articles	6,62	1,43	1,45	2,56
TOTAL	13,42	3,96	2,78	3,37
CHINA (EXCLUSIVE OF HONGKONG AND MACAO).				
Imports therefrom—				
Cotton yarn	5	64,66	92,01	90,22
„ piecegoods	20	25	1,90	9
Silk, raw	83,44	55.88	33,32	13,81
„ manufactures including yarn	35,67	50,28	36,34	26,75
Spices	37	6,39	6,09	6,72
Tea	10,70	16,13	8.74	15,19
Other articles	27,55	29,03	28.22	31,83
TOTAL	1,57,98	2,22,62	2,06,62	1,84,61
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton—				
Raw	42,79	3,30,49	1,29,36	1,05,38
Twist and yarn	4,10,64	..	..	..
Piecegoods	2,70	30	1	7
Grain, pulse and flour	12,32	92,75	97.47	49,67
Jute, raw	10,84	9,81	11,18	14,63
„ manufactures	49,50	3,84	4,70	2,71
Paraffin wax	1,22	4,79	8,74	8,19
Tea	35,95	..	..	..
Other articles	3,06,43	11,48	10.54	6 98
TOTAL	8,72,39	4,53,46	2.62.00	1,87,63

No. 12—*continued*

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
CHINA (EXCLUSIVE OF HONGKONG AND MACAO)—*contd.*				
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	1,30	89	1,67	57
FRENCH INDO-CHINA.				
Imports therefrom—				
Rice	97	16,39	60,83	63,70
Other articles	4	2,40	5,77	2,35
TOTAL	1,01	18,79	66,60	66,05
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—				
Cotton, raw	1,63	16,50	13 98	11 30
Jute manufactures	32,57	17,31	27,34	43,88
Opium	29,07	24,00	6,80	..
Other articles	3,48	82	1,40	1,96
TOTAL	66,75	58,63	49,52	57,14
JAPAN.				
Imports therefrom—				
Ale, beer and porter	3	5.04	5,20	6,13
Aluminium	..	4,05	5,98	11,55
Apparel	9,17	30.18	35,02	29.19
Artificial silk	..	1,55,81	2,70,58	2,63.98
Bobbins	..	5,21	7,79	7 94
Boots and shoes	16	32,41	19,80	18.71
Brass, bronze, etc.	7	32,53	39,97	43,63
Brushes and brooms	48	1,52	2,30	2,10
Buttons of all sorts	..	6.81	11,56	10,01
Camphor	11,48	13,60	12,18	12,99
Carriages	11	89	1,00	1,28
Cement	1	5,64	3,79	2,08
Chemicals	93	22,81	30,01	35,95
Clocks and Watches	1,88	7,23	7,69	8,34
Coal and coke	7,02	5	34	..
Copper	27,99	8,89	19,57	14,06
Cotton, raw	9	..	1	1
„ hosiery	65.23	72,51	53,53	46,12
„ piecegoods	6,10	4,43.20	5,19,58	6,35,26
„ yarn	6,16	95 67	1,15,95	1,79.21
„ other manufactures	2,12	8,02	16,19	20,34
Cycles and parts	..	18,46	18,90	16,32
Drugs and medicines (other than camphor)	1,72	5,72	3,3	6,19
Earthenware and porcelain	4,23	25,95	25,52	26,15
Furniture and cabinetware	71	1,17	96	1.08
Glass and glassware—				
Bangles	5	13,39	17,71	13,53
Beads and false pearls	7,61	5,16	4,04	5,18
Bottles and phials	1,00	10,26	12,05	15,78
Funnels, globes, etc.	58	1 06	1,05	1,32
Tableware	1,41	4,06	4,44	3,76
Others	3,35	23,08	25,18	25,60
Haberdashery and millinery	10,88	17,22	31.58	26,14
Hardware	3,59	34.77	32,15	35,62
Instruments	85	30.43	31,29	31,43
Iron or steel	..	27,19	33,05	43,16
Machinery and millwork	63	7,75	11.25	17,64
Matches	28,40	6	7	8
Paints and painters' materials	..	6,92	8 97	11,38
Paper and pasteboard	55	12,30	10,51	11,68
Provisions and oilman's stores	1,57	5,70	8,06	11,39
Rubber manufactures	..	18.30	19.06	18,98
Silk, raw	1,15	6,57	21.47	42.45
„ manufactures	1,31,45	2,10,62	2,09,30	1,63,58
Spices, ginger	3,40	23	2,08	1,76
Stationery (excluding paper)	2,17	9,12	9,58	13,21
Tea-chests	87	1,89	1,48	66
Toilet requisites	1,31	10,02	11 30	9 86
Toys and requisites for games	3,16	33.80	30,58	26.16
Umbrellas and umbrella fittings	4,91	17,08	17,39	18,29
Wood and timber	32	3,73	2.41	3 .4
„ manufactures	71	3.72	6 38	6 35
Woollen manufactures	8	33,07	1,36,10	78 13
Other articles	9,16	84,39	1,54,49	1,54,24
TOTAL	3,64,35	16,35,51	20,79,62	21.84,32

No. 12—*continued*.

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
JAPAN—*contd.*				
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton, raw	14,50,70	11,37,61	21,53,20	17,94,31
Hides and skins, tanned or dressed	12,79	21,55	25,15	20,26
Iron and steel	15,24	66,07	67,86	1,05,10
Jute, raw	10,84	23,53	31,83	39,60
„ manufactures	10,93	14,11	43,01	51,90
Lac	2,17	9,95	28,70	18,73
Lead	7	17,12	40,76	54,50
Manures	5,59	2	35	75
Oilcakes	15,19	6,84	5,68	2,72
Opium	9,79	..	..	..
Paraffin wax	6,90	..	10	30
Pulse	4,19	6,90	9,39	16,80
Rice (not in the husk)	1,33,89	12	2,73	6 88
Other articles	6,37	42,47	50,37	76,86
TOTAL	16,84,66	13,46,29	24,59,13	21 88,71
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	1,66	16,59	22,19	18,71
JAVA.				
Imports therefrom—				
Coffee	1	..	..	..
Farinaceous foods	50	2,29	2,82	1.34
Liquors	2,59	7,00	5.50	3,27
Sugar	9,23,33	1,98,60	1,63,96	1,40,19
Tea	81	1	..	..
Other articles	7,79	31,00	18,40	29,66
TOTAL	9,35,03	2,38,90	1,90,68	1,74,46
Exports of Indian produce—				
Jute, gunny bags	45,29	33,83	26,01	35,59
Opium	52,28	..	..	..
Rice (not in the husk)	1,76,58	2,28	15,34	2,76
Other articles	15,59	8,77	7,19	7,91
TOTAL	2,89,74	44,88	48,54	46,26
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	1,12	1,72	1,41	1,24
IRAN.				
Imports therefrom—				
Fruits and vegetables ; dried, salted, etc.	18,68	6.56	8,09	9.18
Gums and resins	3,74	3.11	2,41	3.26
Oils, mineral	4,09	1,22,37	1,85,47	2,12,96
Precious stones, etc.	8,23	7	2	1
Wool, raw	9.81	1.51	1.11	97
Other articles	18,94	10,90	11,41	9,04
TOTAL	63,49	1,44,52	2,08,51	2,35,42
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton, twist and yarn	12,05	23.62	8,24	4
„ manufactures	13,73	18,16	12,90	16,64
Grain, pulse and flour—				
Rice (not in the husk)	10,85	43	23	22
Others	3,33	1	2	..
Indigo	1,99	2	..	..
Tea, black	1,67	5.58	1,95	14,23
Other articles	11,51	8,75	12,06	12,49
TOTAL	55,13	56.57	35,40	43,62

No. 12—*continued*

(In thousand of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
IRAN—*contd.*				
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton, twist and yarn	5,82	2,74	68	1,47
„ manufactures	37,80	18,11	2,87	2,81
Metals and ores	3,68	76	1,80	1
Sugar	5,65	85	54	9,14
Other articles	13,81	5,49	6,25	
TOTAL	66,76	27,95	12,14	13,43
SIAM.				
Imports therefrom—				
Rice in the husk	..	1,65	20,06	12,81
„ not in the husk	..	30,07	1,62,10	61,11
Wood, teak	31,41	10,11	4,15	27
Other articles	3,39	2,92	7,56	6,91
TOTAL	34,80	44,75	1,93,87	81,10
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton manufactures	10,75	9,87	10,64	12,24
Jute, gunny bags	27,14	3[illegible]74	98,18	72,79
Opium	18,84	48,64	..	..
Other articles	6,21	3,56	6,00	5,98
TOTAL	62,94	92,81	1,14,82	91,01
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	2,47	48	60	78
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.				
Imports therefrom—				
Canes and rattans	4,51	2,67	3,68	2 91
Cotton manufactures	8,01	1,86	1,26	1,50
Drugs and medicines	2,75	1,51	1,55	1 54
Dyeing and tanning substances	7,98	4,72	4 68	5 64
Fish	22,53	10,18	11,54	14 13
Fruits and vegetables	6,27	7,31	5,46	6 24
Gums and resins	5,45	12,31	11,05	9 36
Lac	1,51	11,32	22,38	8,01
Matches	7,64	2	13	..
Metals, tin	44,54	52,86	67,52	74,00
Oils, mineral	15,52	54	5,51	5,24
„ vegetable	39	14,69	16,84	59,14
Provisions and oilman's stores	23,72	19,63	25,16	26,65
Rice (not in the husk)	7,44	4	2	..
Silk, raw	6,75	..	..	..
Spices, betelnuts	85,73	87,15	89,63	86,55
„ others	12,63	6,94	11,07	12,15
Starch and farina	1,37	11,28	10,6[illegible]	13,91
Sugar	3,74	37	51	60
Other articles	40,00	22,81	23,39	38,08
TOTAL	3,08,48	2,68,24	3,11,38	3,65,65
Exports of Indian produce—				
Animals, living	6,93	24	50	57
Coal and coke	17,18	60	1,93	1.03
Cordage and rope	3,35	4,01	4,08	3,76
Cotton, twist and yarn	24,41	3,88	3,56	6,37
„ manufactures	57,59	26,18	27,83	29.79
Fodder, bran, etc.	15,03	2,66	2,70	4 60
Grain, pulse and flour—				
Rice (not in the husk)	3,24,33	87,96	83 35	1,08 38
Others	18,80	10,05	12,56	15,19

No. 12—*continued.*

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS—*contd.*				
Exports of Indian produce—*contd.*				
Hides and skins, raw	25	..	..	1
Jute manufactures	34,40	41,70	19,85	27,97
Opium	1,48,73	..	..	..
Provisions and oilman's stores	14,92	7,03	8,04	8,47
Rubber, raw	84	8,94	17,26	19,65
Seeds	8,23	6,61	7,87	6,76
Tin, ore	2,03	55,27	69,74	80,12
Tobacco	13,12	4,26	3,98	3,67
Other articles	64,79	67,07	59,29	50,06
TOTAL	7,54,93	3,26,41	3,22,54	3,66,40
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton manufactures	4,90	1,61	43	26
Spices, cloves	1,91	..	1	1
Other articles	11,44	5,82	8,32	10,36
TOTAL	18,25	7,43	8,76	10,63
SUMATRA.				
Imports therefrom—				
Oils, mineral	11,78	13,44	43,23	17,02
Other articles	5	80	2,02	1,74
TOTAL	11,83	14,24	45,25	18,76
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—				
Coal and coke	9,18	..	..	..
Rice (not in the husk)	10,67	40,75	39,54	49,05
Other articles	4,75	2,98	3,68	3,62
TOTAL	24,55	43,73	43,22	52,67
IRAQ (*a*).				
Imports therefrom—				
Drugs and medicines	—	2	2	12
Dyeing and tanning substances	—	68	89	53
Fruits and vegetables	—	20,51	36,61	35,59
Grain, pulse and flour	—	11,51	9,43	7,97
Hardware	—	16	11	11
Hides and skins, raw	—	1,99	1,05	68
Metals—Brass	—	19	4	4
,, German silver	—	98	10	3
Seeds	—	5	36	1
Wool, raw	—	1	74	2,15
,, manufactures	—	11	5	16
Other articles	—	3,15	3,05	2,21
TOTAL	—	39,36	52,45	49,60

(*a*) Included in "Turkey in Asia" prior to 1921-22.

No. 12—*continued.*

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
IRAQ (*a*)—*contd*				
Exports of Indian produce—				
Coffee	—	2,52	1,05	62
Cotton manufactures	—	12,89	9,17	7,28
Indigo	—	..	1	1
Grain, pulse and flour—				
Rice (not in the husk)	—	7	5	6
Wheat flour	—	4	6	2
Others	—	31	27	26
Jute manufactures	—	3,80	4,03	3,16
Tea	—	2,66	2,52	4,28
Other articles	—	17,96	19,49	21,92
TOTAL	—	40,25	36,65	42,61
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton manufactures	—	11,23	4,46	3,21
Provisions and oilman's stores	—	1	2	8
Rubber manufactures	—	10	15	11
Sugar	—	17	3	4
Other articles	—	14,45	16,14	12,51
TOTAL	—	26,01	20,80	15,95
TURKEY IN ASIA (*b*).				
Imports therefrom—				
Animals, living	4,20	..	..	..
Fruits and vegetables: dried, salted, etc.	33,27	79	1,35	1,23
Grain, pulse and flour	2,13	..	..	..
Other articles	19,26	1	6	8
TOTAL	58,86	80	1,41	1,31
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton manufactures	59,50	2,08	4,01	..
Indigo	6,59	..	..	1
Grain, pulse and flour—				
Rice (not in the husk)	71,40	8	13	16
Wheat flour	7,54	..	..	..
Others	6,05	..	..	..
Jute manufactures	17,69	13,21	7,92	1,94
Tea	16,19	1,77	1,12	1,80
Other articles	32,64	68	3,27	3,78
TOTAL	2,17,60	17,77	16,45	7,69
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton manufactures	5,22	..	34	..
Provisions and oilman's stores	11	..	..	..
Sugar	2,55	..	..	..
Other articles	14,44	1	1	..
TOTAL	22,32	1	35	..

(*a*) Included in "Turkey in Asia" prior to 1921-22.
(*b*) Includes Iraq prior to 1921-22.

No. 12—*concluded.*

(In thousands of Rupees)

Articles	Pre-war average	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
AUSTRALIA.				
Imports therefrom—				
Coal	7,89	1,23	91	1,04
Horses	30,00	18,73	14,87	8,70
Provisions and oilman's stores	2,96	16,19	11,77	12,44
Railway plant, etc.	36,74	—	—	—
Steel	..	..	6,09	1,45
Tallow and stearine	1,30	15,76	18,37	21,78
Wheat	..	12,53	5,31	9,68
Wool, raw	3,71	18,03	20,95	27,41
Zinc	..	12,68	10,07	25,41
Other articles	18,56	7,28	8,36	11,36
TOTAL	1,01,16	1,02,43	96,70	1,19,27
Exports of Indian produce—				
Hides and skins, raw	4,42	8,50	8,52	10,75
Jute, bags and cloth	2,05,07	2,42,41	1,97,08	2,18,06
Oils	6,26	15	32	19
Rice (not in the husk)	20,93	2,42	2,29	2,77
Seeds	3,11	15,38	29,25	17,04
Tea	40,81	10,73	8,13	9,53
Other articles	32,76	18,48	25,65	28,49
TOTAL	3,13,36	2,98,07	2,71,24	2,86,83
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	53	28	64	68
NEW ZEALAND.				
Imports therefrom—				
Miscellaneous articles	26	2,18	3,01	4,08
Exports of Indian produce—				
Jute manufactures	36,67	34,77	36,87	33,07
Manures	3,97	..	..	..
Other articles	10,02	18,18	12,87	7,05
TOTAL	50,66	52,95	49,74	40,12
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	7	19	15	18
HAWAII.				
Exports of Indian produce—				
Jute, gunny bags	18,51	23,04	26,63	19,75
Other articles	34	44	59	38
TOTAL	18,85	23,48	27,22	20,13
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	..	..	4	..

No. 13.—Imports of cotton piecegoods.

(In thousands of yards)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1934-35	1935-36
Grey.					
From United Kingdom	1,315,997	815,197	568,882	102,718	85,435
„ Japan	2,559	81,171	96,727	198,753	246,065
„ United States	10,405	7,356	7,994	336	322
„ Other countries	2,056	1,150	3,225	563	61
TOTAL	1,331,017	904,874	676,828	297,370	331,883

No. 13—*continued.*

(In thousands of yards)

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1934-35	1935-36
WHITE.					
From United Kingdom	642,871	510,036	363,444	236,608	198,988
„ Netherlands	7,606	3,824	4,404	2,009	1,464
„ Switzerland	2,606	762	1,736	4,583	3,501
„ Japan	48	3,323	2,623	40,262	58,245
„ Other countries	1,124	945	1,362	1,781	1,100
TOTAL	654,255	518,890	373,569	285,243	263,298
COLOURED, ETC.					
From United Kingdom	590,462	350,826	254,563	213,068	155,253
„ Netherlands	15,219	8,788	6,997	214	281
„ Belgium	4,082	548	812	109	51
„ Switzerland	2,655	1,734	1,539	3,058	2,390
„ Italy	10,320	9,111	4,183	1,816	594
„ Straits Settlements	1,458	666	1,353	399	258
„ Japan	521	13,095	14,049	139,759	191,428
„ Other countries	6,835	1,509	1,927	2,678	1,293
TOTAL	631,552	386,277	285,423	361,101	351,548
TOTAL OF COTTON PIECE-GOODS EXCLUDING PENTS.					
From United Kingdom	2,549,330	1,676,059	1,186,889	552,394	439,676
„ Netherlands	23,748	12,755	11,460	2,223	1,745
„ Belgium	4,122	551	821	115	53
„ Switzerland	5,257	2,498	3,275	7,642	5,891
„ Italy	10,517	9,162	4,297	2,306	737
„ Aden and Dependencies	118	123	1,168	54	43
„ Straits Settlements	2,008	903	1,546	503	312
„ China (including Hongkong)	798	892	2,368	1,289	105
„ Japan	3,128	97,589	113,399	373,774	495,738
„ United States of America	10,486	7,911	8,421	987	732
„ Other countries	7,312	1,599	2,176	2,427	1,697
TOTAL	2,616,824	1,810,042	1,335,820	943,714	946,729

No. 13-A.—PRODUCTION, IMPORTS, MILL AND OTHER CONSUMPTION, EXPORTS AND RE-EXPORTS OF RAW COTTON.

(In lakhs of bales)

—	Production	Imports	Mill consumption	Estimated other consumption	Exports	Re-exports
Season Sept. to Aug.—						
1913-14	51	..	18	4·5	37	..
1914-15	52	0·2	18	10·0	21	..
1915-16	37	..	19	7·5	25	..
1916-17	45	0·1	22*	7·5	21	..
1917-18	41	0·3	20*	7·5	17	..
1918-19	40	0·1	20*	7·5	18	..
1919-20	58	0·2	19*	7·5	27	..
1920-21	36	1·0	21*	7·5	22	..
1921-22	45	1·0	22*	7·5	32	0·3
1922-23	51	0·6	21*	7·5	35	0·4
1923-24	52	1·0	18†	7·5	34	0·6
1924-25	61	1·0	22†	7·5	40	0·5
1925-26	62	1·2	20†	7·5	37	0·2
1926-27	50	5·1	20†	7·5	28	0·1
1927-28	60	1·7	18†	7·5	31	0·1
1928-29	58	1·2	20†	7·5	39	0·1
1929-30	52	1·6	24†	7·5	39	..
1930-31	52	4·7	23†	7·5	37	..
1931-32	40	5·5	23†	7·5	16	..
1932-33	47	2·5	24†	7·5	27	..
1933-34	51	2·4	23†	7·5	33	..
1934-35	49	4·6	26†	7·5	32	..

* The figures of mill consumption from 1913-14 to 1915-16 were calculated from yarn produced by mills and furnished under Cotton Duties Act. From 1916-17, the figures furnished by the Bombay Millowners' Association were taken.

† Represents figures compiled by the Indian Central Cotton Committee, Bombay.

No. 14.—Production in the Indian Mills of Cotton Piecegoods.

(In thousands of yards)

Articles	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1934-35	1935-36
Grey and bleached piecegoods	854,141	1,065,855	1,209,684	2,641,654	2,772,980
Coloured piecegoods	251,353	378,187	466,182	755,802	797,879
Total	1,105,494	1,444,042	1,675,866	3,397,456	3,570,859

No. 15-A.—Imports of Cotton Twist and Yarn from Principal Countries.

(In thousands of lbs.)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1934-35	1935-36
From United Kingdom	37,050	24,674	25,702	9,792	9,767
„ Hongkong	25	19	193	42	497
„ Netherlands	1,360	627	279	1	..
„ Switzerland	1,132	339	604	11	30
„ Italy	607	297	287	4	..
„ China	15	214	537	12,726	12,922
„ Japan	458	7,424	16,786	11,340	21,307
„ Other countries	1,147	469	293	105	47
Total	41,794	34,063	44,681	34,022	44,570

No. 15-B.—Imports of Cotton Twist and Yarn by Counts.

(In thousands of lbs.)

Articles	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1934-35	1935-36	Percentage of total in 1935-36
Nos. 1 to 20	1,375	2,191	6,987	410	182	0·4
„ 21 to 30	4,374	3,198	3,526	1,237	1,390	3·1
„ 31 to 40	23,213	17,580	20,580	7,980	13,535	30·4
Above No. 40	7,602	5,945	6,291	8,402	8,710	19·5
Two-folds (doubles)	—	—	3,973	15,950	20,731	46·5
Unspecified descriptions	5,230	5,199	3,324	34	22	0·1
Total	41,794	34,063	44,681	34,013	44,570	100

No. 15-C.—Imports of cotton twist and yarn from 1932-33 to 1935-36 by classes from the principal supplying countries.

(In thousands of lbs.)

—	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
Counts 1-20—				
From United Kingdom	279	160	219	160
„ Japan	614	47	61	13
„ China (including Hongkong)	6	64	109	..
Total (all countries)	901	327	410	182
Counts 21-30	1,068	788	1,237	1,390
Counts 31-40—				
From United Kingdom	2,838	1,940	1,575	2,238
„ Japan	6,257	4,614	1,371	4,988
„ China (including Hongkong)	11,564	7,554	5,022	6,291
Total (all countries)	20,908	14,218	7,980	13,535
Above 40—				
From United Kingdom	6,241	5,329	5,060	5,109
„ Japan	131	338	899	1,040
„ China (including Hongkong)	40	40	2,932	2,554
Total (all countries)	6,429	5,709	8,402	8,710
Two-folds—				
From United Kingdom	3,011	1,828	1,995	1,316
„ Japan	11,036	6,548	9,236	14,814
„ China (including Hongkong)	1,716	2,552	4,695	4,574
Total (all countries)	15,766	10,969	15,950	20,731
Unspecified descriptions	31	44	34	22
Total of cotton twist and yarn	45,103	32,055	34,013	44,570

No. 16.—Production in the Indian Mills of Cotton Twist and Yarn by Counts.

(In thousands of lbs.)

Articles	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1934-35	1935-36	Percentage of total in 1935-36
Nos. 1 to 20	478,588	466,952	447,157	573,170	594,073	56·1
" 21 to 30	146,363	174,069	195,368	282,414	287,613	27·2
" 31 to 40	18,699	20,987	16,920	96,044	112,026	10·6
Above No. 40	2,655	3,834	2,630	43,876	58,528	5·5
Wastes	502	385	375	5,916	6,057	0·6
Total	646,757	666,227	662,510	1,001,420	1,058,297	100

No. 17.—Imports of Raw Silk, Silk Yarn and Silk Piecegoods.

(In thousands of Rupees)

Articles and Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1934-35	1935-36
Imports of silk, raw—					
China	33,44	32,92	1,19,57	33,32	13,81
Japan	8	32	2,79	21,47	42,45
Hongkong	23,69	16,83	21,13	2,20	1,41
Straits Settlements	6,75	1,29	2,02	..	..
Other countries	3,29	8,65	4,39	39	6
Total	1,17,25	1,10,01	1,49,90	57,38	57,73
Imports of silk yarn—					
United Kingdom	4,27	3,98	1,95	9,52	6,60
France	65	20	1,08	52	39
Switzerland	57	29	31	8	..
Italy	14,22	3,55	14,56	7,64	7,03
China (including Hongkong)	2,75	5,07	9,90	12,77	12,53
Japan	17,38	29,11	30,29	47,56	56,50
Other countries	1,35	3	20	7	87
Total	41,19	42,23	58,29	78,16	83,97
Imports of silk piecegoods—					
United Kingdom	3,86	4,13	5,19	55	24
France	8,87	3,65	2,68	22	12
China (including Hongkong)	53,54	73,94	1,34,98	21,16	15,92
Japan	1,13,57	1,17,93	1,77,63	1,00,89	71,83
Other countries	2,38	1,86	4,15	2,38	2,26
Total	1,82,22	2,01,51	3,24,58	1,25,20	90,37

No. 18.—Imports of Woollen Piecegoods.

(In thousands of Rupees)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1934-35	1935-36
United Kingdom	1,46,44	1,21,58	1,53,84	46,54	43,59
Germany	39,83	3,02	7,13	7,64	3,70
Netherlands	3,09	1,26	3,61	65	25
Belgium	1,78	31	4,20	50	21
France	10,85	3,35	7,80	4,23	15
Italy	83	18	2,07	3,53	1,51
Japan	2	6,30	3,16	73,06	30,12
Other countries	3,94	1,64	1,90	3,67	1,57
Total	2,06,78	1,37,64	1,88,71	1,39,82	81,10

No. 19.—Imports and declared value of iron and steel.

(Quantities in hundreds of tons)

Articles	1913-14 (Pre-war year)			1933-34			1934-35			1935-36		
	Quantity	Value	Value per ton	Quantity	Value	Value per ton	Quantity	Value	Value per ton	Quantity	Value	Value per ton
		₹ (lakhs)	₹		₹ (lakhs)	₹		₹ (lakhs)	₹		₹ (lakhs)	₹
Sheets and Plates—												
Galvanised	277,6	5,38	194	60,8	1,13	186	58,8	1,11	189	73,2	1,30	177
Tinned	52,8	1,25	237	7,2	21	292	5,6	17	304	6,5	20	313
Not Galvanised or Tinned	100,6	1,23	123	23,8	31	129	31,4	43	137	37,4	49	130
Iron Bars and channels	26,7	35	130	1,3	3	231	1,4	3	214	1,0	2	221
Bars (Steel)	204,6	2,07	101	66,1	63	95	62,6	69	110	54,5	62	113
Beams, channels, pillars, girders and bridgework.	89,6	1,16	129	19,2	21	109	22,3	24	108	28,7	31	109
Cast pipes and fittings	56,2	91	161	3,4	8	236	1,6	7	437	1,4	7	501
Steel, angle and spring	44,2	47	106	11,5	11	96	14,0	14	100	19,6	20	101
Wrought tubes, pipes and fittings	18,4	46	253	29,0	72	248	34,9	89	255	62,1	1,12	180
Hoops and strips	30,8	43	140	28,1	36	128	34,5	45	130	46,9	57	122
Nails, rivets and washers	25,1	50	200	10,6	28	264	12,2	32	262	15,9	40	251
Rails, chairs and fishplates (including those for railways)(a).	17,8	19	112	3,0	5	167	5,3	7	132	7,9	8	100
Wire	9,8	24	245	8,4	15	178	9,5	16	168	9,6	16	164
Wire nails	—	—	—	11,9	20	168	15,7	24	153	15,3	22	144
Wire rope	—	—	—	2,3	12	522	3,2	16	500	3,0	15	493
Bolts and nuts	7,4	23	308	7,6	21	276	10.2	29	284	12,6	32	254
Other sorts	56,6	1,14	201	34,9	73	209	46,9	92	196	53,8	99	184
Total	1,018,2	16,01	157	329,1	5,53	166	370,1	6,38	172	449,4	7,22	161

(a) Figures for 1913-14 exclude rails, chairs and fishplates for railways.

No. 20.—Imports of iron and steel.

(In tons)

Articles and countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1934-35	1935-36
(*i*) Pig-Iron—					
United Kingdom	12,471	2,754	6,578	1,537	1,780
Continent	32	9	3,889	..	..
Other countries	378	3	86	..	..
Total	12,881	2,766	10,553	1,537	1,780

(In lakhs of Rupees)

(*ii*) Manufactured Iron and Steel (excluding pig-iron and old for re-manufacturing)—					
United Kingdom	7,58	5,50	13,16	3,65	4,06
Continent	2,91	56	4,14	2,23	2,61
United States of America	39	2,83	3,43	8	8
Other countries	20	68	11	41	47
Total	11,08	9,57	20,84	6,37	7,22

No. 21.—Imports of machinery and millwork.

(In thousands of Rupees)

United Kingdom	4,97,69	4,20,36	17,60,27	9,15,27	9,25,79
United States of America	24,56	66,81	3,10,76	1,14,77	1,17,13
Japan	63	13,47	6,01	11,25	1 64
Italy	1,44	2,37	4,27	12,10	12,40
Germany	30,27	2,49	38,88	1,26,58	1,64,38
Other countries	6,55	8,37	44,65	88,70	1,30,82
Total	5,61,14	5,13,87	21,64,84	12,63,67	13,68,16

No. 22.—Imports of motor cars, cycles, wagons and accessories.

(In thousands of Rupees)

Motor cars—					
United Kingdom	77,27	23,67	80,55	1,23,73	1,26,86
United States of America	21,03	46,23	1,66,45	93,37	73,92
Canada	..	..	35,20	33,21	38,20
Italy	29	1,89	9,47	4,41	3,30
France	4,89	2,22	6,67	73	41
Other countries	9,97	90	13,94	3,77	8,59
Total	1,13,45†	74,91	3,12,28	2,59,22	2,51,28
Motor cycles—					
United Kingdom	10,28	5,10	13,47	3,38	2,76
Other countries	40	1,26	5,95	43	52
Total	10,68†	6,36	19,42	3,81	3,28
Motor omnibuses—					
United Kingdom	3,55	2,70	22,87	25,40	30,87
United States of America	66	2,70	29,06	67 55	54,54
Italy	..	84	5,21	1,25	3
Canada	..	..	6,18	25,62	30 82
Other countries	1,50	15	5,69	95	3,63
Total	5,71†	6,39	69,61	1,20,99	1,19,89

† The figures represent those for 1913-14 only.

No. 22.—Imports of Motor Cars, Cycles, Wagons and Accessories—*contd.*

(In thousands of Rupees)

Articles and Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1934-35	1935-36
Parts of motor cars and motor cycles, etc., and accessories—					
United Kingdom	22,74	13,20	30,05	35,94	26,97
United States of America	1,08	9,45	37,73	31,20	31,87
France	2,12	48	79	46	28
Other countries	5,36	66	9,25	14,66	15,44
Total	31,30§	23,79	77,82	82,26	74,51
Total motor cars, etc., and parts—					
United Kingdom	74,50	44,70	1,46,96	1,88,55	1,87,45
United States of America	8,49	59,43	2,38,93	1,92,26	1,60,48
Italy	66	2,84	15,32	7,03	4,06
France	5,94	2,73	9,39	1,23	64
Germany	5,64	..	4,89	6,77	13,80
Belgium	4,15	36	9,53	17	49
Canada	..	..	46,30	65,81	76,49
Other countries	1,26	1,39	7,81	4,45	5,55
Total	1,00,64	1,11,45	4,79,13	4,66,27	4,48,96

§ Average for two years, 1912-13 and 1913-14.

No. 23.—Imports of Hardware, Excluding Cutlery, etc.

(In thousands of Rupees)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1934-35	1935-36
United Kingdom	1,88,61	1,50,00	3,12,04	97,97	1,04,02
United States of America	24,72	60,27	1,22,35	29,72	30,74
Japan	3,59	46,68	46,00	32,15	35,62
Sweden	2,57	4,56	13,03	17,45	18,72
Germany	57,24	5,70	59,16	95,39	1,08,38
Austria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia	27,28	2,25	4,51	3,87 1,31 9,36	3,49 1,03 8,90
Belgium	5,58	51	2,74	3,47	3,32
Other countries	7,45	9,48	18,99	14,61	12,54
Total	3,17,04	2,79,45	5,78,32	3,05,30	3,26,76

No. 24.—Imports of metals (excluding iron and steel).

(In thousands of Rupees)

Articles and Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1934-35	1935-36
Copper (excluding ore)—					
United Kingdom	1,67,45	24,78	1,14,05	61,27	34,31
Japan	27,99	30,21	8,31	19,57	14,06
France	12,93	5,37	3,69	90	2
Germany	93,41	4,44	20,20	30,15	41,32
Belgium	3,54	66	1,52	84	1,21
Other countries	1,68	5,25	43,72	27,55	25,50
Total	3,07,00	70,71	1,91,49	1,40,28	1,16,92
Tin—					
Straits Settlements	44,54	40,53	63,18	67,52	74,00
United Kingdom	5,73	2,73	4,12	2,48	2,63
Other countries	1,60	1,35	1,73	28	1,16
Total	51,87	44,61	69,03	70,23	77,79
Zinc—					
United Kingdom	14,85	5,34	21,60	7,91	5,53
Belgium	3,75	24	4,81	4,75	5,48
Japan	..	12,03	59	46	11
Germany	3,23	24	1,38	3,98	6,78
Other countries	28	5,04	1,78	23,57	34,00
Total	22,11	22,89	30,16	40,67	51,90
Lead (excluding ore)—					
United Kingdom	13,99	19,59	14,56	3,62	4,20
Other countries	4,42	10,59	4,74	1,10	94
Total	18,41	30,18	19,30	4,72	5,14
Aluminium—					
United Kingdom	5,38	2,51	23,80	17,09	14,82
Germany	12,16	1,15	16,45	3,55	15,06
United States of America	4,26	3,45	9,12	1,45	18
Other countries	1,65	3,66	18,59	16,14	15,06
Total	23,45	10,77	67,96	38,23	45,12
Brass—					
United Kingdom	6,13	27,28	1,95,42	61,96	30,25
Germany	1,58	11,74	35,41	64,72	57,01
Other countries	3,94	39,56	44,84	41,71	47,03
Total	11,65	78,58	2,75,67	1,63,39	1,34,29
Other metals—					
United Kingdom	20,54	14,27	18,27	17,70	15,75
Other countries	3,87	5,87	10,38	18,74	33,45
Total	24,41	20,14	28,65	36,44	49,20
Total metals (excluding ores and Iron and Steel).	4,58,90	2,77,88	6,82,26	4,93,96	4,80,36

No. 25.—Imports of sugar (excluding molasses and confectionery).

(In hundreds of tons)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1934-35	1935-36
United Kingdom	7	4	7	16,8	23,4
Hungary	..	..	11,3	..	..
Straits Settlements	1,7	28,5	7,5	2	3
Hongkong	4,4	5,7	6,5	2,0	2,1
Mauritius and Dependencies	128,8	56,7	25,9	..	..
Java	453,0	367,2	382,8	175,9	150,4
Japan	2	5,7	4	2,7	4,8
Belgium	1	..	4,4	2,1	3
Other countries	44,6	8,1	4,0	23,2	19,9
Total	633,5	472,3	443,5	222,9	201,2

No. 26.—Imports of mineral oils.

(In thousands of Rupees)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1934-35	1935-36
United States of America	2,19,66	2,54,31	4,81,84	1,03,80	96,79
Borneo	53,76	62,34	1,24,31	64,17	56,20
Iran	4,09	31,11	1,08,48	1,85,47	2,12,96
Straits Settlements	15,52	18,84	29,15	5,51	5,25
United Kingdom	22,31	26,13	33,21	34,56	30,53
Sumatra	11,78	3,78	2,22	43,23	17,02
Germany	17,89	3,48	6,87	4,52	11,17
U. S. S. R.	19,86	54	2,88		
Georgia	—	—	11,92*	1,51,17	1,58,22
Azerbaijan	—	—	—		
Celebes and other Islands	..	..	..†	..	..
Other countries	7,16	1,77	1,98	14,73	3,90
Total	3,72,03	4,02,30	8,02,86	6,07,16	5,92,04

* Average of three years from 1921-22 to 1923-24.
† Imports in 1923-24 were valued at R4,17,626.

No. 27.—Imports of cement.

(In hundreds of tons)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1934-35	1935-36
United Kingdom	108,0	69,7	94,2	45,9	47,4
Japan	..	14,8	6,6	18,0	9,6
Hongkong	2,2	7,3	3,6	..	..
Italy	1,3	7	9	2	1
Other countries	18,8	2,9	13,6	3,2	1,7
Total	130,3	95,4	118,9	67,3	58,8

No. 28.—Exports of raw jute.

(In thousands of bales)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1934-35	1935-36
United Kingdom	1,691	1,295	952	923	930
Other parts of the British Empire	4	8	5	39	37
Total British Empire	1,695	1,303	957	962	967
United States of America	535	523	483	289	445
France	428	198	357	465	421
Italy	213	215	180	487	275
Brazil	15	66	79	100	111
Japan	17	30	60	130	132
Belgium	..	1	174	341	312
Spain	122	172	132	241	285
Germany	920	34	586	761	851
Austria	250	13	2	4	12
Hungary				6	9
Other countries	86	44	92	428	499
Total Foreign Countries	2,586	1,296	2,145	3,252	3,352
Total	4,281	2,599	3,102	4,214	4,319

No. 29.—Production, mill consumption and exports of raw jute.

(In lakhs of bales)

	Production	Mill consumption July—June	Exports July—June
Season July—June			
1913-14	89	45	43
1914-15	104	49	30
1915-16	73	58	32
1916-17	83	57	28
1917-18	89	54	18
1918-19	70	51	22
1919-20	85	52	34
1920-21	59	56	23
1921-22	40	44	30
1922-23	54	47	29
1923-24	84	51	38
1924-25	81	57	39
1925-26	89	55	36
1926-27	121	55	45
1927-28	102	58	49
1928-29	99	60	49
1929-30	103	64	45
1930-31	112	46	34
1931-32	55	43	31
1932-33	71	44	35
1933-34	80	43	43
1934-35	85	46	44
1935-36	64	50	41

No. 30-A.—Exports of jute gunny bags and cloth.

Bags—Hessian.

(In lakhs of bags)

Countries	Average of 3 war years 1916-17 to 1918-19	Post-war average	1934-35	1935-36
United Kingdom	2,523	113	325	368
Australia	77	168	88	98
United States of America	323	314	111	161
Argentine Republic	84	16	1	1
Other countries	1,120	370	477	494
Total (all countries)	4,127	981	1,002	1,122

No. 30-A.—Exports of Jute Gunny Bags and Cloth—*continued.*

Bags—Sacking.

(In lakhs of bags)

Countries	Average of 3 war years 1916-17 to 1918-19	Post-war average	1934-35	1935-36
United Kingdom	102	305	155	145
Australia	633	470	478	551
Japan	134	186	171	196
French Indo-China	186	148	118	198
Java	213	205	96	130
United States of America	92	51	8	3
Chile	467	249	34	54
Peru	51	39	75	68
Cuba	210	235	193	183
Other countries	941	1,174	1,900	1,939
Total (All Countries)	3,029	3,062	3,228	3,467

Cloth—Hessian.

(In lakhs of yards)

Countries	Average of 3 war years 1916-17 to 1918-19	Post-war average	1934-35	1935-36
United Kingdom	1,287	628	451	796
Canada	561	508	681	752
Australia	177	123	221	239
United States of America	7,057	8,810	6,068	7,731
Argentine Republic	1,134	1,756	2,223	1,600
Uruguay	42	85	78	25
Other countries	1,209	398	584	681
Total (All Countries)	11,467	12,308	10,806	11,824

Cloth—Sacking.

(In lakhs of yards)

Countries	Average of 3 war years 1916-17 to 1918-19	Post-war average	1934-35	1935-36
United Kingdom	103	113	43	61
Australia	74	52	21	27
United States of America	29	128	30	19
Argentine Republic	42	56	69	63
Other countries	55	46	166	189
Total (All Countries)	303	395	329	359

Note.—Average of three war years, 1916-17 to 1918-19, is given, as the distinction between sacking and hessian gunny bags and cloth was made in the Sea-borne Trade Returns from 1st April, 1916.

No. 30-B.—Exports of jute gunny bags and cloth.

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1934-35	1935-36
	No. (lakhs)	No. (lakhs)	No. (lakhs)	No. (lakhs)	No. (lakhs)
BAGS					
United Kingdom	305	2,265	418	480	513
Europe (excepting United Kingdom)	206	688	299	206	251
Egypt	119	385	102	190	235
South Africa (including Rhodesia)	119	243	177	240	249
East Africa (including Mauritius)	99	90	112	251	248
Australia and New Zealand	628	737	720	668	745
Java	130	206	205	99	130
Japan	35	118	186	182	197
Far East (excepting Java and Japan)	393	436	584	824	774
South America	431	532	335	179	181
Central America and West Indies	130	229	298	317	319
Other countries	796	747	607	593	747
Total (All Countries)	3,391	6,676	4,043	4,229	4,589
CLOTH	Yds. (lakhs)	Yds. (lakhs)	Yds. (lakhs)	Yds. (lakhs)	Yds. (lakhs)
United Kingdom	423	1,333	741	494	857
Canada	333	534	508	684	754
Australia	209	253	175	241	265
United States of America	6,639	6,985	8,938	6,099	7,750
Argentine Republic	1,727	1,440	1,813	2,292	1,663
Other countries	369	1,016	528	825	2944
Total (All Countries)	9,700	11,561	12,703	10,635	12,183

No. 31.—Exports of raw cotton.

(In thousands of bales of 400 lbs.)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1934-35	1935-36
United Kingdom	122	212	152	347	456
Other parts of the British Empire	30	21	13	6	12
Total British Empire	152	233	165	353	468
Japan	1,012	1,373	1,540	2,055	1,759
Italy	233	249	263	278	154
France	109	69	91	148	166
China (exclusive of Hongkong, etc.)	31	48	289	142	109
Belgium	277	44	217	153	225
Spain	50	41	61	60	68
Germany	351	69	198	153	264
Austria (*a*)	167	33	32	..	..
Other countries	25	31	61	148	184
Total Foreign Countries	2,255	1,957	2,752	3,137	2,929
Total	2,407	2,190	2,917	3,490	3,397

(*a*) Figures prior to 1921-22 relate to Austria-Hungary.

No. 32-A.—Exports of cotton twist and yarn.

(In thousands of lbs.)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1934-35	1935-36
China	169,953	110,284	62,751	..	..
Egypt	2,183	5,458	4,720	164	435
Straits Settlements	4,411	4,111	2,727	699	1,274
Iran	2,030	2,677	2,725	1,538	8
Siam	305	623	1,183	657	531
United Kingdom	683	1,246	474	236	182
Arabia other than Maskat	144	1,961	71	117	139
Other countries	13,135	8,325	7,515	9,378	7,099
Total (all countries)	192,844	129,685	82,166	12,789	9,668

No. 32-B.—Exports of cotton twist and yarn by counts.

(In thousands of lbs.)

Articles	Pre-war average for two years 1912-13 and 1913-14	War average	Post-war average	1934-35	1935-36
Nos. 1 to 20	196,459	124,697	70,319	10,855	9,245
,, 21 to 40	4,384	4,274	2,395	1,648	214
Above No. 40	2	170	170	9	..
Two-folds (doubles)	..	..	6,782	138	97
Unspecified descriptions	125	544	2,500	139	112
Total	200,970	129,685	82,166	12,789	9,668

No. 33.—Exports of Indian grey and coloured cotton piecegoods.

(a) Grey (unbleached).

(In thousands of yards)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1934-35	1935-36
Iran	4,009	9,826	3,117	33	75
Iraq*	9,683	9,537	8,513	67	52
Straits Settlements	667	1,608	933	224	644
Aden and Dependencies	7,636	21,828	6,235	424	493
Kenya Colony and Zanzibar and Pemba	4,158	8,926	7,292	444	268
Ceylon	175	533	301	579	315
Portuguese East Africa	4,914	5,266	4,457	1,689	2,084
Other countries	16,172	17,052	11,667	2,890	4,936
Total (all countries)	47,414	74,576	42,515	6,350	8,867

(b) Coloured, printed or dyed.

Iran	3,289	21,421	24,321	5,999	9,022
Iraq*	2,757	12,188	29,486	2,321	1,305
Straits Settlements	13,244	16,319	20,150	5,731	6,597
Aden and Dependencies	2,534	3,147	4,346	1,571	1,577
Kenya Colony and Zanzibar and Pemba	1,206	2,503	3,850	1,206	1,090
Ceylon	9,330	9,618	16,409	17,230	18,431
Portuguese East Africa	669	618	1,978	1,085	863
Other countries	9,355	14,563	20,703	15,666	22,175
Total (all countries)	42,384	80,377	121,243	50,809	61,060

* Figures prior to 1921-22 relate to Turkey, Asiatic.

No. 34.—Exports of Indian tea.

(In thousands of lbs.)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1934-35	1935-36
British Empire					
United Kingdom	194,481	252,338	279,777	288,518	275,606
Canada	10,195	10,063	10,165	12,815	12,782
Australia	8,978	8,253	5,758	1,586	1,866
Ceylon	4,162	3,403	3,107	3,046	3,496
Egypt (c)	1,209	1,918	2,072	—	—
Iraq (a)	—	—	2,382	—	—
Cape of Good Hope	116	1,131	806	—	—
Other British Possessions	2,028	2,806	2,526	4,994	5,612
Total British Empire	221,169	279,912	306,593	310,959	299,362
Iraq (a)	—	—	—	487	581
Egypt (c)	—	—	—	685	474
Union of Socialist Soviet Republics	—	—	—	40	976
Russia	29,614	18,390	4	—	—
United States of America	2,439	6,346	5,587	8,003	6,886
China (exclusive of Hongkong, etc.)	7,899	6,230	23	..	..
Turkey, Asiatic (b)	3,324	3,000	2,018	178	313
Iran	347	4,406	2,115	325	1,811
Chile	44	1,733	1,490	1,490	96
Other countries	1,661	2,674	3,339	2,665	2,147
Total Foreign Countries	45,328	42,779	14,576	13,874	13,284
Total	266,497	322,691	321,169	324,833	312,646

(a) Shown as a foreign country from 1927-28.
(b) Figures prior to 1921-22 include Iraq.
(c) Shown as a foreign country from 1923-24.

No. 35-A.—Exports of seeds.

Linseed.

(In hundreds of tons)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1934-35	1935-36
United Kingdom	130,5	203,5	141,9	103,8	90,1
France	76,8	25,3	42,9	13,7	7,6
Italy	26,6	16,6	16,1	10,1	6,7
Belgium	67,8	4,9	23,1	8	3,6
Germany	33,5	2,0	3,2	5,4	8,4
Australia	1,6	11,1	11,4	21,4	9,7
Other countries	42,2	7,0	12,9	83,2	38,6
Total	379,0	276,4	251,5	238,4	164,7

Rape.

United Kingdom	25,3	50,5	46,7	12,2	2,0
France	63,5	19,6	17,0	5,2	3,3
Italy	7,1	6,0	26,0	3,4	2
Belgium	98,6	5,4	56,5	2,6	1,0
Germany	68,2	1,6	38,4	4,2	4,7
Other countries	10,0	7,6	21,2	9,3	7,8
Total	272,7	90,7	205,8	36,9	19,0

No. 35-A.—Exports of seeds—*contd.*

Sesamum (Til or Jinjili).

(In hundreds of tons)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1934-35	1935-36
France	43,1	15,7	7,6	1	..
Italy	13,0	4,1	8,7	8	..
Belgium	26,2	1,1	2,1	..	..
Austria (*a*)	20,2	8	8	..	..
Other countries	16,8	10,9	8,4	3,3	1,3
Total	119,3	32,6	27,6	4,2	1,3

(*a*) Figures prior to 1921-22 represent Austria-Hungary.

Groundnut.

France	169,1	87,5	126,8	99,3	140,7
United Kingdom	1,9	8,3	13,3	134,2	62,4
Belgium	15,3	6	14,0	14,0	9,2
Italy	7	2,9	14,6	54,4	17,3
Germany	7.4	8	12,2	65,1	71,3
Netherlands	1	..	7,3	114,8	95,2
Other countries	17.3	18,6	7,0	29,4	16,0
Total	211,8	118,7	195,2	511,2	412,6

Cotton.

United Kingdom	233,2	66,6	152,1	..	..
Other countries	6,8	2,6	2,7	6	7
Total	240,0	69,2	154,8	6	7

Castor.

United Kingdom	53,9	47,1	10,5	26,4	22,4
United States of America	11,8	14,7	18,8	13,9	4,0
Belgium	13,7	1,1	4,1	..	7
France	15,7	14,8	8,8	9,2	14,6
Italy	11,0	7,1	4,3	5,1	6,7
Other countries	7,5	4,0	1,8	14,1	11,6
Total	113,6	88,8	48,3	68,7	60,0

No. 35-B.—Shares of principal countries in the total value of exports of seeds.

(In thousands of Rupees)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1934-35	1935-36
United Kingdom	5,67,83	6,34,83	8,28,61	3,46,73	2,56,74
Other parts of the British Empire	35,29	69,65	72,27	64,96	43,49
France	7,11,59	3,24,57	6,21,53	1 55,13	2,67,83
Belgium	4,44,19	25,90	2,87,03	20,06	23,29
Italy	1,12,81	64,84	1,94,33	83,01	48,45
Germany	3,45,51	17,57	1,46,30	89,40	1,31,26
Austria (*a*)	78,68	5,49	16,18	..	..
Other Foreign Countries	1,41,08	74,47	1,87,38	2,94,81	2,61,99

(*a*) Figures prior to 1921-22 represent Austria-Hungary.

No. 36.—Exports of Rice not in the husk.

(In thousands of tons)

Countries.	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1934-35	1935-36
British Empire—					
United Kingdom	159	325	96	88	50
Ceylon	325	328	311	392	424
Hongkong	13	3	50	3	5
Straits Settlements	308	261	170	135	138
Mauritius	56	50	50	62	55
Egypt (*a*)	54	17	36	—	—
Other parts of the British Empire	129	110	122	177	254
Total British Empire	1,044	1,094	835	857	926
Foreign Countries—					
China (exclusive of Hongkong, etc.)	13	6	68	173	72
Germany	345	23	207	158	79
Egypt (*a*)	—	—	—	30	14
Japan	123	52	52	4	9
Netherlands	240	24	31	62	70
Turkey, Asiatic	61	31	1	..	..
Arabia	25	38	47	48	47
Java	168	82	75	26	4
Sumatra	10	33	33	70	75
Other Foreign Countries	369	302	113	165	98
Total Foreign Countries	1,354	591	627	736	468
Total exports	2,398	1,685	1,462	1,593	1,394

No. 37.—Exports of Wheat.

(In thousands of tons)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1934-35	1935-36
British Empire—					
United Kingdom	985	340	162	9	7
Egypt (*a*)	4	268	9	—	—
Other parts of the British Empire	3	22	2	1	1
Total British Empire	992	630	173	10	8
Foreign Countries—					
France	106	84	18	..	..
Italy	34	62	11	..	..
Belgium	138	6	16	..	..
Germany	16	..	8	..	..
Egypt (*a*)	—	—	—	..	..
Other Foreign Countries	22	25	11	1	2
Total Foreign Countries	316	177	64	1	2
Total (All Countries)	1,308	807	237	11	10

(*a*) Shown as a foreign country from 1923-24.

No. 38.—Exports of Lac.

(In cwts.)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1934-35	1935-36
Shellac—					
United Kingdom	79,423	65,023	75,618	229,154	44,452
United States of America	164,331	190,537	233,516	81,671	86,562
Germany	60,558	4,051	11,076	20,388	28,466
France	18,387	9,372	8,810	7,888	9,199
Japan	3,552	11,859	10,392	47,720	54,101
Canada	37	691	2,112	2,413	3,937
Australia	1,763	2,008	2,375	4,389	4,681
Other countries	28,290	17,130	12,038	38,314	53,134
Total	356,341	300,671	355,937	431,937	284,532
Button lac—					
United Kingdom	20,181	6,029	8,832	10,485	18,173
United States of America	2,689	1,342	3,062	1,552	2,835
Other countries	11,886	2,134	2,192	3,685	8,305
Total	34,756	9,505	14,086	15,722	29 373
Seed lac (Total exports)	9,748	15,666	5,765	88,635	125,842
Stick lac (Total exports)	5,375	2,723	1,560	5,081	7,270
Other kinds (Total exports)	28,131	16,811	38,903	44,627	40,564
Total (all kinds)	434,351	345,376	416,251	586,002	487,581

No. 39.—Exports of Indigo.

(In cwts.)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1934-35	1935-36
United Kingdom	3,388	14,455	912	98	98
United States of America	1,154	6,548	22	--	--
Egypt	2,016	3,788	2,340	24	31
Iran	1,083	1,173	869	..	..
Japan	427	3,851	7,376	15	24
Turkey, Asiatic (*a*)	3,145	386	849	..	3
Iraq	—	—	742	4	5
Other countries	4,177	1,214	197	403	189
Total	15,390	31,415	13,307	544	350

(*a*) Figures prior to 1921-22 include Iraq.

No. 40.—Exports of Opium.

(In thousands of Rupees)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1934-35	1935-36
French Indo-China	29,07	73,59	76,96	6,80	..
Java	52,26	45,96	55,60	..	..
Japan	9,79	30,21	18,86	..	..
Siam	18,84	35,28	43,65	..	..
Straits Settlements	1,48,74	9,12	3,20	..	..
Hongkong	4,15,52	12,99	9,88	..	..
Other countries	3,21,95	10,20	24,90	1	1
Total	9,96,17	2,17,35	2,33,05	6,81	1

Note.—This table excludes opium exported on Government account.

No. 41.—Exports of Hides and Skins.

(In thousands of Rupees)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1934-35	1935-36
Raw hides—					
United Kingdom	30,57	1,09,41	59,96	9,87	14 70
United States of America	68,76	1,65,15	85,53	1,68	1,91
Italy	83,85	1,44,99	52,25	23,41	12 57
Spain	46,85	20,64	26,23	3,33	5,36
France	8,27	9,06	5,19	1,09	4,98
Belgium	7,07	93	3,61	1,25	1,41
Germany	2,43,48	24,99	75,37	2,28	37 92
Netherlands	16,54	96	3,73	10,23	4,30
Austria	1,28,77	9,96	44	..	..
Hungary			..	..	..
Other countries	22,96	18,51	29,67	29,37	29,02
Total British Empire	34,15	1,16,46	68,41	10,55	15,18
Total Foreign Countries	6,22,07	3,88,14	2,73,57	98,96	96,99
Grand Total	6,57,12	5,04,60	3,41,98	1,09,51	1,12,17
Raw skins —					
United States of America	2,79,90	3,93,36	4,79,94	1,08,85	1 73,38
United Kingdom	25,75	38,91	50,41	46,12	76,39
France	25,41	21,90	28,46	8,33	6,20
Other countries	41,93	28,17	42,89	39,20	41,94
Total British Empire	32,04	57,54	68,73	54,73	87,33
Total Foreign Countries	3,40,95	4,24,80	5,32,97	1,47,77	2,10,58
Grand Total	3,72,99	4,82,34	6,01,70	2,02,50	2,97,91

No. 41.—Exports of Hides and Skins—*contd.*

(In thousands of Rupees)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1934-35	1935-36
Dressed and tanned hides—					
United Kingdom	1,52,48	4,37,88	2,90,56	1,94,50	2,21,51
Other countries	4,19	1,86	28,80	3,13	7,55
Total British Empire	1,53,44	4,38,93	3,02,82	1,95,49	2,22,74
„ Foreign Countries	3,23	81	16,54	2,14	6,32
Grand Total	1,56,67	4,39,74	3,19,36	1,97,63	2,29,06
Dressed and tanned skins—					
United Kingdom	2,15,45	1,98,57	2,13,83	2,91.24	2,61,86
United States of America	29,19	58,62	24,74	2,63	2,54
Japan	12,79	11,82	36,21	25,15	20,26
Other countries	13,35	5,94	17,81	5,44	6,45
Total British Empire	2,21,15	2,02,35	2,25,82	2,94.16	2,64.49
„ Foreign Countries	49,63	72,00	66,77	30,35	26,92
Grand Total	2,70,78	2,74,95	2,92,59	3,24,51	2,91,11

No. 42.—Exports of Manganese ore.

(In thousands of tons)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1934-35	1935-36
United Kingdom	193	330	245	159	197
Germany	7	3	5	1	17
Netherlands	19	..	15	..	15
Belgium	150	15	194	37	72
France	97	47	108	113	119
Italy	3	12	12	..	16
Japan	4	12	2	99	174
United States of America	132	48	66	45	106
Other countries	2	1	1	6	13
Total	607	474	648	460	729

No. 43.—Percentage of exports of certain principal crops to total production.

	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1934-35	1935-36
Rice	9	5	5	5	5
Wheat	14	9	3	0·1	0·1
Tea	96	89	95	81	78
Cotton, raw	56	51	61	72	57
Jute raw	51	31	48	49	60
Linseed	73	63	59	57	43
Rape and Mustard	23	8	19	4	2
Sesamum	25	8	6	1	0·2
Groundnuts	35	12	19	27	19
Indigo	40	44	27	5	5

No. 44.—Imports and Exports of Gold, Silver and Currency Notes.

(In thousands of Rupees)

Countries	Gold									
	Imports					Exports				
	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1934-35	1935-36	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1934-35	1935-36
United Kingdom—Private	15,31,52	2,20,75	12,24,11	60	12,58	3,36,26	1,26,97	1,38,65	35,07,87	24,44,48
United Kingdom—Government	..	..	6,50,53	..	..	71,48	7,14	1,18,30	..	..
Gibraltar	2	..	1,98	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malta and Gozo	1,85	17	1,95	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sweden	..	..	2,55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Germany	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Netherlands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57,85	66,90
Belgium—Private	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Belgium—Government	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
France	63,08	10	1,40,05	5	4,55	..	..	..	56,83	68,97
Italy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Austria / Hungary	9,70	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				..	..				..	..
Iraq / Turkey, Asiatic—Private	59,88	28,15	1,44,52	10	13	4,16	13	2,10	56	26
				..	..				..	..
Iraq / Turkey, Asiatic—Government	..	76	38	..	..	..	3,72	..	..	..
				..	..				..	..
Aden and Dependencies—Private	43,53	18,52	57,44	11,08	5,46	18	..	..	..	45
Aden and Dependencies—Government	21	..	14,31	..	..	..	60	1,50	..	..
Arabia—Private	53	69	10,11	16,28	33,03	2,71	66	69	..	..
Arabia—Government	..	8	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

No. 44.—Imports and Exports of Gold, Silver and Currency Notes—*contd.*

(In thousands of Rupees)

Countries		GOLD									
		Imports					Exports				
		Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1934-35	1935-36	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1934-35	1935-36
Bahrein Islands	Private	36	1,15	6,83	5,36	4,45	11,24	1,60	14	..	..
	Government	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,83	..	..
Iran	Private	35	15	7	..	..	1,96	59	..	..	..
	Government	6	..	2	..	..	28	..	..	..	..
Ceylon		8,06	1,80	7,37	35,50	32,09	5,57	6,16	12	..	..
Straits Settlements		60,80	3,94	21,73	..	..	29,34	8,44	2,19	..	..
Federated Malay States		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Java		2	14,77	5	..	..	27	62	33	52	..
China (including Hongkong).	Private	66,39	52,27	45,11	..	..	14	45	2,74	..	7
	Government	..	..	48,85	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Japan		8	3,12,30	5	..	..	..	63,60	3,43,36	..	..
Egypt	Private	8,09,87	21,13	6,71	..	..	1	31	..	..	..
	Government	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,00	..	..	..
Union of South Africa.	Private	6,35	2,27,36	67,12	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Government	..	7	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..
East Africa		58	1,54	14,57	2,23	95	9	15	54	..	55
Somaliland Protectorate		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
Mauritius and Dependencies (including Seychelles)		..	..	..	67	1,71	..	..	1,06	..	..
Canada		..	4,31	..	..	..	..	89,06	..	..	..

United States of America.	Private	15	1,04,47	2,17,98	..	..	..	..	4,10,88	17,02,05	12,48,78
	Government	..	..	1,16,02	..	..	..	61,59	..	..	..
Australia and New Zealand.	Private	6,14,81	46,02	1,87,15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Government	..	1,53,22	1,36,71	..	..	..	45,00	..	..	..
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES)	Private	32,78,42	10,59,77	21,57,46	71,93	94,95	3,92,07	2,99,01	9,02,80	53,25,68	38,30,55
	Government	27	1,54,13	9,67,00	..	..	71,76	1,27,11	1,22,63	..	..
						SILVER					
United Kingdom	Private	3,70,27	2,56,55	7,24,62	1,11,36	3,54,32	48	2,44	1,13	1,49,18	1,81,56
	Government	2,76,82	2,13,99	17,61	..	..	..	4,11	2	5,77,84	3,24,25
Germany		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Netherlands		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..
Belgium	Private	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Government	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
France	Private	1,82	..	3,63	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Government	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italy		..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Austria		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Iraq, Turkey, Asiatic	Private	14,70	5,62	80,33	3,27	3,39	2,24	37	4	1	..
Iraq, Turkey, Asiatic	Government	..	35	1,47	..	..	3	85,41	38	..	..
Aden and Dependencies.	Private	1,39	3,77	15,98	14	46	16	3	63	..	11
	Government	21	6,99	1,25	2	1,71	19	4,99	53	..	..
Arabia	Private	8,05	5,69	35,77	6,52	10,77	27,54	10,32	24,99	3,11	22,04
	Government	15	12	1,58	..	..	..	99	28	..	..
Bahrein Islands	Private	8,97	12,28	16,36	3,94	5,54	48,21	34,51	40,25	7,80	2,82
	Government	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,50	1,51	..	..
Iran	Private	9,39	5,70	10,78	2,52	77	10,86	4,26	6,76	60	1,07
	Government	5,52	5,65	21,34	..	..	30	6,91	76	..	..
Henjam Island	Private	..	5	4	..	..	..	2,71	..	..	..
	Government	2	2	..	..	..	..	6	2	..	..

No. 44.—Imports and Exports of Gold, Silver and Currency Notes—*concld.*

(In thousands of Rupees)

Countries		Silver									
		Imports					Exports				
		Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1934-35	1935-36	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1934-35	1935-36
Ceylon	Private	7,77	39	2,99	..	1,10	59,51	33,02	17,86	1	2
	Government	28	7,62	18,66	..	..	60	80	7,00	..	..
Straits Settlements	Private	8,82	28,83	6,66	3,22	4	15,48	11,20	26,40	..	..
	Government	..	15,03	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Federated Malay States		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	..	..
Java		..	..	20	11	..	..	16	1,65	..	..
Siam		78	2,42	2,46	24	1,03	5,20	1,38	1,84	..	..
French Indo-China		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
China (including Hongkong).	Private	67,13	60,96	79,53	2,54,18	36	1,65,55	1,20	96,31	2,40,00	28,37
	Government	70,02	7,19,89	1,79,88	..	1,97,81	..	..	..	..	..
Japan	Private	3	9,42	1,48	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Government	..	4,01	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Egypt	Private	12	1,83	12	..	..	3	46,07	..	..	..
	Government	..	10	..	..	..	..	5,15	6	..	..
Union of South Africa.	Private	..	32	72	2	5	2	..	..	..	2
	Government	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
East Africa.	Private	2,03	33	68,41	4	8,13	25,20	26,32	7,79	7,20	..
	Government	..	..	1,77	..	..	..	2,90	..	..	..
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42
Mauritius and Dependencies (including Seychelles).	Private	1,87	9,84	15,17	22,04	9,02	6,60	2,23	40,01	..	..
	Government	..	..	..	..	..	..	14,00	..	..	..
Canada	Private	..	1,25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Government	..	1,68	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

United States of America	Private	6,77	17,21	2,88,21	..	..	..	..	..	..	32,42
	Government	..	11,74,62	3,56,29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Australia and New Zealand	Private	78,33	33,73	64,09	37,49	51,24	..	..	..	..	..
	Government	7	86,34	16,60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fiji Islands		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES)	Private	10,88,25	4,56,21	14,17,57	4,45,09	4,46,22	3,67,34	1,76,79	2,66,23	4,07,91	3,18,85
	Government	3,53,09	22,36,64	6,16,46	2	1,99,52	1,12	1,26,82	10,57	5,77,84	3,84,25
					CURRENCY NOTES*						
United Kingdom	Private	—	—	..	..	22	—	—	..	..	..
	Government	—	—	30,00	..	..	—	—	..	..	..
Iraq	Private	—	—	40,75	..	5	—	—	9,75	..	..
	Government	—	—	13,05	..	..	—	—	..	..	..
Aden and Dependencies	Private	—	—	3,23	75	1,01	—	—	..	..	..
	Government	—	—	2,38	..	..	—	—	10,50	..	..
Arabia	Private	—	—	17,58	1,37	2,70	—	—	4	1,14	44
	Government	—	—	1,30	..	..	—	—	..	..	..
Bahrein Islands		—	—	..	2	20	—	—	..	..	..
Iran	Private	—	—	1,66	..	..	—	—	..	..	..
	Government	—	—	5	..	..	—	—	4,42	..	..
Henjam Island	Private	—	—	..	..	..	—	—	..	..	..
	Government	—	—	..	..	..	—	—	3	..	..
Ceylon	Private	—	—	1,00	..	..	—	—	..	37,90	32,79
	Government	—	—	..	..	..	—	—	..	..	..
Straits Settlements		—	—	..	..	..	—	—	..	..	..
Federated Malay States		—	—	..	..	..	—	—	2	..	..
Java		—	—	..	..	..	—	—	..	..	..
Egypt		—	—	..	..	..	—	—	..	..	..
East Africa	Private	—	—	1	..	..	—	—	..	..	..
	Government	—	—	2,02	..	..	—	—	..	..	..
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan		—	—	..	..	..	—	—	..	..	..
Mauritius and Dependencies (including Seychelles)		—	—	45,00	..	..	—	—	10	..	..
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES)	Private	—	—	1,09,23	2,14	4,18	—	—	9,91	39,04	33,23
	Government	—	—	48,80	..	..	—	—	14,95	..	..

* Not recorded prior to 1922-23. The figures for post-war average in columns 4 and 9 represent average for two years, 1922-23 and 1923-24.

No. 45.—Net imports of Gold, Silver and Currency Notes in each month of the year 1935-36.

(In thousands of Rupees)

Months	Net imports of gold		Net imports of silver		Net imports of currency notes.	
	Private	Government	Private	Government	Private	Government
April	—1,00,10	..	—20,15	..	—1,82	..
May	—1,77,03	..	—21,24	—19,14	—2,98	..
June	—1,02,03	..	12,92	..	41	..
July	—5,93,09	..	9,67	..	—8,09	..
August	—6,71,39	..	—97,63	1,71	10	..
September	—3,03,27	..	—6,39	..	—3,41	..
October	—2,97,69	..	—9,56	..	—3,74	..
November	—3,87,37	..	—1,65	..	—2,88	..
December	—2,74,00	..	—90,91	—3,65,11	—2,27	..
January	—3,65,40	..	77,98	..	—1,94	..
February	—2,60,84	..	1,77,18	1,97,81	—2,71	..
March	—2,03,39	..	97,16	..	28	..
Total	—37,35,60	..	1,27,88	—1,84,73	—29,05	..

No. 46.—Absorption of Gold (both coin and bullion) in India.

(In lakhs of Rupees

	1873-74	Average of 5 years ending											1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
		1878-79	1883-84	1888-89	1893-94	1898-99	1903-04	1908-09	1913-14	1918-19	1923-24	1928-29	1933-34				
1. Production (*a*)	..	..	..	..	71	2,01	2,95	3,40	3,36	3,89	2,72	2,25	2,26	2,08	2,54	2,76	2,93	3,04
2. Imports	1,65	1,68	4,23	3,41	4,12	5,48	13,00	16,85	32,79	(*b*)9,88	(*b*)30,66	33,68	6,54	2,80	1,32	1,10	72	95
3. Exports	27	1,04	10	33	2,02	3,23	6,82	7,50	4,64	(*b*)3,01	(*b*)8,28	18	37,26	60,78	66,84	58,15	53,26	38,31
4. Net imports (*i.e.*, 2—3)	1,38	64	4,13	3,08	2,10	2,25	6,18	9,35	28,15	(*b*)6,87	(*b*)22,38	33,50	—30,72*	—57,98*	—65,52*	—57,05*	—52,54*	—37,36*
5. Net addition to stock (*i.e.*, 1+4)	1,38	64	4,13	3,08	2,81	4,26	9,13	12,75	31,51	10,26	25,10	35,75	—28,46	—55,90	—62,98	—54,29	—49,61	—34,32
6. Balance held at Mints and Government Treasuries and Currency and Gold Standard Reserves	..	..	..	..	..	66	12,88	6,57	19,11	16,93	27,92	25,79	38,20	41,47	41,53	41,56	41,55	41,62†
7. Increase (+) or decrease (—) in stock held in Mints, etc., as compared with the preceding year	..	..	..	..	..	+61	+2,67	—3,25	+4,47	—1,02	+99	+4,95	+1,87	+7,29	+6	+3	—1	+7
8. Net absorption (*i.e.*, 5—7)	1,38	64	4,13	3,08	2,81	3,65	6,46	16,00	27,04	11,28	24,11	30,80	—30,33	—63,19	—63,04	—54,32	—49,60	—34,39
9. Progressive total of additions to stock	1,38	4,68	15,24	35,17	51,74	61,86	1,01,19	1,58,81	2,77,15	3,72,61	4,66,83	6,51,53	6,56,81	6,73,42	6,10,44	5,56,15	5,06,54	4,72,22
10. Net progressive absorption	1,38	4,63	15,24	35,17	51,74	61,19	88,31	1,52,24	2,58,04	3,55,68	4,38,92	6,25,75	6,18,61	6,31,96	5,68,92	5,14,60	4,65,00	4,30,61

NOTE.—The quinquennial average figures are inserted only for comparative purposes. The progressive total of additions to stock (item 9) and net progressive absorption (item 10) are calculated on the annual figures and are not based on these averages. Item 9 is the sum of the yearly figures in item 5 and item 10, the sum of the yearly figures in item 8.

(*a*) Figures are for calendar year ending 31st December. (*b*) Excludes gold imported and exported on behalf of the Bank of England. *Net exports.

† Represents gold held as part of the Assets of the Issue Department in India of the Reserve Bank of India and the amount held on Government Account in Mints and Treasuries.

No. 47.—Balance of Trade of India*.

(In lakhs of Rupees)

—	Average of 5 years ending 1888-89	1893-94	1898-99	1903-04	1908-09	1913-14	1918-19	1923-24	1928-29	1933-34	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
Exports of Indian Merchandise (private)	+84,99	+1,00,50	+1,08,26	+1,21,32	+1,61,85	+2,19,50	+2,15,97	+2,86,33	+3,42,04	+1,93,15	+1,32,27	+1,47,25	+1,51,67	+1,60,52
Re-exports of Foreign Merchandise (private)	+3,59	+4,41	+4,19	+3,20	+3,46	+4,62	+8,14	+15,62	+9,87	+4,71	+3,22	+3,42	+3,55	+3,76
Imports of Foreign Merchandise (private)	—58,52	—67,75	—69,79	—78,43	—1,11,85	—1,45,85	—1,47,80	—2,48,81	—2,32,11	—1,55,10	—1,32,27(c)	—1,15,00(c)	—1,31,80(c)	—1,33,70(c)
Balance of trade in Merchandise (private)	+30,06	+37,16	+37,66	+46,09	+53,46	+78,27	+76,31	+53,14	+1,12,80	+42,76	+3,22	+35,67	+23,42	+30,58
Gold (private)	—3,08	—2,10	—2,25	—9,55	—12,88	—28,87	—7,81(a)	—13,93(a)	—33,50	+30,72	+65,52	+57,05	+52,54	+37,35
Silver (private)	—8,96	—12,21	—6,25	—5,12	—8,11	—7,21	—2,99(b)	—11,79(b)	—16,78	—5,37	—73	—1	—37	—1,27
Currency Notes (private)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—40	—13	+9	+14	+19	+37	+29
Balance of transactions in treasure (private)	—12,04	—14,31	—8,50	—14,67	—20,99	—36,08	—10,80	—26,12	—50,41	+25,44	+64,93	+57,23	+52,54	+36,37
Total visible balance of trade	+18,02	+22,85	+29,16	+31,42	+32,47	+42,19	+65,51	+27,02	+62,39	+68,20	+68,15	+92,90	+75,96	+66,95
Purchases of sterling by the Reserve Bank of India	—18,00	—21,81	—26,07	—27,76	—35,56	—41,35	(d) —34,96	—15,45	—39,84	—37,77	—48,18	—59,97	—49,32	—45,58(e)
Sales of sterling by the Reserve Bank of India	..	..	..	..	+2,41	+5	+5,50	+9,42	+38§	+5,34	..	..	..	(f)
Transfers of Government Securities	+17	+49	—53	—88	—54	—87	—38	+38	—27	—11	—13	—11	+82	—56
Interest drafts on India in respect of Government of India Securities	—87	—99	—83	—70	—56	—44	—30	—31	—36	—33	—32	—36	—28	—31
Balance of remittances of funds	—18,70	—22,31	—27,43	—29,34	—34,25	—42,61	—30,14	—5,96	—40,09	—32,87	—48,63	—60,44	—49,78	—46,45

* All possible items in the Balance of Trade cannot be included in the table. §One-fifth of the amount for 1926-27 only, there being no transactions in other years.

NOTE.—In these balances *plus* (+) signifies net export and *minus* (—) net import.

(*a*) Excludes transactions, such as gold imported or exported on behalf of the Bank of England, which do not enter into India's Balance of Trade.

(*b*) Excludes *piastres* coined at the Bombay Mint on behalf of the Egyptian Government valued at R1,16 lakhs in 1916-17, R77 lakhs in 1917-18 and R6 lakhs in 1918-19. The value of old Straits dollars received at the Bombay Mint for recoinage (R1,13 lakhs) and that of the export of the recoined dollars (R12 lakhs) are also excluded in 1918-19. The value of 'silver—other coin' exported to Ceylon on account of the Ceylon Government (R5 lakhs) and that to the Straits Settlements on account of the Straits Government (R24 lakhs) have been excluded in 1919-20. In 1920-21 the following items have been excluded :—(1) the value of 'silver—other coin' imported from Ceylon on account of the Ceylon Government (R3 lakhs), (2) the value of 'silver—other coin' exported to Ceylon on account of the Ceylon Government (R10 lakhs) and to the Straits Settlements on account of the Straits Government (R16 lakhs), and (3) the value of Straits dollars exported to the Straits Settlements on account of the Straits Government (R86 lakhs). The items excluded in 1921-22 are:—(1) import of 'silver—other coin' from Ceylon on account of the Ceylon Government (R4 lakhs), (2) export of 'silver—other coin' to Ceylon on account of the Ceylon Government (R3 lakhs), and (3) export of Straits dollars to the Straits Settlements on account of the Straits Government (R1 lakh). The value of Straits dollars exported to the Straits Settlements on account of the Straits Government (R2 lakhs) has been excluded in 1926-27

(*c*) Exclusive of the value of railway materials imported direct by State Railways working under company management, which was not paid for in the ordinary way and not therefore taken into account in arriving at the Balance of Trade.

(*d*) Includes R85 lakhs being the funds supplied by Government to finance wheat purchases.

(*e*) Figures for years prior to 1923-24 represent Council Bills and T. T. paid in India. Subsequent figures include Sterling purchases. From 1925-26 figures relate entirely to Sterling purchases.

(*f*) Figures in previous columns given against this item represent sterling transfers on London sold in India.

No. 48.—Declared value per unit of Principal Imported articles.

Articles	Per	Pre-war average	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
		₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.
1. Sugar, 16 D. S. and above	Cwt.	9 14 4	5 3 6	4 11 8	4 9 6
Molasses	,,	2 8 7	1 6 9	1 0 1	..
2. Other articles of food and drink—					
(*a*) Liquors—					
Ale, beer and porter	Gal.	1 5 7	1 15 10	1 15 7	2 0 4
Spirit—Brandy	,,	7 15 9	15 2 7	15 9 1	15 6 10
,, Whisky	,,	6 8 2	16 12 2	16 9 9	16 12 1
,, present in drugs	,,	17 9 3	30 9 8	30 9 10	29 4 6
(*b*) Provisions—					
Biscuits and cakes	lb.	0 7 8	0 10 9	0 9 11	0 9 5
Farinaceous and patent foods	Cwt.	14 14 2	19 12 4	18 4 5	19 3 8
Milk, condensed	lb.	0 4 6	0 3 9	0 3 10	0 2 4
Canned provisions	Cwt.	46 10 3	37 0 0	31 15 5	32 8 7
(*c*) Spices—					
Betelnuts	lb.	0 1 4	0 1 3	0 1 2	0 1 1
Cloves	,,	0 5 2	0 6 5	0 5 3	0 4 6
(*d*) Other articles—					
Salt	Ton	14 3 5	13 6 9	13 12 8	14 9 5
3. Oils—					
Kerosene	Gal.	0 6 6	0 6 3	0 6 1	0 5 5
4. Textile, Cotton—					
Cotton yarn	lb.	0 14 5	0 12 10	0 14 7	0 13 4
,, goods, grey	Yd.	0 2 3	0 2 2	0 2 1	0 2 1
,, ,, white	,,	0 2 9	0 2 11	0 3 1	0 3 0
,, ,, coloured	,,	0 3 3	0 3 2	0 3 3	0 2 11
,, handkerchiefs and shawls	No.	0 3 6	0 1 4	0 1 5	0 1 3
5. Other textiles—					
(*a*) Silk, raw	lb.	4 9 1	3 0 3	2 9 5	2 10 2
,, goods, mixed	Yd.	0 12 9	0 8 11	0 8 10	0 7 10
,, piecegoods	,,	0 11 2	0 7 1	0 6 0	0 5 3
(*b*) Wool—					
,, piecegoods	Yd.	0 14 9	1 2 1	1 5 3	1 3 8
,, shawls	No.	2 7 9	2 13 9	2 14 0	2 4 8
6. Apparel—					
Boots and shoes	Pair	2 7 2	0 10 5	0 13 1	0 15 10
7. Metals and manufactures—					
Copper, wrought	Cwt.	51 12 1	31 9 8	28 9 4	28 5 9
Iron, bars and channel	Ton	118 4 2	226 7 1	233 11 7	221 6 7

No. 48.—Declared value per unit of Principal Imported articles—*continued*

Articles	Per	Pre-war average	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
		₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.
7. Metals and manufactures—*contd.*					
Iron or Steel—					
Beams, etc.	Ton	115 5 6	109 6 10	105 10 4	118 11 9
Nails, etc.	,,	205 1 6	266 15 1	263 14 9	251 1 8
Pipes, etc.	,,	150 10 9	226 13 10	438 10 10	501 3 10
Rails, chairs, etc.	Cwt.	3 11 6	8 6 2	7 0 8	4 15 11
Sheets, galvanised	Ton	192 0 1	186 5 9	188 8 0	177 3 4
,, tinned	,,	236 15 1	295 15 1	304 5 2	312 10 5
,, not galvanised	,,	139 6 0	130 4 0	135 5 2	129 14 10
Tubes	,,	231 8 4	246 8 7	254 2 11	179 15 11
Steel, bars	,,	99 7 7	95 5 5	109 13 8	113 4 11
Tin, block, etc.	Cwt.	138 4 5	141 11 9	151 15 2	146 6 8
8. Animals and other raw and manufactured articles—					
(*a*) Animals, horses	No.	455 6 3	717 5 3	756 7 3	777 8 5
(*b*) Fruits, coconuts	,,	0 0 10	0 0 9	0 0 7	0 0 8
(*c*) Dyeing substances—					
Aniline	lb.	0 12 4	—	—	1 9 5
Alizarine	,,	0 7 9	0 12 9	0 10 11	0 10 9
(*d*) Chemicals—					
Sodium carbonate	Cwt.	4 1 6	5 10 6	5 7 7	4 15 6
(*e*) Drugs, medicines—					
Quinine salts	lb.	9 11 11	24 14 1	24 1 0	25 4 3
(*f*) Tobacco manufactures—					
Cigarettes	,,	3 0 9	3 3 5	3 9 10	3 6 1
(*g*) Gums and resins	Cwt.	15 13 9	14 3 11	13 10 7	13 4 9
(*h*) Flax—					
Canvas	Yd.	0 8 9	0 12 8	0 12 6	0 15 6
Piecegoods	,,	0 5 8	0 7 0	0 9 9	0 11 2
(*i*) Coal	Ton	17 5 11	16 4 4	16 2 7	15 15 6
(*j*) Other raw materials—					
Tallow and stearine	Cwt.	28 5 1	16 13 7	15 3 7	19 0 8
(*k*) Other manufactured articles—					
(*i*) Arms, etc.—					
Gunpowder	lb.	0 11 7	0 11 9	0 10 9	0 10 6
(*ii*) Glass and glassware—					
Beads	Cwt.	85 9 1	62 8 3	63 12 7	68 5 10
Sheet and plate	Sq. ft.	—	0 1 9	0 1 6	0 1 3
(*iii*) Paints and colours	Cwt.	16 1 2	19 0 1	20 13 0	21 10 11
(*iv*) Printing paper	,,	12 8 3	10 14 1	9 14 6	9 7 7
(*v*) Soap	,,	19 11 7	25 13 3	30 9 0	57 9 4
(*vi*) Umbrellas	No.	1 1 1	0 9 2	0 3	0 8 9
(*vii*) Building materials—					
Bricks	,,	0 1 6	0 3 3	0 2 11	0 3 10
Cement	Cwt.	2 0 5	1 10 11	1 12 3	1 13 11
Pitch and tar	,,	4 1 4	3 4 0	3 6 9	3 7 4

No. 49.—Declared value per unit of Principal Exported articles.

Articles	Per	Pre-war average	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
		₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.
1. Food grains—cereals—					
Rice (not in the husk)	Cwt.	5 5 8	3 0 7	3 3 11	3 14 10
Wheat	„	5 5 5	7 15 0	4 13 5	4 15 1
„ flour	„	7 14 8	6 8 6	6 3 9	6 2 10
Barley	„	4 4 2	4 0 5	3 4 8	3 0 5
2. Food grains—					
Pulse	Cwt.	4 1 4	4 6 0	4 11 0	4 10 3
3. Tea	lb.	0 7 1	0 10 0	0 9 11	0 10 2
Coffee	Cwt.	54 0 4	55 1 4	51 9 3	47 5 2
4. Other articles of food and drink—					
(a) Spices—					
Pepper	lb.	0 4 8	0 4 5	0 4 9	0 4 2
Chillies	„	0 2 4	0 2 2	0 2 6	0 1 6
(b) Other articles—					
Ghi	„	0 9 0	0 7 9	0 8 2	0 8 10
5. Seeds, oils and oilcakes—					
Seeds—					
Castor	Cwt.	7 5 2	6 1 8	5 14 4	6 14 11
Copra	„	17 15 7	19 4 7	17 0 4	18 6 2
Cotton	„	3 12 0	2 14 7	3 1 1	3 1 7
Groundnut	„	8 5 1	6 1 1	5 12 9	8 1 0
Linseed	„	10 8 8	6 0 7	6 4 7	6 11 2
Rapeseed	„	7 9 8	5 8 8	5 11 10	6 12 6
Sesamum	„	10 6 5	7 4 4	8 13 11	10 6 0
Oils—					
Castor	Gal.	1 5 10	1 5 10	1 7 4	1 8 4
Coconut	„	1 12 8	1 6 0	1 0 4	1 5 1
Oilcakes	Cwt.	3 12 8	2 13 11	2 13 4	3 0 5
6. Textiles, Jute—					
Jute, raw	Ton	290 7 4	146 2 0	144 7 6	177 11 5
Gunny bags	No.	0 4 5	0 3 10	0 3 11	0 3 10
„ cloth	Yd.	0 1 9	0 1 9	0 1 8	0 1 7
7. Textiles, Cotton—					
Cotton, raw	Cwt.	38 11 3	27 2 7	28 0 6	27 13 5
„ yarn	lb.	0 7 11	0 8 0	0 7 10	0 7 9
„ piece-goods, grey	Yd.	0 2 5	0 4 2	0 3 7	0 3 3
„ „ coloured	„	0 5 0	0 4 9	0 5 1	0 4 9

No. 49.—Declared value per unit of Principal Exported articles—*continued*

Articles	Per	Pre-war average	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
		₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.
8. Other textiles—					
Wool, raw	lb.	0 7 10	0 5 8	0 6 0	0 6 10
9. Hides and skins—					
Hides, raw	Cwt.	66 4 1	24 15 10	24 3 10	24 11 8
„ tanned	„	85 10 10	91 8 3	86 14 7	81 10 3
Skins, raw	„	68 0 6	81 2 10	66 12 8	70 4 6
„ tanned	„	196 12 3	246 8 9	247 13 10	231 15 4
10. Metals and Ores—					
Manganese ore	Ton	16 4 0	19 4 8	17 7 11	18 2 7
11. Other raw and manufactured articles—					
(*a*) Dyeing substances—					
Indigo	Cwt.	194 6 6	192 15 3	196 6 1	189 14 10
Myrobalans	„	4 4 5	4 8 4	3 8 6	3 2 5
(*b*) Chemicals—					
Saltpetre	„	11 7 6	8 1 10	7 15 8	7 9 6
(*c*) Drugs, medicines, etc.—					
Tobacco—					
Unmanufactured	lb.	0 1 10	0 4 11	0 4 8	0 4 11
Cigars	„	0 13 7	1 5 1	1 3 5	1 6 1
Opium	Cwt.	1,945 10 10	3,200 0 3	3,218 14 8	..
(*d*) Hemp, raw	„	13 12 0	9 4 10	8 14 11	9 6 2
(*e*) Lac, shell	„	54 1 9	36 11 5	61 12 10	36 6 1
(*f*) Coal	Ton	9 12 7	9 15 6	9 5 2	8 9 9
(*g*) Manures—Bones	„	69 0 9	58 15 7	55 7 8	69 11 8
(*h*) Other raw materials—					
Rubber, raw	Cwt.	36 15 5	21 8 9	31 1 0	32 6 9
Coir, unmanufactured	„	10 11 6	13 10 0	9 0 2	8 10 5
Mica	„	72 15 0	68 1 2	66 1 5	50 1 7
(*i*) Other manufactured articles—					
Candles	lb.	0 4 6	0 4 6	0 4 6	0 4 6
Paraffin wax	Cwt.	22 7 1	21 2 0	20 10 6	21 1 7
12. Building materials—					
Teakwood	c. Ton	155 12 1	229 4 7	209 11 10	191 13 3

Articles	Rate per	1913-14				1933-34				1934-35				1935-36				1936
		April	July	October	January	April	July	October	January	April	July	October	January	April	July	October	January	April
		R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.
Tea—Sale Average* (Calcutta)—																		
Assam	Lb.	0 7 3	0 8 10	0 7 11	0 7 10	0 7 2	0 9 9	0 9 6	0 11 8	0 10 4	0 10 11	0 9 3	0 8 3	0 8 2	0 11 4	0 10 4	0 10 0	0 9 9
Cachar	,,	0 6 4	0 6 9	0 6 9	0 7 1	0 6 2	0 7 1	0 8 0	0 10 6	0 9 10	0 9 8	0 8 9	0 7 7	0 8 0	0 8 2	0 9 1	0 9 4	0 9 4
Sylhet	,,	0 6 6	0 6 9	0 6 9	0 7 0	0 6 8	0 7 1	0 7 11	0 10 3	0 9 10	0 9 8	0 8 8	0 7 5	0 8 1	0 8 2	0 8 11	0 9 4	0 9 1
Darjeeling	,,	0 8 9	0 11 7	0 10 6	0 13 8	0 11 4	0 12 3	0 13 8	0 12 10	0 12 11	0 9 3	0 12 2	0 13 8	0 8 11	0 10 3	0 12 11	0 12 1	
Dooars	,,	0 7 5	0 7 11	0 7 5	0 7 6	0 7 1	0 7 11	0 8 4	0 11 2	0 10 9	0 10 0	0 8 10	0 8 0	0 8 10	0 9 4	0 9 4	0 9 9	0 10 0
Terai	,,	0 7 0	0 7 2	0 7 0	0 7 2	0 6 6	0 7 4	0 8 1	0 10 7	0 10 0	0 9 10	0 8 8	0 7 7	0 8 3	0 8 2	0 9 0	0 9 4	0 9 7
Chittagong	,,	..	0 6 10	0 6 8	0 7 0	..	0 7 0	0 7 11	0 10 4	..	0 9 1	0 8 6	0 7 5	..	0 8 3	0 9 2	0 8 10	0 8 10
All other places	,,	0 5 11	0 6 9	0 6 10	0 6 8	..	0 6 9	0 7 9	0 9 10	0 9 7	0 9 2	0 8 4	0 8 10	0 7 5	..	0 8 8	0 8 10	0 8 8
General Average	,,	0 7 10	0 7 10	0 7 7	0 7 7	0 9 0	0 8 0	0 8 8	0 11 0	0 11 0	0 10 3	0 8 11	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 9 4	0 9 8	0 9 10	0 10 6
Sale average for tea sold for internal consumption.	,,	..	..	..	..	0 5 6	0 5 0	0 4 7	0 5 2	0 5 2	0 5 8	0 5 0	0 5 7	0 5 9	0 5 1	0 5 0	0 5 1	0 5 0
Jute raw—						(d)						(m)				(e)	(m)	(m)
Jat and Dist. L. R.'s (European) (Calcutta).	Maund	..	..	..	..	6 2 0	6 4 0	6 6 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	4 12 0	4 14 0	6 6 0	6 8 0	7 8 0	5 14 0	7 14 0	7 10 0
Firsts (Calcutta)	400 lbs.	(f) 59 0 0	(f) 69 0 0	(f) 83 0 0	(f) 85 8 0	25 4 0	29 12 0	(f) 28 8 0	26 8 0	28 12 0	24 2 0	24 8 0	31 8 0	31 12 0	36 0 0	31 0 0	38 0 0	34 12 0
Lightnings (Calcutta)	,,	(g) 54 0 0	..	(g) 75 0 0	(g) 73 0 0	23 8 0	28 4 0	(j) 28 8 0	28 8 0	25 8 0	21 4 0	21 8 0	26 8 0	27 0 0	32 0 0	27 0 0	35 8 0	33 0 0
Jute manufactures—																		
B. Twills, 2½-lbs. 44×26½, 6×8 (Calcutta).	100 bags	34 0 0	33 8 0	41 0 0	37 4 0	22 8 0	25 8 0	22 4 0	24 0 0	24 0 0	28 10 0	24 2 0	24 12 0	24 15 0	25 5 0	22 6 0	22 0 0	20 11 0
Hessian Cloth 8-oz. 40" (Calcutta)	100 yds.	12 14 0	13 0 0	16 8 0	13 14 0	8 6 0	11 2 0	9 2 0	9 14 0	9 18 0	8 6 0	8 10 0	9 1 0	9 5 0	10 0 0	7 11 0	8 2 0	7 8 0
Hessian Cloth 10½-oz. 40" (Calcutta).	,,	17 0 0	17 0 0	21 10 0	17 0 0	10 12 0	14 4 0	11 7 0	12 6 0	12 11 0	10 15 0	11 2 0	11 13 0	11 11 0	12 1 0	10 0 0	10 4 0	9 12 0
Cotton, raw, M. G. F. G., Broach (Bombay).	Candy (784 lbs.)	317 0 0	287 0 0	..	292 0 0	175 0 0	212 8 0	192 8 0	191 8 0	198 0 0	205 12 0	206 8 0	242 4 0	224 0 0	287 12 0	216 0 0	222 12 0	197 0 0
Cotton yarn (Indian)—																		
Twist, No. 10⅔'s (Bombay)	lb.	(a) 0 7 1½	(a) 0 6 10½	(a) 0 7 3	(a) 0 6 9	0 5 0	0 5 6	0 5 3	0 5 3	0 5 0	0 5 3	0 5 3	0 6 0	0 5 5	0 5 10	0 5 7	0 5 9	0 5 6
,, No. 20s (Bombay)	,,	0 8 3	0 8 1½	0 8 6	0 7 10½	0 6 9	0 7 3	0 7 3	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 7 6	0 7 0	0 8 2	0 7 7	0 8 1	0 7 10	0 7 9	0 7 6
Cotton yarn (Imported) Twist No. 40s (Bombay)	,,	0 12 4	0 12 3	0 12 6	0 12 4	(e) 0 9 0 to 0 10 6	(e) 0 9 6 to 0 10 6	(e) 0 9 6 to 0 11 0	(e) 0 10 6 to 0 10 9	0 10 9 to 0 11 3	0 10 3 to 0 10 9	}	0 9 9	0 11 0	0 10 6	0 10 6	(m) 0 13 5 to (n) 0 11 6	(m) 0 10 11½
Cotton piecegoods (Indian)—																		
Longcloths (standard quality) 37"×37½ yds. 9 lbs. (Bombay)	,,	(b) 0 10 9 (c)	(b) 0 10 9 (c)	(b) 0 10 3 (c)	(b) 0 10 0 (c)	0 10 3	0 10 9	0 10 3	0 10 0	0 10 3	0 10 9	0 10 6	0 10 6	0 10 2 (d)	0 9 11 (d)	0 9 9 (d)	0 9 10 (d)	0 9 8 (d)
T-Cloths 30"×24 yds. 6 lbs. (Bombay).	,,	0 10 6	0 10 3	0 10 0	0 9 9	0 9 9	0 10 3	0 9 9	..	..	..	0 10 3	0 9 8	0 9 7	0 9 6	0 9 7	0 9 5	0 9 2
Chadars 50" × 6 yds. 2½ lbs. (Bombay).	,,	(d) 0 10 3	(d) 0 10 3	(d) 0 10 0	(d) 0 9 9	0 10 0	0 10 3	0 10 0	0 9 9	0 10 0	0 10 3	0 10 3	0 10 2	0 10 2	0 9 11	0 10 0	..	0 9 8
Cotton piecegoods (Imported)—																		
Leipmann's shirtings (Bombay).	1,500 Piece	10 6 0	10 5 0	10 8 0	10 8 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grey shirtings Peri (Bombay).	2,000 ,,	5 12 0	5 12 0	5 13 6	5 11 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
White mulls 6,000 (Bombay)	,,	5 0 6	5 1 0	5 1 0	5 1 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rice—																		
Big Mills specials (Rangoon)	100 baskets of 75 lbs. each.	330 0 0	332 8 0	317 8 0	290 0 0	147 8 0	167 8 0	145 0 0	142 8 0	133 8 0	176 0 0	220 0 0	167 8 0	207 8 0	237 8 0	227 8 0	197 8 0	210 0 0
Small Mills specials (Rangoon)	,,	337 8 0	340 0 0	330 0 0	302 8 0	157 8 0	175 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	137 0 0	180 0 0	236 0 0	177 8 0	215 0 0	244 0 0	231 0 0	201 8 0	219 8 0
Sceta, No. 1 (Calcutta)	B. Md.	6 6 0	6 14 0	7 0 0	6 8 0	3 8 0	4 6 0	4 11 0	(k) 5 4 0	3 11 0	3 8 0	3 14 0	(e) 3 14 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	(j) { 4 14 0 to 5 0 0 }	5 0 0
Ballam, No. 1 (Calcutta)	,,	5 7 0	6 4 0	5 14 0	5 8 0	(h) 3 13 0	(h) 3 9 0	(h) 3 7 6	(k) 4 0 0	(h) 3 9 0	(h) 3 13 0	(h) 3 13 0	(h) 3 14 0	(h) 3 8 0	(h) 3 12 0	(h) 3 7 0	3 12 0	(h) 3 14 0

Note.—The figures represent the maximum prices in the first week of each month, but where quotations are not available for that week, for the nearest period. The blanks indicate that no quotations were available.

* April prices relate to the first sale in June each year. From 1933-34 the prices relate to teas sold with export right.

(a) Yarn, 10s.
(b) Longcloth 36"×37½ yds., 8 lbs.
(c) T-cloths, 28"×24 yds., 5 lbs.
(d) Chadars, 54"×6 yds., 2½ lbs.
(e) Nominal.

(f) Group.

(g) Red Group.

(h) Shipment quality.
(j) Jat and Dist. Combined R.'s (European).
(j) New Crop.
(k) Old crop.
(l) Domestics 35"×40 yds., 12 lbs.
(m) Jat and Dist. 3s (European).
(n) 2-42s Japanese Grey Yarn, "Five Stars".

ARTICLES	Rate per	1913-14				1933-34				1934-35				1935-36				1936
		April	July	October	January	April	July	October	January	April	July	October	January	April	July	October	January	April
		R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.
Wheat—																		
Delhi white (Bombay)	Cwt.	5 7 0	5 4 0	5 9 6	5 6 0	(a) 4 8 6	(d) 5 1 6	(a) 4 1 6	(a) 3 12 6	(a) 3 13 0	(d) 4 4 0	4 2 6	4 12 6	4 6 6	4 4 6	4 11 9	4 8 0	4 5 6
Punjab white (Karachi)	Candy (656 lbs.)	31 8 0	30 4 0	29 6 0	29 12 0	28 10 0	26 11 0	22 2 0	20 14 0	18 10 0	21 4 0	19 10 0	22 7 0	22 0 0	21 10 0	24 6 6	23 15 0	23 9 0
White (Lyallpur)	B. Md.	3 7 0	3 3 0	3 0 0	(c) 3 6 0	3 6 6	2 13 6	2 7 0	2 2 0	1 12 8	2 2 9	1 15 6	2 5 9	2 3 6	2 4 8	2 7 0	2 7 9	2 6 0
Barley—(Karachi)	Candy (555 lbs.)	24 4 0	25 8 0	25 8 0	23 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Linseed—																		
Bold (Bombay)	Cwt.	7 13 6	8 1 0	8 2 0	(c) 8 2 0	4 15 6	5 10 6	6 0 0	5 13 0	6 2 0	6 11 6	6 3 6	6 14 0	6 8 6	6 7 6	7 0 6	7 9 0	7 3 6
Small grains 5% refraction (Calcutta).	Indian Md.	(b) 5 3 0	(b) 5 9 0	(b) 5 11 0	(b) 5 14 0	3 3 6	4 12 6	4 8 6	4 4 0	4 5 0	4 12 0	4 11 0	4 11 0	4 8 0	4 10 6	5 0 0	5 5 6	5 2 6
Groundnuts— Madras decorticated (Madras)	Candy (500 lbs.)	(a) 43 0 0	(a) 46 0 0	43 0 0	(c) 42 0 0	23 3 0	27 11 0	21 11 2	19 8 8	17 11 0	19 10 0	28 0 0	30 10 0	37 14 0	34 10 0	34 13 0	35 6 0	33 11 0
(Bombay)	Cwt.	10 6 0	..	10 1 6	9 15 6	5 8 0	6 8 0	5 1 6	4 10 0	4 1 6	4 6 0	6 2 0	8 4 0	8 6 0	7 14 0	7 7 0	8 6 0	7 14 0
Rapeseed—																		
Toria 9% (Karachi)	Candy (656 lbs.)	..	..	..	..	29 4 0	33 0 0	26 6 0	26 12 0	26 10 0	31 12 0	30 6 0	37 0 0	37 4 0	40 8 0	40 8 0	38 14 0	38 6 0
Brown, Cawnpore (Bombay)	Cwt.	8 12 0	8 3 6	..	..	..	(c) 5 8 0	(c) 5 4 0	4 14 0	4 4 0	(c) 5 8 6	(c) 5 10 0	(c) 6 8 0	6 8 0	7 0 0	7 10 0	7 8 0	(c) 6 8 0
Gingelly—White, Bold (Bombay)	,,	12 6 6	..	12 6 0	13 0 0	6 6 0	6 12 0	5 14 6	5 6 6	5 7 0	5 14 0	7 0 0	10 13 0	9 14 0	10 14 0	10 12 0	8 11 0	8 7 0
Castor seed—Ordinary F. A. (Bombay)	,,	7 2 0	7 4 6	7 8 0	7 2 0	4 15 6	5 15 0	5 2 6	4 14 6	4 12 6	5 1 0	5 5 0	6 11 0	6 8 0	6 11 0	7 0 0	7 6 0	7 0 6
Cotton seed—(Bombay)	,,	3 11 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 8 0	2 5 0	3 0 0	2 8 0	2 4 6	2 5 8	2 6 0	2 10 6	3 11 0	3 9 0	3 3 6	3 3 0	3 5 6	2 12 0
Castor oil—																		
No. 1 Fine pale (Calcutta)	B. Md.	(a) 19 8 6	(a) 19 8 0	(a) 20 8 6	(a) 20 8 6	12 12 0	12 8 0	12 8 0	12 6 0	12 6 0	12 0 0	12 6 0	(m) 13 4 0	(m) 14 0 0	13 14 0	15 4 0	15 4 0	14 6 0
(Madras)	Candy (500 lbs.)	80 0 0	81 0 0	79 0 0	80 0 0	50 0 0	57 2 0	53 2 0	51 0 0	47 2 0	47 10 0	53 2 0	57 2 0	62 2 0	64 10 0	71 2 0	72 2 0	68 2 0
Coconut oil (Madras)	Candy	..	..	..	..	80 0 0	80 0 0	62 0 0	54 0 0	58 0 0	52 0 0	55 0 0	75 0 0	70 0 0	73 12 0	83 0 0	92 0 0	85 0 0
Groundnut Cake (Calcutta)	B. Md.	..	..	..	..	(a) 1 10 6	(a) 1 12 6	1 10 0	1 18 0	1 9 0	1 9 0	2 2 0	2 0 0	2 4 0	(a) 2 0 0	2 1 0	2 1 0	2 0 0
Benemeel—																		
Steamed (Calcutta)	20 cwts.	80 0 0	80 0 0	81 0 0	85 0 0	92 0 0	92 0 0	92 0 0	92 0 0	92 0 0	92 0 0	92 0 0	92 0 0	65 0 0	65 0 0	90 0 0	90 0 0	90 0 0
,, Unsteamed (Calcutta)	,,	71 8 0	72 0 0	75 0 0	78 0 0	67 0 0	64 0 0	67 0 0	67 0 0	62 0 0	62 0 0	62 0 0	62 0 0	47 0 0	47 0 0	50 0 0	66 0 0	52 0 0
Indigo—Bengal and Tirhoot, Midg. to good, 61 to 68% (Calcutta).	Fy.Md.(73-67 lbs.)	..	..	..	..	165 0 0	132 8 0	132 8 0	132 8 0	132 8 0	132 8 0	132 8 0	132 8 0	132 8 0	132 8 0	132 8 0	132 8 0	132 8 0
Wool—Kandahar (Karachi)	Md. (82 lbs.)	26 0 0	27 0 0	27 8 0	29 0 0	10 0 0	12 0 0	18 0 0	24 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	19 0 0	21 0 0	21 0 0	21 0 0	26 0 0
Shellac T. N. (Calcutta)	B. Md.	42 8 0	46 8 0	50 0 0	42 8 0	18 0 0	25 0 0	21 8 0	37 0 0	34 8 0	50 0 0	43 0 0	41 0 0	24 0 0	25 0 0	25 8 0	25 8 0	22 0 0
Coffee—(Bangalore)—																		
Nilgiri Peaberry	Cwt.	..	..	..	..	72 0 0	85 0 0	82 0 0	80 0 0	85 0 0	86 0 0	88 0 0	86 0 0	76 0 0	76 0 0	74 0 0	74 0 0	70 0 0
Native Peaberry	Md. of 28 lbs.					14 4 0	15 4 0	15 4 0	15 0 0	14 12 0	14 12 0	14 12 0	14 8 0	14 8 0	14 8 0	13 0 0	13 0 0	10 8 0
Nilgiri Parchment	Cwt.					66 0 0	70 0 0	62 0 0	60 0 0	69 0 0	68 0 0	65 0 0	63 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0	54 0 0	44 0 0	55 0 0
Native flat	Md. of 28 lbs.					12 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	11 0 0	10 12 0	10 8 0	10 8 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	9 0 0	9 0 0	9 0 0	10 0 0
Hides, Cow—																		
Agra (Calcutta)	20 lbs.	22 0 0	18 12 0	..	22 8 0	7 0 0	8 8 0	..	8 0 0	7 8 0	6 0 0	..	9 8 0	7 0 0	8 8 0	..	10 0 0	9 8 0
Darbhangas (Calcutta)	,,	7 8 0	14 0 0	16 4 0	18 12 0	4 12 0	5 4 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	4 8 0	3 8 0	4 8 0	4 4 0	3 8 0	..	6 0 0	7 8 0
Patnas (Calcutta)	,,	13 0 0	11 0 0	13 0 0	13 0 0	3 12 0	4 4 0	4 8 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 8 0	3 0 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 4 0	..	5 8 0	7 0 0
Salkia (Calcutta)	,,	14 0 0	11 0 0	13 0 0	12 8 0	3 8 0	4 12 0	4 12 0	4 12 0	4 0 0	3 4 0	4 4 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	5 0 0	5 8 0	5 8 0
Hides, Buffalo, Arsenicated (Calcutta)	,,	15 8 0	14 0 0	14 0 0	15 0 0	3 8 0	4 0 0	..	5 0 0	4 0 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	3 8 0	4 0 0	5 8 0	5 8 0
Skins, Goat (Calcutta)	100 pieces	150 0 0	125 0 0	130 0 0	150 0 0	120 0 0	165 0 0	115 0 0	135 0 0	110 0 0	90 0 0	80 0 0	90 0 0	90 0 0	120 0 0	130 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0
Sugar—																		
Java, White D. S. 25 and/or higher (Calcutta).	B. Md.	(g) 7 7 6	(g) 7 7 6	(g) 6 15 0	(g) 6 12 3	10 4 9	10 6 6	10 8 0	9 15 0	10 1 0	9 14 0	9 10 0	9 8 0	9 9 6	9 11 0	9 12 0	9 14 0	9 14 0
Java, 1. M. O. (Bombay)	Cwt.	10 10 0	10 4 0	10 5 0	9 11 0	14 11 0	14 15 6	14 12 0	13 14 0	14 3 0	13 14 6	13 11 0	13 6 0	13 6 0	13 11 6	13 15 0	13 10 6	13 8 0
Kerosene oil—						(h)	(i)	(i)	(i)	(i)	(i)	(i)	(i)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)
Snowflake (Calcutta)	Case	5 14 0	5 14 0	5 14 0	5 14 0	9 0 6	9 1 0	9 1 0	9 1 0	9 1 0	9 1 0	9 1 0	9 1 0	8 12 6	8 12 6	8 12 6	8 8 0	(h) 8 0
Rising Sun (Calcutta)	2 tins	4 3 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	(f) 4 5 0	(f) 6 8 0	(f) 6 9 0	(f) 6 9 0	(f) 6 9 0	(f) 4 11 0	(f) 4 10 0	(f) 4 10 0	(f) 4 10 0	(f) 4 14 0	(f) 4 14 0	(f) 5 0 0	(f) 5 14 0	(f) 6 0 0
Victoria (Calcutta)	,,	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	(f) 6 0 0	(f) 6 1 0	(f) 5 8 6	(f) 5 8 6	(f) 4 10 0	(f) 4 2 0	(f) 4 2 0	(f) 4 2 0	(f) 4 10 0	(f) 4 10 0	(f) 4 10 0	(f) 5 8 0	(f) 5 8 0
Salt—																		
Liverpool, ex-rcia (Calcutta)†	100 Mds.	56 0 0	57 0 0	51 0 0	56 0 0	58 0 0	68 0 0	51 0 0	51 0 0	55 0 0	55 0 0	55 0 0	55 0 0	55 0 0	55 0 0	..	60 0 0	..
Black Bombay (Bombay)‡	,,	..	..	..	..	225 0 0	237 8 0	250 0 0	250 0 0	237 8 0	237 8 0	260 0 0	262 8 0	262 8 0	250 0 0	250 0 0	(k) 212 8 0	212 8 0

† The prices exclude duty and port and handling charges.
‡ ,, ,, include duty and other charges

(a) Relates to Pusa Firsts.
(b) Per ft to medium, per B. Md.
(c) Nominal.
(d) Railway terms, September.

(e) Ordinary per candy of 529 lbs.
(f) Ex-Narsingdanga.
(g) Java, T. M. O.
(h) Railway terms, January.
(i) F. O. R. hongs Budge and Ex-Narkuldanga.
(j) Ex-Narkuldanga or f. o. r./t. o. b. Calcutta when orders exceed 16 tins or 8 cases.

(k) Hamburg Vaca.
(l) White Rose.
(m) Revised.
(n) Railway terms, May.

No. 51.—Prices of cotton, raw and Index Numbers of cotton, raw and cloth in Liverpool.

(Compiled from F. W. Tattersall's Cotton Trade Review.)

		Prices of cotton, raw American Middling (Pence per lb.)	Index Numbers (July, 1914=100)	
			Cotton, raw American	Cloth
1935				
April	5	6·35	95	110
	12	6·65	100	111
	18	6·63	99	111
	26	6·78	102	112
May	3	6·81	102	112
	10	6·88	103	112
	17	6·90	104	112
	24	7·01	105	112
	31	6·92	104	112
June	7	6·83	102	111
	13	6·76	101	111
	21	6·79	102	111
	28	6·85	103	111
July	5	6·94	104	112
	12	6·94	104	112
	19	7·02	105	113
	26	6·80	102	113
August	2	6·68	100	112
	9	6·48	97	111
	16	6·56	98	111
	23	6·33	95	111
	30	6·21	93	110
September	6	6·11	92	109
	13	6·17	93	109
	20	6·53	98	111
	27	6·40	96	111
October	4	6·59	99	112
	11	6·50	98	112
	18	6·40	96	112
	25	6·47	97	112
November	1	6·45	97	112
	8	6·47	97	113
	15	6·77	102	115
	22	6·77	102	115
	29	6·59	99	115
December	6	6·67	100	115
	13	6·50	98	114
	20	6·38	96	113
	27	6·41	96	113
1936				
January	3	6·44	97	113
	10	6·07	91	111
	17	6·13	92	110
	24	6·17	93	110
	31	6·14	92	110
February	7	6·07	91	109
	14	6·21	93	109
	21	6·17	93	109
	28	6·04	91	108
March	6	6·12	92	108
	13	6·30	95	109
	20	6·34	95	110
	27	6·44	97	110

No. 52.—Statistics of Maritime freights *from* Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi, Madras and Rangoon *to* London, Marseilles, Antwerp, Hamburg and Japan.

Articles	Freights to	Rate per	1914 April	1931 April	1932 April	1933 April	1934 April	1935 January	1935 April	1935 July	1935 October	1936 January	1936 April
Calcutta*—			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Jute	London	Ton of 50 c.ft.	1 0 0	1 11 3	1 17 6	1 17 6	1 17 6	1 17 6	1 17 6	1 17 6	1 17 6	1 17 6	1 17 6
	Marseilles	,,	1 2 6	1 11 3	1 17 6	1 17 6	1 17 6	1 17 6	1 17 6	1 17 6	1 17 6	1 17 6	1 17 6
	Antwerp	,,	1 0 0	1 7 6	1 13 9	1 13 9	1 13 9	1 13 9	1 13 9	1 13 9	1 13 9	1 13 9	1 13 9
	Hamburg	,,	1 2 6	1 7 6	1 13 9	1 13 9	1 13 9	1 13 9	1 13 9	1 13 9	1 13 9	1 13 9	1 13 9
Linseed	London	Ton	1 0 0	1 8 9	1 10 0	1 7 6	1 10 0	1 8 9	1 8 9	1 8 9	1 8 9	1 8 9	1 8 9
	Marseilles	,,	1 2 6	1 8 9	1 10 0	1 7 6	1 10 0	1 8 9	1 8 9	1 8 9	1 8 9	1 8 9	1 8 9
	Antwerp	,,	1 0 0	1 5 0	1 7 6	..	..	..	..	1 6 3	1 6 3	1 6 3	1 6 3
	Hamburg	,,	1 2 6	1 5 0	1 7 6	..	..	..	..	1 6 3	1 6 3	1 6 3	1 6 3
Bombay— Cotton	London	Ton of 40 c.ft.	0 12 0	0 18 0	1 2 0	1 0 0	0 18 0	1 1 0	1 2 0	1 1 0	..	1 10 0	1 15 0
	Antwerp	,,	0 11 6	0 18 0	1 1 0	1 0 0	0 19 0	1 1 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 7 0	1 10 0	1 15 0
	Hamburg	,,	0 16 6	0 17 6	1 1 0	1 0 0	0 19 0	1 1 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 7 0	1 10 0	1 10 0
	Japan	Bale	Rs. 17 (*b*)	Yen 4·56	Yen 4·56	Yen 4·56	Yen 4·56	Yen 4·56	Yen 4·56	Yen 4·56	Yen 4·56	Yen 4·56	Yen 4·56
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Seeds (16 cwt. and over)	London	Ton	0 12 0	0 18 0	1 2 0	1 0 0	0 18 0	1 1 0	1 2 0	1 1 0	..	..	..
	Marseilles	,,	0 11 0	0 16 6	..	1 3 0	0 19 0	1 2 0	..	0 19 0	..	..	..
	Antwerp	,,	0 11 6	0 18 0	1 1 0	1 0 0	0 19 0	1 1 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 7 0	..	..
	Hamburg	,,	0 16 0	0 17 6	1 1 0	1 0 0	0 19 0	1 1 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 7 0	..	..
Light seeds (13 cwt. and under)	London	,,	0 10 0	0 15 0	0 19 0	0 17 0	0 15 0	0 17 0	0 18 0	0 17 0	..	1 0 0	1 0 0
	Marseilles	,,	0 10 0	0 13 6	..	1 0 0	0 16 0	0 18 0	..	0 15 0	..	1 0 0	1 0 0
Madras— Groundnuts	Marseilles	,,	1 2 6	1 5 0	1 3 9 to 1 6 3	1 2 6 nominal	1 2 6	1 6 3	0 18 0	0 16 6	1 2 6	1 5 0 to 1 7 6	1 5 0
Karachi— Barley (16 cwt.)	London	,,	(*a*) 0 12 0	0 16 0	0 19 6	1 1 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 18 0	1 4 0	1 14 0	1 0 0
Rangoon— Rice	United Kingdom	,,	1 3 3	1 5 0	1 7 6	1 7 6	1 5 0	1 5 0	1 2 6	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 7 6	1 7 6
	Hamburg	,,	..	1 5 0	1 10 0	1 5 0	1 7 6	1 7 6	1 0 0	1 2 6	1 5 0	1 10 0	1 7 6

Note.—The rates quoted are those for the first week of each month.

* The rates since 1926 from Calcutta to London and Marseilles are subject to a rebate of 10 per cent not exceeding 5s. per ton.

(*a*) Rate for Liverpool.

(*b*) Per ton of 40 c.ft.

No. 53.—Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue).

(In thousands of Rupees.)

——	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1935-36 as compared with 1934-35.
Sea Customs—Imports.						
I.—Revenue Duties.						
1. Ale, beer, porter, cider and other fermented liquors	1,90,29	35,41	34,21	34,88	38,42	+3,54
2. Spirits and liqueurs		1,72,59	1,77,98	1,76,81	1,78,73	+1,92
3. Wines		12,92	13,81	14,42	14,19	—23
4. Spices	21,27	18,16	18,27	16,84	17,00	+16
5. Tea	11,49	11,45	13,36	8,79	15,23	+6,44
6. Tobacco	1,06,12	1,33,76	1,14,82	1,07,48	1,04,54	—2,94
7. Kerosene Oil	1,79,96	1,45,35	1,25,77	1,64,06	1,49,50	—14,56
8. Motor Spirit	67,12	29,09	10,20	5,18	8,24	+3,06
9. Oils, batching, fuel and lubricating	31,26	34,31	39,59	42,14	45,11	+2,97
10. Cotton, raw	23,10	55,91	30,38	38,91	58,42	+19,51
11. Boots and shoes	11,53	27,81	24,28	17,43	12,53	—4,90
12. Motor cars, cycles, scooters, omnibuses, chassis, vans, lorries and parts thereof (*a*)	63,20	68,10	95,02	1,33,69	1,28,78	—4,91
13. Electric lighting bulbs	7,41	18,06	15,92	16,60	18,06	+1,46
14. Wireless reception instruments and apparatus	1,04	2,55	4,09	7,83	10,81	+2,98
15. Dyes derived from coal-tar and coal-tar derivatives	11,05	17,24	23,64	32,37	34,26	+1,89
16. Machinery	..	1,27,86	1,50,86	1,59,71	1,76,84	+17,13
17. Iron and Steel	39,40	35,59	39,34	44,09	45,51	+1,42
18. Silver bullion, coin, sheets, plates and other manufactures	95,46	8,93	2,13	22,19	38,51	+16,32
19. Tin, block	6,40	7,25	6,15	7,67	9,04	+1,37

No. 53.—Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue)—*contd.*

(In thousands of Rupees)

	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1935-36 as compared with 1934-35.
Sea Customs—Imports—*contd.*						
***I.—Revenue Duties*—contd.**						
20. Metals, other than iron and steel, silver and block tin	62,54	92,10	75,86	96,05	88,01	—8,04
21. Railway plant and rolling stock	13,20	7,88	9,31	13,39	19,40	+6,01
22. Artificial silk yarn and thread	11,47	17,14	15,70	31,38	28,62	—2,76
23. Yarns and textile fabrics, others (*b*)	—	96,51	1,00,11	1,62,02	1,21,61	—40,41
24. Cinematograph films	7,63	9,48	12,81	13,60	13,99	+39
25. Portland cement excluding white Portland cement	10,43	11,51	10,17	9,81	8,09	—1,72
26. Pneumatic rubber tyres and tubes	34,12	37,57	32,52	34,89	34,75	—14
27. Toys, games and sports goods	16,03	23,69	25,37	23,75	21,69	—2,06
28. Betelnuts	59,40	57,54	56,54	45,70	47,29	+1,59
29. All other articles (*c*)	9,98,79	9,61,07	8,98,13	9,73,89	10,19,00	+45,11
II.—Protective Duties.						
30. Wheat and wheat flour	..	..	..	8	11	+3
31. Broken rice	..	..	..	..	11,52	+11,52
32. Sugar	8,00,07	6,84,79	4,72,04	3,81,35	3,24,16	—57,19
33. Heavy chemicals	2,87	4,48	18	23	15	—8
34. Iron and Steel	1,17,53	1,10,37	85,05	78,60	91,11	+12,51
35. Silver wire, thread and other manufactures	6,25	8,33	5,72	4,27	5,05	+78
36. Paper and Stationery	21,12	21,71	24,24	21,26	22,94	+1,68
37. Raw silk (*d*) (*e*)	15,92	28,15	17,90	30,69	33,45	+2,76

38. Silk yarn and thread (*e*)	11,42	21,55	12,03	20,03	21,55	+1,47
39. Cotton yarn and thread (*e*)	37,22	54,87	40,17	32,58	40,83	+8,25
40. Cotton fabrics of British manufacture	1,80,16	3,00,49	2,10,42	2,87,26	2,24,69	—62,57
41. Cotton fabrics not of British manufacture	1,90,72	3,52,16	2,50,44	2,58,38	3,30,24	+71,86
42. Silk fabrics (*e*)	1,09,45	2,55,25(*f*)	1,28,18	88,96	67,60	—21,36
43. Cotton hosiery (*e*) (*j*)	12,47	17,95	20,87	27,52	15,99	—11,53
44. Artificial silk fabrics (*e*) (*k*)	—	—	68,23	1,10,57	1,36,91	+26,34
45. Fabrics of artificial silk mixed with other materials (*e*) (*l*)	18,51	47,64	44,78	26,54	17,31	—9,23
46. Other textile manufactures (*e*)	(*g*)	(*g*)	(*g*)	49,15(*h*)	42,40	—6,75
47. Matches, match splints and veneers	1,08	40	29	23	7	—16
48. Wood pulp	..	8,80	11,49	11,01	8,66	—2,35
TOTAL IMPORTS	36,04,50	41,93,77	35,68,37	38,84,33	39,00,91	+16,58
Deduct—Refunds and drawbacks	85,34	87,20	99,52	1,09,38	1,09,58	+20
NET IMPORT DUTY	35,19,16	41,06,57	34,68,85	37,74,95	37,91,33	+16,38
SEA CUSTOMS—EXPORTS						
Skins, raw (*i*)	20,23	14,07	13,82	8,45	1,02	—7,43
Jute (raw and manufactured)	3,10,01	3,07,47	3,46,67	3,59,07	3,77,62	+18,55
Rice	95,28	75,75	69,36	64,79	56,59	—8,20
TOTAL EXPORTS	4,25,52	3,97,29	4,34,85	4,32,31	4,35,23	+2,92
Deduct—Refunds	3,87	2,53	3,57	2,45	3,44	+99
Net export duty	4,21,65	3,94,76	4,31,28	4,29,86	4,31,79	+1,93
TOTAL IMPORT AND EXPORT DUTIES (NET)	39,40,81	45,01,33	39,00,13	42,04,81	42,23,12	+18,31
Land Customs and miscellaneous	1,19,13	72,98	1,28,59	71,72	52,28	—19,44
Excise duty on motor spirit	3,46,90	3,93,69	4,42,79	4,90,18	5,32,08	+41,90

No. 53.—Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue)—*concld.*

(In thousands of Rupees.)

——	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1935-36 as compared with 1934-35.
Excise duty on kerosene	2,50,54	2,76,52	2,80,68	2,97,28	2,84,04	—13,24
„ „ „ sliver	22,93	76	..	..	61	+61
„ „ „ sugar	..	..	..	97,23	1,58,51	+61,28
„ „ „ matches	..	..	..	1,52,84	2,29,04	+76,20
„ „ „ steel ingots	..	..	..	11,98	35,06	+23,08
Total Customs Revenue (gross)	47,69,52	53,35,01	48,55,28	54,37,87	56,27,76	+1,89,89
Tax on raw jute and jute manufactures	9,42	9,29	10,15	10,78	11,27	+49
Tea Cess	12,94	14,13	12,19	16,10	23,39	+7,29

(*a*) Exclusive, up to December 1932, of duty collected on motor omnibuses, chassis, motor vans, lorries and parts thereof.
(*b*) The figure for 1931-32 are not separately available. They are included in item No. 29.
(*c*) Inclusive, up to December 1932, of duty collected on motor omnibuses, chassis, motor vans, lorries and parts thereof.
(*d*) Includes figures for silk cocoons from 1934-35.
(*e*) Transferred to protective group with effect from 1st May, 1934.
(*f*) Includes figures for artificial silk fabrics from October to March.
(*g*) Figures not available.
(*h*) Excludes collections at Madras and Bombay for April, 1934.
(*i*) Includes duty on hides, raw up to 1933-34. Duty on skins, raw was abolished under the Indian Finance Act, 1935.
(*j*) Relates to "hosiery excluding articles made of silk or artificial silk" up to 1933-34.
(*k*) Figures from October, 1931 to March, 1933, included in item No. 42.
(*l*) Includes fabrics of silk mixed with other materials up to 1933-34.
NOTE.—Figures for 1934-35 and 1935-36 are subject to final adjustment.

Reprint of the First and Second Schedules appended to the Indian Tariff Act, 1934 (as in operation on 1st May, 1936) showing the rates* of Customs duties leviable on goods imported into and exported from British India.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—IMPORT TARIFF.

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	
			SECTION I.			
			Live Animals and Products of the Animal Kingdom.			
1	Animals, living, all sorts	..	Free . . .	..	..	..
2	Bacon and Ham, not canned or bottled.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
3	Fish, not otherwise specified.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
3(1)	Fish, salted, wet . .	Revenue	Such rate or rates of duty not exceeding one rupee per Indian maund of 82⅔ lbs. avoirdupois weight as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, from time to time prescribe †, *plus* 6¼ per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
3(2)	Fish, salted, dry . .	Preferential revenue.	Rs. 3-8 per cwt. .	..	Re. 1-8 per cwt.	..
3(3)	Fish, unsalted, dry .	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..
3(4)	Fishmaws, including singally and sozille and sharkfins.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
4	Butter, Cheese and Ghee	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
4(1)	Milk, condensed or preserved, including milk cream.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
5	Coral, unprepared	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
5(1)	Cowries and Shells	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
5(2)	Ivory, unmanufactured .	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..
			SECTION II.			
			Products of the Vegetable Kingdom			
6	Plants, living, not otherwise specified.	..	Free . . .	..	..	..
6(1)	Rubber stumps . .	..	Free . . .	..	..	..
7	Vegetables, all sorts, fresh, dried, salted or preserved, not otherwise specified.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..

* Details regarding alterations in the statutory rates of duty made by Governor General in Council in exercise of the powers vested in him and tariff values prescribed for certain articles are available from the current issue of the "Indian Customs Tariff".

† The rate on the 1st January, 1936, and until further notice is annas 9⅜ per maund of 82⅔ lbs. avoirdupois.

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	
	SECTION II—*contd.*					
	Products of the Vegetable Kingdom—contd.					
8	Fruits, all sorts, fresh, dried, salted or preserved, not otherwise specified.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..
8(1)	Currants	Revenue	Re. 1-4 per cwt. .	..	..	..
9	Coffee, not otherwise specified.	Preferential revenue.	25 per cent *ad valorem plus* one anna per pound.	..	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..
9(1)	Coffee, canned or bottled	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..
9(2)	Tea	Preferential revenue.	Five annas per pound	..	Three annas per pound.	..
9(3)	The following Spices, namely :—					
	Cardamoms, cassia, cinnamon, cloves, nutmegs and pepper—					
	(*a*) Unground . .	Preferential revenue.	45 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	37½ per cent *ad valorem.*	..
	(*b*) Ground . .	Revenue	37½ per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
9(4)	The following unground Spices, namely :—					
	Chillies, ginger and mace.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	22½ per cent *ad valorem.*	..
9(5)	Betelnuts . . .	Preferential revenue.	45 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	37½ per cent *ad valorem.*	..
9(6)	Vanilla beans . .	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..
10	Grain and Pulse, not otherwise specified including broken grains and pulse, but excluding flour.	..	Free . . .	..	..	..
10(1)	Wheat . . .	Protective	Re. 1-0 per cwt. .	..	..	March 31st, 1937.
10(2)	Broken rice . .	Protective	Twelve annas per Indian maund of 82⅔ lbs. avoirdupois weight.	..	..	March 31st, 1937.
11	Flour, not otherwise specified.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
11(1)	Wheat flour . . .	Protective	Re. 1-0 per cwt. .	..	..	March 31st, 1937.
11(2)	Sago flour . . .	..	Free . . .	..	..	..
11(3)	Sago and Tapioca .	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..
11(4)	Starch and farina . .	Revenue	15 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	
	SECTION II—*concld.*					
	Products of the Vegetable Kingdom—concld.					
12	Seeds, all sorts, not otherwise specified.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
12(1)	Oilseeds imported into British India by sea from the territories of any Prince or Chief in India.	..	Free . . .	..	..	..
12(2)	Oilseeds, non-essential, all sorts, not otherwise specified, including copra or coconut kernel.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..
12(3)	Rubber seeds . .	..	Free . . .	..	..	..
12(4)	Hops	..	Free . . .	..	..	..
12(5)	Fodder, bran and pollards	Revenue	2½ per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
13	Dyeing and Tanning Substances, all sorts, not otherwise specified.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
13(1)	Barks for tanning .	..	Free . . .	..	..	..
13(2)	Cutch and gambier, all sorts.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..
13(3)	Gums, Resins and Lac, all sorts, not otherwise specified.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
13(4)	Gums, Arabic, Benjamin (ras and cowrie) and Dammer (including unrefined batu) and rosin.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..
13(5)	Stick or Seed Lac . .	..	Free . . .	..	..	..
13(6)	Opium . . .	Revenue	Rs. 30 per seer of 80 tolas or 18¾ per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.	..	..	..
13(7)	Cinchona bark . .	..	Free . . .	..	..	..
14	Canes and Rattans .	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
	SECTION III.					
	Fatty Substances, Greases, Oils and Products of their Decomposition; prepared Alimentary Fats; Waxes of Animal or Vegetable origin.					
15	All sorts of Stearine, wax, grease and animal fat, not otherwise specified.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
15(1)	Lard, not canned or bottled.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
15(2)	Beeswax . . .	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..
15(3)	Tallow . . .	..	Free . . .	..	..	..

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	
	SECTION III—*contd.*					
	Fatty Substances, Greases, Oils and Products of their Decomposition; prepared Alimentary Fats, Waxes of Animal or Vegetable origin—contd.					
15(4)	Fish oil, including whale oil, not otherwise specified.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
15(5)	Fish oil and whale oil, hardened or hydrogenated.	Revenue	Rs. 10 per cwt.	..	..	..
15(6)	Vegetable Non-essential oils, not otherwise specified.	Preferential revenue.	35 per cent *ad valorem.*	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..
15(7)	The following Vegetable Non-essential oils, namely, coconut, groundnut and linseed.	Preferential revenue.	35 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..
15(8)	All sorts of Animal oils, not otherwise specified.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
	SECTION IV.					
	Products of the Food-Preparing Industries; Beverages, Alcoholic Liquors and Vinegars; Tobacco.					
16	Canned or bottled bacon, ham and lard.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
16(1)	Fish, canned . .	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..
16(2)	Isinglass, canned or bottled.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
17	Sugar, excluding confectionery.	Protective	Rs. 9-1 per cwt.	..	..	March 31st, 1938.
17(1)	Molasses . . .	Revenue	31¼ per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
17(2)	Confectionery . .	Preferential revenue.	50 per cent *ad valorem.*	40 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
17(3)	Sugar-candy . .	Revenue	Rs. 10-8 per cwt.	..	..	..
18	Cocoa and chocolate, other than confectionery.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	.
19	Biscuits, cakes, and farinaceous and patent foods, canned or bottled.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
20	Vegetable products, jams, jellies, pickles, chutnies, sauces and condiments, canned or bottled.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
20(1)	Fruit juices . .	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	.
20(2)	Fruits and Vegetables, canned or bottled.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	
	SECTION IV—*contd.*					
	Products of the Food-Preparing Industries; Beverages, Alcoholic Liquors and Vinegars; Tobacco—contd.					
21	*Canned or bottled provisions, not otherwise specified.*	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
21(1)	Provisions and Oilman's Stores and Groceries, all sorts, not otherwise specified.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
21(2)	All sorts of food, not otherwise specified.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
22	All sorts of drink, not otherwise specified.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
22(1)	Ale and beer—					
	(*a*) In barrels or other containers containing 27 oz. or more.	Preferential revenue.	Re. 1-2 per Imperial gallon.	Fourteen annas per Imperial gallon.	..	..
	(*b*) In bottles containing less than 27 oz. but not less than 20 oz.	Preferential revenue.	Three annas per bottle.	Two annas and four pies per bottle.	..	..
	(*c*) In bottles containing less than 13½ oz. but not less than 10 oz.	Preferential revenue.	One anna and six pies per bottle.	One anna and two pies per bottle.	..	..
	(*d*) In bottles containing less than 6¾ oz. but not less than 5 oz.	Preferential revenue.	Nine pies per bottle	Seven pies per bottle.	..	..
	(*e*) In other containers .	Preferential revenue.	Re. 1-8 per Imperial gallon.	Re. 1-2-8 per Imperial gallon.	..	..
22(2)	Porter, cider and other fermented liquors except ale and beer—					
	(*a*) In barrels or other containers containing 27 oz. or more.	Revenue	Fifteen annas per Imperial gallon.	..	..	..
	(*b*) In bottles containing less than 27 oz. but not less than 20 oz.	Revenue	Two annas and six pies per bottle.	..	..	..
	(*c*) In bottles containing less than 13½ oz. but not less than 10 oz.	Revenue	One anna and three pies per bottle.	..	..	..
	(*d*) In bottles containing less than 6¾ oz. but not less than 5 oz.	Revenue	Seven and half pies per bottle.	..	..	..
	(*e*) In other containers .	Revenue	Re. 1-4 per Imperial gallon.	..	..	..
22(3)	Wines, not containing more than 42 per cent of proof spirit—					
	(*a*) Champagne and other sparkling wines.	Revenue	Rs.13-2 per Imperial gallon.	..	..	..
	(*b*) Other sorts . .	Revenue	Rs. 7-8 per Imperial gallon.	..	..	..

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	
	SECTION IV—*contd.*					
	Products of the Food-Preparing Industries; Beverages, Alcoholic Liquors and Vinegars; Tobacco—contd.					
22(4)	Spirits (other than denatured spirit)—					
	(*a*) Brandy, gin, whisky and other sorts of spirits, not otherwise specified including wines containing more than 42 per cent of proof spirit.	Revenue	Rs. 37-8 per Imperial gallon of the strength of London proof.	..	..	..
	(*b*) Liqueurs, cordials, mixtures and other preparations containing spirit, not otherwise specified—					
	(i) entered in such a manner as to indicate that the strength is not to be tested.	Revenue	Rs. 50 per Imperial gallon.	..	..	..
	(ii) not so entered .	Revenue	Rs. 37-8 per Imperial gallon of the strength of London proof.	..	..	..
	Provided that—					
	(*a*) the duty on any article included in this item shall in no case be less than the duty which would be charged if the article were liable to a duty of 25 per cent *ad valorem*;					
	(*b*) where the unit of assessment is the Imperial gallon of the strength of London proof, the duty shall be increased or reduced in proportion as the strength is greater or less than London proof.					
22(5)	Spirits—					
	(*a*) Bitters—					
	(i) entered in such a manner as to indicate that the strength is not to be tested.	Preferential revenue.	Rs. 50 per Imperial gallon.	..	Rs. 45 per Imperial gallon.	..
	(ii) not so entered .	Preferential revenue.	Rs. 37-8 per Imperial gallon of the strength of London proof.	..	Rs. 33-12 per Imperial gallon of the strength of London proof.	..

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	
	SECTION IV—*contd.*					
	Products of the Food-Preparing Industries; Beverages, Alcoholic Liquors and Vinegars; Tobacco—contd.					
22(5)—*contd.*	Spirits—*contd.*					
	(*b*) Drugs and medicines containing spirit—					
	(i) entered in such a manner as to indicate that the strength is not to be tested.	Preferential revenue.	Rs. 40 per Imperial gallon.	Rs. 36 per Imperial gallon.	Rs. 36 per Imperial gallon.	..
	(ii) not so entered .	Preferential revenue.	Rs. 29 per Imperial gallon of the strength of London proof.	Rs. 26 per Imperial gallon of the strength of London proof.	Rs. 26 per Imperial gallon of the strength of London proof.	..
	(*c*) Perfumed spirits .	Preferential revenue.	Rs. 60 per Imperial gallon.	Rs. 52-8 per Imperial gallon.	..	..
	(*d*) Rum . . .	Preferential revenue.	Rs. 37-8 per Imperial gallon of the strength of London proof.	..	Rs. 33-12 per Imperial gallon of the strength of London proof.	..
	Provided that—					
	(*a*) on any article chargeable under this item with the lower rate of duty, the duty levied shall in no case be less than 20 per cent *ad valorem*, and on any article chargeable under this item with the higher rate of duty, the duty levied shall in no case be less than 30 per cent *ad valorem*;					
	(*b*) where the unit of assessment is the Imperial gallon of the strength of London proof, the duty shall be increased or reduced in proportion as the strength is greater or less than London proof.					
22(6)	Denatured spirit . .	Revenue	9⅜ per cent *ad valorem*.	..	..	..
22(7)	Vinegar in casks . .	Revenue	2½ per cent *ad valorem*.	..	..	..
23	Oilcakes . . .	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem*.	..	..	..

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	
			SECTION IV—*concld.*			
			Products of the Food-Preparing Industries; Beverages, Alcoholic Liquors and Vinegars; Tobacco—concld.			
24	Tobacco, manufactured, not otherwise specified.	Revenue	Rs. 3-12 per lb.	..	..	..
24(1)	Cigars	Revenue	112½ per cent *ad valorem*.	..	..	..
24(2)	Cigarettes . . .	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem* and in addition either Rs. 8-2 per thousand or Rs. 3-4 per lb., whichever is higher.	..	..	..
24(3)	Tobacco, unmanufactured.	Preferential revenue.	Rs. 3-4 per lb. .	..	Rs. 2-12 per lb.	..
			SECTION V.			
			Mineral Products.			
25	China clay . . .	..	Free . . .	..	..	..
25(1)	Salt excluding salt exempted under Item No. 25 (2).	Revenue	The rate at which excise duty is for the time being leviable on salt manufactured in the place where the import takes place.	..	..	..
25(2)	Salt imported into British India and issued, in accordance with rules made with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, for use in any process of manufacture; also salt imported into the port of Calcutta and issued with the sanction of the Government of Bengal to manufacturers of glazed stoneware; also salt imported into any port in the provinces of Bengal and Bihar and Orissa and issued, in accordance with rules made with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, for use in curing fish in those provinces.	..	Free . . .	..	..	..
25(3)	The following building and engineering materials, namely, chalk, lime and clay.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem*.	.	..	..

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	
	SECTION V—*contd.*					
	Mineral Products—contd.					
25(4)	Cement, not otherwise specified.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
25(5)	Portland cement excluding white Portland cement.	Preferential revenue.	Rs. 18-4 per ton .	Rs. 13-12 per ton.	..	..
25(6)	Stone prepared as for road metalling.	..	Free . . .	..	..	..
25(7)	Marble and stone, not otherwise specified.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
26	Metallic ores, all sorts except ochres and other pigment ores.	..	Free . . .	..	..	..
27	Coal, coke and patent fuel.	Revenue	Ten annas per ton .	..	..	..
27(1)	Asphalt . . .	Preferential revenue.	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	15 per cent *ad valorem.*	..
27(2)	Pitch and Tar . .	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
27(3)	All sorts of mineral oils, not otherwise specified.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
27(4)	Kerosene, also any mineral oil other than kerosene and motor spirit which has its flashing point below one hundred degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer by Abel's close test.	Revenue	Three annas and nine pies per Imperial gallon.	..	..	..
27(5)	Mineral oil, not included in Item No. 27 (4) or Item No. 27 (6) which is suitable for use as an illuminant in wick lamps.	Revenue	Three annas and nine pies per Imperial gallon.	..	..	..
27(6)	Motor Spirit . .	Revenue	Ten annas per Imperial gallon.	..	..	..
27(7)	Mineral oil—					
	(*a*) which has its flashing point at or above two hundred degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer, and is ordinarily used for the batching of jute or other fibre;	Revenue	Rs. 15-10 per ton ,	..	..	..

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	
	SECTION V—*concld.*					
	Mineral Products—concld.					
27(7)—*contd.*	Mineral oil—*contd.* (*b*) which has its flashing point at or above one hundred and fifty degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer, is not suitable for use as an illuminant in wick lamps, and is such as is not ordinarily used except as fuel or for some sanitary or hygienic purposes.	Revenue	12½ per cent *ad valorem*.	..	..	..
27(8)	Lubricating oil, that is, oil such as is not ordinarily used for any other purpose than lubrication, excluding any mineral oil which has its flashing point below two hundred degrees of the Fahrenheit's thermometer by Abel's close test.	Preferential revenue.	Two annas and six pies per Imperial gallon.	Six pies per Imperial gallon.	..	..
	SECTION VI.					
	Chemical and Pharmaceutical Products; Colours and Varnishes; Perfumery; Soap; Candles and the like; Glues and Gelatines; Explosives; Fertilisers.					
28	Chemicals, Drugs and Medicines, all sorts, not otherwise specified.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem*.	20 per cent *ad valorem*.	20 per cent *ad valorem*.	..
28(1)	Bleaching paste and bleaching powder.	..	Free . . .	..	..	..
28(2)	Copperas, green (ferrous sulphate).	Revenue	2½ per cent *ad valorem*.	..	..	..
28(3)	Sulphur . . .	..	Free . . .	..	..	..
28(4)	Liquid Gold for glass-making.	Preferential revenue.	25 per cent *ad valorem*.	15 per cent *ad valorem*.	..	..
28(5)	Heavy Chemicals, the following namely :— Magnesium chloride .	Protective	Re. 1-5 per cwt. or 25 per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.	..	..	March 31st 1939.
28(6)	The following Chemicals, namely :—					
	(*a*) Alum (ammonia alum, potash alum and soda alum).	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem* or Re. 1-6 per cwt., whichever is higher.	..	..	..
	(*b*) Magnesium sulphate or hydrated magnesium sulphate.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem* or Re. 1-4 per cwt., whichever is higher.	..	..	..

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	
	SECTION VI—*contd.*					
	Chemical and Pharmaceutical Products; Colours and Varnishes; Perfumery; Soap; Candles and the Like; Glues and Gelatines; Explosives; Fertilisers—contd.					
28(7)	The following Chemicals, namely, cadmium sulphide, cobalt oxide, selenium, uranium oxide and zinc oxide.	Preferential revenue.	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	15 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
28(8)	The following Chemicals, Drugs and Medicines, namely, acetic, carbolic, citric and oxalic acids, napthalene, potassium chlorate and potassium cyanide, bicarbonate of soda, borax, sodium silicate, arsenic, calcium carbide, glycerine, lead, magnesium and zinc compounds not otherwise specified, aloes, asafoetida, cocaine, sarsaparilla and storax.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
28(9)	Saccharine (except in tablets) and such other substances as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, declare to be of a like nature or use to saccharine.	Revenue	Rs. 6-4 per lb.	..	..	..
28(10)	Saccharine tablets	Revenue	18¾ per cent *ad valorem* or Rs. 6-4 per pound of saccharine contents, whichever is higher.	..	..	..
28(11)	Alkaloids of Opium and their derivatives.	Revenue	Rs. 30 per seer of 80 tolas or 18¾ per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.	..	..	..
28(12)	Alkaloids extracted from Cinchona Bark including Quinine and alkaloids derived from other sources which are chemically identical with alkaloids extracted from cinchona bark.	..	Free . . .	..	..	..
28(13)	Anti-plague Serum	..	Free . . .	..	..	..
28(14)	Toilet Requisites, not otherwise specified.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
29	Cinematograph Films, not exposed.	Preferential revenue.	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	15 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
29(1)	Cinematograph Films, exposed.	Revenue	37½ per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	
	SECTION VI—*contd.*					
	Chemical and Pharmaceutical Products; Colours and Varnishes; Perfumery; Soap; Candles and the Like; Glues and Gelatines; Explosives; Fertilisers—contd.					
30	Paints, colours and painters' materials, all sorts, not otherwise specified, including paints, solutions and compositions containing dangerous petroleum within the meaning of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1934.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
30(1)	Dyes derived from coal-tar, and coal-tar derivatives, used in any dyeing process.	Revenue	10 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
30(2)	Paints, colours and painters' materials, the following, namely:—					
	(*a*) Red lead, genuine dry, genuine moist and reduced moist.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem* or Rs. 4-12 per cwt., whichever is higher.	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
	(*b*) White lead, genuine dry.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem* or Rs. 5-12 per cwt., whichever is higher.	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
	(*c*) Zinc white, genuine dry.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem* or Rs. 6 per cwt., whichever is higher.	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
	(*d*) Paints, other sorts, coloured, moist—					
	(i) in packing of 1 lb. or over.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem* or Rs. 8-8 per cwt., whichever is higher.	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
	(ii) in packing of ¼ lb. and over but less than 1 lb.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem* or Rs. 11-4 per cwt., whichever is higher.	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
	(iii) in packing of ¼ lb. and over but less than ½ lb.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem* or Rs. 17 per cwt., whichever is higher.	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
	(iv) in packing of less than ¼ lb.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem* or Rs. 24 per cwt., whichever is higher.	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
30(3)	Paints, colours and painters' materials, the following, namely:—					
	(*a*) Red lead, reduced dry.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem* or Rs. 4-12 per cwt., whichever is higher.	..	..	..
	(*b*) White lead, genuine moist, and reduced dry or moist.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem* or Rs. 5-12 per cwt., whichever is higher.	..	..	..

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	
	SECTION VI—*contd.*					
	Chemical and Pharmaceutical Products; Colours and Varnishes; Perfumery; Soap; Candles and the Like; Glues and Gelatines; Explosives; Fertilisers—contd.					
30(3)—*contd.*	Paints, colours, etc.—*contd.*					
	(*c*) Zinc white, genuine moist.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem* or Rs. 6 per cwt., whichever is higher.	..	..	..
	(*d*) Zinc white, reduced dry or moist.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem* or Rs. 4-4 per cwt., whichever is higher.	..	..	..
30(4)	The following Paints, colours and painters' materials, namely, barytes, turpentine, turpentine substitute, and varnish not containing dangerous petroleum within the meaning of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1934.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
30(5)	Plumbago and graphite .	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..
30(6)	Printers' ink . .	Revenue	10 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
30(7)	Lead pencils . .	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem* or one anna per dozen, whichever is higher.	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
30(8)	Slate pencils . .	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
31	Natural Essential Oils, all sorts, not otherwise specified.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
31(1)	The following Natural Essential Oils, namely, citronella, cinnamon, and cinnamon leaf.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..
31(2)	The following Natural Essential Oils, namely, almond, bergamot, cajupatti, camphor, cloves, eucalyptus, lavender, lemon, otto-rose and peppermint.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
31(3)	Essential Oils, synthetic.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
31(4)	Camphor . .	Revenue	50 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
31(5)	Perfumery, not otherwise specified.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
32	Soap, not otherwise specified.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	
	SECTION VI—*contd.*					
	Chemical and Pharmaceutical Products; Colours and Varnishes; Perfumery; Soap; Candles and the Like; Glues and Gelatines; Explosives; Fertilisers—contd.					
32(1)	Soap, toilet . . .	Preferential revenue.	35 per cent *ad valorem* or Rs. 20 per cwt., whichever is higher.	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
32(2)	Soap, household and laundry—					
	(*a*) in plain bars of not less than one pound in weight.	Revenue	Rs. 4 per cwt. .	..	..	
	(*b*) other sorts . .	Revenue	Rs. 6-8 per cwt. .	..	..	.
32(3)	Polishes and compositions.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	.
32(4)	Candles . . .	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	.
33	Glue, not otherwise specified.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	.
33(1)	Glue, clarified, liquid .	Revenue	10 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	.
34	Gunpowder for cannons, rifles, guns, pistols and sporting purposes.	Revenue	50 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	.
34(1)	Explosives, namely, blasting gunpowder, blasting gelatine, blasting dynamite, blasting roburite, blasting tonite, and all other sorts, including detonators and blasting fuze.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	
34(2)	Fireworks specially prepared as danger or distress lights for the use of ships.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..		
34(3)	Fireworks, not otherwise specified.	Revenue	50 per cent *ad valorem.*	..		
34(4)	Matches, undipped splints and veneers—					
	(*a*) Matches—					
	(1) In boxes or booklets containing on an average not more than 40 matches.	Protective	The rate at which excise duty is for the time being leviable on such matches manufactured in British India *plus* ten annas per gross of boxes or booklets.	..	..	.

Item No	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	
	SECTION VI—*concld.*					
	Chemical and Pharmaceutical Products; Colours and Varnishes; Perfumery; Soap; Candles and the Like; Glues and Gelatines; Explosives; Fertilisers—concld.					
34(4)—*concld.*	Matches, undipped splints and veneers—*concld.*					
	(*a*) Matches—*concld.*					
	(2) In boxes or booklets containing on an average more than 40 but not more than 60 matches.	Protective	The rate at which excise duty is for the time being leviable on such matches manufactured in British India *plus* fifteen annas per gross of boxes or booklets.	..	..	..
	(3) In boxes or booklets containing on an average more than 60 but not more than 80 matches.	Protective	The rate at which excise duty is for the time being leviable on such matches manufactured in British India *plus* Re. 1-4 per gross of boxes or booklets.	..	..	..
	(4) All other matches.	Protective	The rate at which excise duty is for the time being leviable on such matches manufactured in British India *plus* one pie for every 48 matches or fraction thereof.	..	..	..
	(*b*) Undipped splints such as are ordinarily used for match-making.	Protective	Five annas and seven and a half pies per lb.	..	..	..
	(*c*) Veneers such as are ordinarily used for making boxes, including boxes and parts of boxes made of such veneers.	Protective	Seven annas and six pies per lb.	..	..	..
35	Manures, all sorts, including animal bones and the following chemical manures:—Basic slag, nitrate of ammonia, nitrate of soda, muriate of potash, sulphate of ammonia, sulphate of potash, kainite salts, carbolime, urea, nitrate of lime, calcium cyanamide, ammonium phosphates, mineral phosphates and mineral superphosphates.	..	Free . .	..	..	..
	SECTION VII.					
	Hides, Skins, Leather, Fur Skins and Manufactures of these Materials.					
36	Hides and skins, not otherwise specified.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	
	SECTION VII—*contd.*					
	Hides, Skins, Leather, Fur Skins and Manufactures of these Materials—contd.					
36(1)	Hides and skins, raw or salted.	..	Free . . .	..	..	..
36(2)	Skins (other than Fur Skins), tanned or dressed, and unwrought leather.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
37	The following leather manufactures, namely, saddlery, harness, trunks and bags.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
37(1)	Leather cloth including artificial leather, and other manufactures of leather, not otherwise specified.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
38	Fur Skins, dressed .	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
	SECTION VIII.					
	Rubber and Articles made of Rubber.					
39	Rubber, raw. . .	..	Free . . .	..	..	..
39(1)	Rubber tyres and tubes and other manufactures of rubber, not otherwise specified, excluding apparel and boots and shoes.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
	SECTION IX.					
	Wood and Cork and Wares of these Materials; Goods made of plaiting Materials.					
40	Wood and Timber, all sorts, not otherwise specified, including all sorts of ornamental wood.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
40(1)	Firewood . . .	Revenue	2½ per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
40(2)	Furniture and cabinetware, not otherwise specified, excluding mouldings.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
40(3)	Tea chests and parts and fittings thereof.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
41	Cork manufactures, not otherwise specified.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
42	Furniture of wickerwork or bamboo.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	
	SECTION X.					
	Paper and its Applications.					
43	Wood pulp . . .	Protective	Rs. 56-4 per ton .	..	..	March 31st, 1939.
44	Paper, including chrome, marble, flint, poster and stereo printing paper; articles made of paper and papier maché; pasteboard, millboard and cardboard, all sorts, other than strawboard.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
44(1)	Printing paper (excluding chrome, marble, flint, poster and stereo), all sorts which contain no mechanical wood pulp or in which the mechanical wood pulp amounts to less than 70 per cent of the fibre content.	Protective	One anna and three pies per lb.	..	..	March 31st, 1939.
44(2)	Printing paper, all sorts, not otherwise specified, which contain mechanical wood pulp amounting to not less than 70 per cent of the fibre content; and strawboard, all sorts.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
44(3)	Writing paper— (*a*) Ruled or printed forms (including letter paper with printed headings) and account and manuscript books and the binding thereof.	Protective	One anna and three pies per lb. or 18¾ per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.	..	..	March 31st, 1939.
	(*b*) All other sorts .	Protective	One anna and three pies per lb.	..	..	March 31st, 1939.
44(4)	Trade catalogues and advertising circulars imported by packet, book, or parcel post.	..	Free . . .	..	..	..
44(5)	Paper money . .	..	Free . . .	..	..	..
44(6)	Newspapers, old, in bales and bags.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
45	Stationery including drawing and copy books, labels, advertising circulars, sheet or card almanacs and calendars, Christmas, Easter and other cards including cards in booklet forms; including also waste paper but excluding paper and stationery, otherwise specified.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	
	SECTION X—*contd.*					
	Paper and its Applications—contd.					
45(1)	Books, printed, including covers for printed books, maps, charts, and plans, proofs, music, manuscripts, and illustrations specially made for binding in books.	..	Free . .	..	..	..
45(2)	Prints, Engravings and Pictures (including photographs and picture post cards) on paper or cardboard.	Revenue	50 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
	SECTION XI.					
	Textile Materials and Textile Goods.					
46	Silk, raw (excluding silk waste and noils), and silk cocoons.	Protective	25 per cent *ad valorem plus* 14 annas per lb.	..	..	March 31st, 1939.
6(1)	Silk waste and noils .	Protective	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	March 31st, 1939.
46(2)	Wool, raw, and wool-tops.	..	Free . . .	..	..	..
46(3)	Cotton, raw . . .	Revenue	Six pies per lb. .	..	..	..
46(4)	Textile materials, the following:— Raw flax, hemp, jute and all other unmanufactured textile materials, not otherwise specified.	Revenue	Raw hemp—18¾ per cent *ad valorem*; all others—25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
46(5)	Sisal and Aloe fibre .	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..
47	Silk yarn including thrown silk warps and yarn spun from silk waste or noils, but excluding sewing thread.	Protective	25 per cent *ad valorem plus* 14 annas per lb.	..	..	March 31st, 1939.
47(1)	Silk sewing thread .	Protective	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	March 31st, 1939.
47(2)	Artificial silk yarn, and thread.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem* or 3 annas per lb., whichever is higher.	..	..	..
47(3)	Woollen yarn not otherwise specified.	Preferential revenue.	35 per cent *ad valorem.*	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
47(4)	Woollen yarn for weaving and knitting wool.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
47(5)	Cotton thread other than sewing or darning thread.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	
	SECTION XI—*contd.*					
	Textile materials and Textile Goods—contd.					
47(6)	Cotton twist and yarn, and cotton sewing or darning thread—					
	(*a*) of counts above 50's—					
	(i) of British manufacture.	Protective	5 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	March 31st, 1939.
	(ii) not of British manufacture.	Protective	6¼ per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	March 31st, 1939.
	(*b*) of counts 50's and below—					
	(i) of British manufacture.	Protective	5 per cent *ad valorem* or 1¼ annas per lb., whichever is higher.	..	..	March 31st, 1939.
	(ii) not of British manufacture.	Protective	6¼ per cent *ad valorem* or 1⅞ annas per lb., whichever is higher.	..	..	March 31st, 1939.
47(7)	Twist and yarn of flax or jute.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
47(8)	Yarn (excluding cotton yarn) such as is ordinarily used for the manufacture of belting for machinery.	Revenue	6¼ per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
48	Fabrics, not otherwise specified, containing more than 90 per cent of silk, including such fabrics embroidered with artificial silk—					
	(*a*) Poujee . .	Protective	50 per cent *ad valorem plus* Re. 1 per lb.	..	..	March 31st, 1939.
	(*b*) Fuji, Boseki and corded (excluding white cord).	Protective	50 per cent *ad valorem plus* Re. 1-8 per lb.	..	..	March 31st, 1939.
	(*c*) Other sorts . .	Protective	50 per cent *ad valorem plus* Rs. 2 per lb.	..	..	March 31st, 1939.
48(1)	Fabrics, not otherwise specified, containing more than 90 per cent of artificial silk—					
	(*a*) of British manufacture.	Protective	30 per cent *ad valorem* or 2½ annas per square yard, whichever is higher.	..	..	March 31st, 1939.

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	
	SECTION XI—*contd.*					
	Textile Materials and Textile Goods—contd.					
48(1)—*contd.*	Fabrics, not otherwise specified, containing more than 90 per cent of artificial silk—*contd.*					
	(*b*) not of British manufacture.	Protective	50 per cent *ad valorem* or 4 annas per square yard, whichever is higher.	..	..	March 31st, 1939.
48(2)	Woollen fabrics, not otherwise specified, containing more than 90 per cent of wool, excluding felt and fabrics made of shoddy or waste wool.	Preferential revenue.	35 per cent *ad valorem* or Re. 1-2 per lb., whichever is higher.	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
48(3)	Cotton fabrics not otherwise specified, containing more than 90 per cent of cotton—					
	(*a*) Grey piecegoods (excluding bordered grey chadars, dhuties, saris and scarves)—					
	(i) of British manufacture.	Protective	25 per cent *ad valorem* or $4\frac{3}{8}$ annas per lb., whichever is higher.	..	..	March 31st, 1939.
	(ii) not of British manufacture.	Protective	50 per cent *ad valorem* or $5\frac{1}{4}$ annas per lb., whichever is higher.	..	..	March 31st, 1939.
	(*b*) Cotton piecegoods and fabrics not otherwise specified—					
	(i) of British manufacture.	Protective	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	March 31st, 1939.
	(ii) not of British manufacture.	Protective	50 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	March 31st, 1939.
48(4)	Fabrics, not otherwise specified, containing more than 10 per cent and not more than 90 per cent silk—					
	(*a*) containing more than 50 per cent of silk or artificial silk or of both.	Protective	50 per cent *ad valorem plus* Rs. 2 per lb.	..	..	March 31st, 1939.

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	
	SECTION XI—*contd.*					
	Textile Materials and Textile Goods—contd.					
48(4)—*contd.*	Fabrics, not otherwise specified, containing more than 10 per cent and not more than 90 per cent silk—*contd.*					
	(*b*) containing not more than 50 per cent of silk or artificial silk or of both—					
	(i) containing more than 10 per cent artificial silk.	Protective	50 per cent *ad valorem* or Re. 1-8 per lb., whichever is higher.	..	..	March 31st, 1939.
	(ii) containing no artificial silk or not more than 10 per cent artificial silk.	Protective	50 per cent *ad valorem*.	..	..	March 31st, 1939.
48(5)	Fabrics, not otherwise specified, containing not more than 10 per cent silk but more than 10 per cent and not more than 90 per cent artificial silk—					
	(*a*) containing 50 per cent or more cotton—					
	(i) of British manufacture.	Protective	30 per cent *ad valorem* or 2 annas per square yard, whichever is higher.	..	..	March 31st, 1939.
	(ii) not of British manufacture.	Protective	50 per cent *ad valorem* or 3¼ annas per square yard, whichever is higher.	..	..	March 31st, 1939.
	(*b*) containing no cotton or containing less than 50 per cent cotton—					
	(i) of British manufacture.	Protective	30 per cent *ad valorem* or 2½ annas per square yard, whichever is higher.	..	..	March 31st, 1939.
	(ii) not of British manufacture.	Protective	50 per cent *ad valorem* or 4 annas per square yard, whichever is higher.	..	..	March 31st, 1939.

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	
	SECTION XI—*contd.*					
	Textile Materials and Textile Goods—contd.					
48(6)	Fabrics, not otherwise specified, containing not more than 10 per cent silk or 10 per cent artificial silk, but containing more than 10 per cent but not more than 90 per cent wool.	Preferential revenue.	35 per cent *ad valorem.*	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
48(7)	Fabrics, not otherwise specified, containing not more than 10 per cent silk or 10 per cent artificial silk or 10 per cent wool, but containing more than 50 per cent cotton and not more than 90 per cent cotton—					
	(*a*) of British manufacture.	Protective	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	March 31st, 1939.
	(*b*) not of British manufacture.	Protective	50 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	March 31st, 1939.
48(8)	Fabrics, not otherwise specified, containing not more than 10 per cent silk or 10 per cent artificial silk or 10 per cent wool or 50 per cent cotton.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
48(9)	The following Cotton Fabrics, namely, Sateens including italians of Sateen weave, velvets and velveteens and embroidered all-overs—					
	(*a*) of British manufacture.	Protective	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	March 31st, 1939.
	(*b*) not of British manufacture.	Protective	35 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	March 31st, 1939.
48(10)	Fabrics containing gold or silver thread.	Protective	50 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	March 31st, 1939.
49	Textile manufactures, the following articles when made wholly or mainly of any of the fabrics specified in Item No. 48, 48(1), 48(3), 48(4), 48(5), 48(7), 48(9) or 48(10):—	Protective	The *ad valorem* rates of duty applicable to the fabric of which the article is wholly or mainly made.	..	..	March 31st, 1939.
	Bed sheets.					
	Bed spreads.					
	Bolster cases.					
	Counterpanes.					
	Cloths, table.					
	Cloths, tray.					

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	
	SECTION XI—*contd.*					
	Textile Materials and Textile Goods—contd.					
49—*contd.*	*Textile manufactures*, the following articles when made wholly or mainly of any of the fabrics specified in Item No. 48, 48(1), 48(3), 48(4), 48(5), 48(7), 48(9) or 48(10)—*contd.*	Protective .	The *ad valorem* rates of duty applicable to the fabric of which the article is wholly or mainly made.	..	..	March 31st, 1939.
	Covers, bed.					
	Covers, table.					
	Dusters.					
	Glass-cloths.					
	Handkerchiefs.					
	Napkins.					
	Pillow cases.					
	Pillow slips.					
	Scarves.					
	Shirts.					
	Shawls.					
	Sacks (cotton).					
	Towels.					
	Umbrella coverings.					
49(1)	Tents, being *bonâ fide* remnants of piece goods or other fabrics:—					
	(*a*) of materials liable to duty under Item 48(3), not exceeding 4 yards in length,	Preferential revenue.	35 per cent *ad valorem.*	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
	(*b*) of materials liable to duty under Item 48, 48(1), 48(4) or 48(5), not exceeding $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards in length.	Preferential revenue.	35 per cent *ad valorem.*	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
	(*c*) of other materials, not exceeding 4 yards in length.	Preferential revenue.	35 per cent *ad valorem.*	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
49(2)	Ribbons . . .	Preferential revenue.	50 per cent *ad valorem.*	40 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
49(3)	Blankets and rugs (other than floor rugs), excluding blankets and rugs made wholly or mainly from artificial silk.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
49(4)	Woollen carpets, floor rugs, shawls and other manufactures of wool, not otherwise specified, including felt.	Preferential revenue.	35 per cent *ad valorem.*	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	
	SECTION XI—*contd.*					
	Textile Materials and Textile Goods—contd.					
49(5)	Cotton braids or cords, the following, namely:—	Protective	6½ annas per lb.	..	..	March 31st, 1939.
	Ghoonsis and Muktakesis.					
50	Jute manufactures not otherwise specified	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
50(1)	Second hand or used gunny bags or cloth made of jute.	..	Free	..	..	..
50(2)	Hemp manufactures	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
50(3)	Cotton, hair and canvas ply belting for machinery.	Revenue	6¼ per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
50(4)	Ropes, cotton	..	Free	..	..	..
50(5)	Oilcloth and floorcloth	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
50(6)	Cordage, rope and twine of vegetable fibre other than jute and cotton, not otherwise specified.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
50(7)	Mats and Mattings, not otherwise specified.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
50(8)	Coir fibre, coir yarn and coir mats and matting.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..
51	Socks and stockings made wholly or mainly from silk or artificial silk.	Preferential revenue.	50 per cent *ad valorem.*	40 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
51(1)	Woollen hosiery and woollen knitted apparel, that is to say, all hosiery and knitted apparel containing not less than 15 per cent of wool by weight.	Preferential revenue.	35 per cent *ad valorem* or Re. 1-2 per lb., whichever is higher.	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
51(2)	Cotton knitted apparel, *including* apparel made of cotton interlocking material, cotton undervests, knitted or woven, and cotton socks and stockings':—					
	(*a*) of weight not exceeding 4 lbs. per dozen.	Protective	25 per cent *ad valorem* or 12 annas per lb., whichever is higher.	..	..	March 31st, 1939.
	(*b*) of weight exceeding 4 lbs. per dozen.	Protective	25 per cent *ad valorem* or 10 annas per lb., whichever is higher.	..	..	March 31st, 1939.
51(3)	Cotton knitted fabric	Protective	50 per cent *ad valorem* or 12 annas per lb., whichever is higher.	..	..	March 31st, 1939.
52	Apparel, hosiery, haberdashery, millinery and drapery, not otherwise specified.	Preferential revenue.	35 per cent *ad valorem.*	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	
	SECTION XI—*concld.*					
	Textile Materials and Textile Goods—concld.					
52(1)	Silk or artificial silk goods used or required for medical purposes, namely:—Silk or artificial silk ligatures; elastic silk or artificial silk hosiery, elbow pieces, thigh pieces, knee caps, leggings, socks, anklets, stockings, suspensory bandages, silk or artificial silk abdominal belts, silk or artificial silk web catheter tubes, and oiled silk or artificial silk.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
52(2)	Uniforms and Accoutrements appertaining thereto, imported by a public servant for his personal use.	..	Free . . .	..	..	..
52(3)	Insignia and Badges of official, British and Foreign Orders.	..	Free . . .	..	..	..
53	Textile manufactures, not otherwise specified.	Preferential revenue.	35 per cent *ad valorem.*	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
53(1)	Rags and other paper-making materials excluding wood pulp.	..	Free . . .	..	..	..
	SECTION XII.					
	Footwear, Hats, Umbrellas and Parasols, Articles of Fashion.					
54	Boots and Shoes not otherwise specified.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem* or six annas per pair, whichever is higher.	..	..	..
54(1)	Boots and Shoes composed mainly of leather.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem* or six annas per pair, whichever is higher.	20 per cent *ad valorem* or 5 annas per pair, whichever is higher.	..	..
54(2)	Uppers for boots and shoes unless entirely made of leather.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem* or three annas per pair, whichever is higher.	..	..	..
55	Hats, caps, bonnets and hatters' ware, not otherwise specified.	Preferential revenue.	35 per cent *ad valorem.*	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..
56	Parasols and Sunshades and fittings for umbrellas, parasols and sunshades.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	
	SECTION XII—*contd.*					
	Footwear, Hats, Umbrellas and Parasols, Articles of Fashion—contd.					
56(1)	Umbrellas . . .	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem* or eight annas each, whichever is higher.	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
57	....	..	....	..	..	..
	SECTION XIII.					
	Wares of Stone and of other Mineral Materials; Ceramic Products; Glass and Glassware.					
58	Articles made of Stone or Marble.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
58(1)	Asbestos manufactures, not otherwise specified.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
58(2)	Packing—engine and boiler—all sorts, not otherwise specified.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
59	Building and Engineering materials, all sorts not of iron, steel or wood not otherwise specified including tiles other than glass, earthenware or porcelain tiles, and firebricks not being component parts of any articles included in Item No. 72 or No. 74(2).	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
59(1)	Building and Engineering bricks.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
59(2)	Earthenware, china and porcelain, all sorts not otherwise specified.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
59(3)	Earthenware pipes and sanitary ware.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
59(4)	Tiles of earthenware and porcelain.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem* or two annas per square foot, whichever is higher.	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
59(5)	Domestic Earthenware, china and porcelain, the following, namely :— (*a*) Tea cups and coffee cups— (i) having a capacity of more than 7½ ozs.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem* or ten annas per dozen, whichever is higher.	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
	(ii) having a capacity of not more than 7½ ozs.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem* or four annas per dozen, whichever is higher.	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	
	SECTION XIII—*contd.*					
	Wares of Stone and of other Mineral Materials; Ceramic Products; Glass and Glassware—contd.					
59(5)—*contd.*	Domestic Earthenware, china and porcelain, the following, namely —*contd.*					
	(*b*) Saucers—					
	(i) for use with tea cups or coffee cups having a capacity of more than 7½ ozs.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem* or five annas per dozen, whichever is higher.	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
	(ii) for use with tea cups or coffee cups having a capacity of not more than 7½ ozs.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem* or two annas per dozen, whichever is higher.	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
	(*c*) Tea-pots—					
	(i) having a capacity of more than 20 ozs.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem* or Rs. 3 per dozen, whichever is higher.	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
	(ii) having a capacity of more than 10 ozs. and not more than 20 ozs.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem* or Re. 1-8 per dozen, whichever is higher.	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
	(iii) having a capacity of not more than 10 ozs.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem* or twelve annas per dozen, whichever is higher.	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
	(*d*) Sugar-bowls	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem* or Re. 1-8 per dozen, whichever is higher.	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
	(*e*) Jugs having a capacity of over 10 ozs.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem* or twleve annas per dozen, whichever is higher.	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
	(*f*) Plates over 5½ inches in diameter—					
	(i) over 8½ inches in diameter.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem* or Re. 1 per dozen, whichever is higher.	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
	(ii) not over 8½ inches in diameter.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem* or ten annas per dozen, whichever is higher.	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	
	SECTION XIII—*concld.*					
	Wares of Stone and of other Mineral Materials; Ceramic Products; Glass and Glassware—concld.					
59(6)	Covered crucibles for glass-making.	Preferential revenue.	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	15 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
60	Glass and Glassware not otherwise specified, and lacquered ware.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
60(1)	Glass globes and chimneys for lamps and lanterns—					
	(*a*) Globes for hurricane lanterns.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem* or four annas and six pies per dozen, whichever is higher.	..	..	..
	(*b*) Other globes and chimneys having an external base diameter of over one inch.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem* or three annas per dozen, whichever is higher.	..	..	..
60(2)	Electric lighting bulbs .	Preferential revenue.	50 per cent *ad valorem.*	40 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
60(3)	Glass bangles, glass beads and false pearls.	Revenue	50 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
	SECTION XIV.					
	Real Pearls, Precious Stones, Precious Metals and Wares of those Materials; Coin (Specie).					
61	Precious Stones, unset and imported uncut, and Pearls, unset.	..	Free . . .	..	..	..
61(1)	Precious Stones, unset and imported cut.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
61(2)	Silver bullion and silver sheets and plates which have undergone no process of manufacture subsequent to rolling.	Revenue	Two annas per ounce	..	..	..
61(3)	Gold bullion and gold sheets and plates which have undergone no process of manufacture subsequent to rolling.	..	Free . . .	..	..	..
61(4)	Silver plate and silver manufactures, all sorts not otherwise specified.	Revenue	50 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
61(5)	Silver thread and wire (including so-called gold thread and wire mainly made of silver) and silver leaf including also imitation gold and silver thread and wire, lametta and metallic spangles and articles of a like nature, of whatever metal made.	Protective	62½ per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	March 31st, 1941.

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	
	SECTION XIV—*contd.*					
	Real Pearls, Precious Stones, Precious Metals and Wares of those Materials; Coin (Specie)—contd.					
61(6)	Gold plate, gold leaf and gold manufactures, all sorts not otherwise specified.	Revenue	50 per cent *ad valorem*	..	..	..
61(7)	Gold or gold-plated pen nibs.	Preferential revenue.	50 per cent *ad valorem.*	40 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
61(8)	Articles, other than cutlery and surgical instruments, plated with gold or silver.	Revenue	50 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
61(9)	Cutlery plated with gold or silver . . .	Preferential revenue.	50 per cent *ad valorem.*	40 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
61(10)	Jewellery and Jewels .	Revenue	50 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
62	Current coin of the Government of India.	..	Free . .	..	..	..
62(1)	Silver coin, not otherwise specified.	Revenue	Two annas per ounce	..	..	..
62(2)	Gold coin . .	..	Free . . .	..	..	..
	SECTION XV.					
	Base Metals and Articles made therefrom.					
63	Iron or Steel, old . .	Revenue	15⅝ per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
63(1)	Iron alloys, *viz.*, ferro-manganese, ferro-silicon, ferro-chrome, spiegeleisen and the like as commonly used for steel making.	Preferential revenue.	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	10 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
63(2)	Iron or steel angle, channel, tee, flat, beam, zed, trough and piling—					
	(*a*) not fabricated—					
	(i) of British manufacture—					
	not coated with other metals.	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingot produced in British India; or 10 per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	
	SECTION XV—*contd.*					
	Base Metals and Articles made therefrom—contd.					
63(2)—*contd.*	Iron or steel angle, channel, tee, flat, beam, zed, trough and piling—*contd.*					
	(*a*) not fabricated—*contd.*					
	(i) of British manufacture—*contd.*					
	coated with other metals.	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India or 10 per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.
	(ii) not of British manufacture.	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India *plus* Rs. 43 per ton.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.
	(*b*) fabricated—					
	(i) of British manufacture.	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India *plus* Rs. 40 per ton.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.
	(ii) not of British manufacture.	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India *plus* Rs. 40 per ton.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.
63(3)	Iron or steel bar and rod—					
	(i) of British manufacture.	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India *plus* Rs. 10 per ton; or 10 per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.
	(ii) not of British manufacture.	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India *plus* Rs. 39 per ton; or 20 per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	
	SECTION XV—*contd.*					
	Base Metals and Articles made therefrom—contd.					
63(4)	Iron, pig . . .	Preferential revenue.	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	10 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
63(5)	Iron rice bowls . .	Preferential revenue.	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	10 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
63(6)	Cast iron pipes and tubes; also cast iron fittings therefor, that is to say, bends, boots, elbows, tees, sockets, flanges, plugs, valves, cocks and the like—					
	(i) of British manufacture.	Protective	10 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	March 31st, 1941.
	(ii) not of British manufacture.	Protective	Rs. 57-8-0 per ton .	..	..	March 31st, 1941.
63(7)	Cast iron plates . .	Preferential revenue.	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	10 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
63(8)	Steel ingots . . .	Preferential revenue.	The excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India; or 20 per cent *ad valorem* whichever is higher.	The excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India; or 10 per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.	..	..
	Iron or steel blooms, billets and slabs, provided that no piece less than 1½ inches square or thick shall be included in this item.					
63(9)	Iron or steel Structures, fabricated partially or wholly, not otherwise specified, if made mainly or wholly of iron or steel bars, sections, plates or sheets, for the construction of buildings, bridges, tanks, well curbs, trestles, towers and similar structures or for parts thereof, but not including builders' hardware or any of the articles specified in Items No. 72, 72(3), 74(1), 75(3), 75(4) or 76(1)—					
	(*a*) of British manufacture.	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India *plus* Rs. 40 per ton.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.
	(*b*) not of British manufacture.	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India *plus* Rs. 40 per ton.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	
	SECTION XV—*contd.*					
	Base Metals and Articles made therefrom—contd.					
63(10)	Steel, tinplates and tinned sheets, including tin taggers, and cuttings of such plates, sheets or taggers—					
	(i) of British manufacture.	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India *plus* Rs. 38 per ton.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.
	(ii) not of British manufacture.	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India *plus* Rs. 59 per ton.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.
63(11)	Iron or Steel anchors and cables.	Preferential revenue.	20 per cent *ad valorem*.	10 per cent *ad valorem*.	..	..
63(12)	A. Iron or Steel bolts and nuts, including hook-bolts and nuts for roofing but excluding fish bolts and nuts—					
	(i) of British manufacture.	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India; or 10 per cent *ad valorem* whichever is higher.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.
	(ii) not of British manufacture.	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India; *plus* Re. 1-9-0 per cwt.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.
	B. Iron or Steel fish bolts and nuts—					
	(i) of British manufacture.	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India; or 10 per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.
	(ii) not of British manufacture.	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India *plus* Rs. 4-5-0 per cwt.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.

Item No	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	
	SECTION XV—*contd.*					
	Base Metals and Articles made therefrom—contd.					
63(13)	Iron or Steel expanded metal.	Preferential revenue.	20 per cent *ad valorem*.	10 per cent *ad valorem*.	..	..
63(14)	Iron or Steel hoops and strips.	Preferential revenue.	20 per cent *ad valorem*.	10 per cent *ad valorem*.	..	..
63(15)	Iron or Steel rivets—					
	(i) of British manufacture.	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India; or 10 per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.
	(ii) not of British manufacture.	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India *plus* Re. 1-14-0 per cwt.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.
63(16)	Iron or Steel nails and washers, all sorts not otherwise specified.	Preferential revenue.	20 per cent *ad valorem*.	10 per cent *ad valorem*.	..	..
63(17)	Iron or Steel pipes and tubes and fittings therefor, if riveted or otherwise built up of plates or sheets—					
	(i) of British manufacture.	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India *plus* Rs. 12 per ton; or 10 per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.
	(ii) not of British manufacture.	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India *plus* Rs. 35 per ton.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.
63(18)	Iron or Steel pipes and tubes; also fittings therefor, that is to say, bends, boots, elbows, tees, sockets, flanges, plugs, valves, cocks and the like, excluding pipes, tubes and fittings therefor otherwise specified.	Preferential revenue.	20 per cent *ad valorem*.	10 per cent *ad valorem*.	..	..

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	
	SECTION XV—*contd.*					
	Base Metals and Articles made therefrom—contd.					
63(19)	Iron or Steel plates excluding cast iron plates—					
	(*a*) not fabricated—					
	(i) of British manufacture—					
	not coated with other metals.	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India; or 10 per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.
	coated with other metals.	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India; or 10 per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.
	(ii) not of British manufacture.	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India *plus* Rs. 25 per ton.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.
	(*b*) fabricated—					
	(i) of British manufacture.	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India *plus* Rs. 40 per ton.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.
	(ii) not of British manufacture.	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India *plus* Rs. 40 per ton.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.
63(20)	Iron or Steel sheets—					
	(*a*) not fabricated—					
	(1) not galvanized—					
	(i) of British manufacture.	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India *plus* Rs. 11 per ton; or 10 per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	
	SECTION XV—*contd.*					
	Base Metals and Articles made therefrom—contd.					
63(20)—*contd.*	Iron or Steel sheets—*contd.*					
	(*a*) not fabricated—*contd.*					
	(1) not galvanized—*contd.*					
	(ii) not of British manufacture.	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India *plus* Rs. 32 per ton.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.
	(2) galvanized—					
	(i) of British manufacture.	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India *plus* Rs. 10 per ton; or 10 per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.
	(ii) not of British manufacture.	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India *plus* Rs. 40 per ton.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.
	(*b*) fabricated—					
	(1) not galvanized—					
	(i) of British manufacture.	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India *plus* Rs. 12 per ton; or 10 per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.
	(ii) not of British manufacture.	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India *plus* Rs. 35 per ton.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.
	(2) galvanized—					
	(i) of British manufacture.	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India *plus* Rs. 11 per ton; or 10 per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	
	SECTION XV—*contd.*					
	Base Metals and Articles made therefrom—contd.					
63(20)—*concld.*	Iron or Steel sheets—*concld.*					
	(*b*) fabricated—*contd.*					
	(2) galvanized—*contd.* (ii) not of British manufacture.	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India *plus* Rs. 44 per ton.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.
63(21)	Iron or Steel Railway Track Material—					
	A. Rails (including tramway rails the heads of which are not grooved)—					
	(*a*) 30 lbs. per yard and over, and fish-plates therefor—					
	(i) of British manufacture.	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India; or 10 per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.
	(ii) not of British manufacture.	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India; or 20 per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.
	(*b*) under 30 lbs. per yard and fish-plates therefor—					
	(i) of British manufacture.	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India *plus* Rs. 10 per ton; or 10 per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.
	(ii) not of British manufacture.	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India *plus* Rs. 39 per ton.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	
	SECTION XV—*contd.*					
	Base Metals and Articles made therefrom—contd.					
63(21)—*contd.*	Iron or Steel Railway Track Material—*contd.*					
	B. Switches and crossings including stretcher bars and other component parts, and switches and crossings including stretcher bars and other component parts for tramway rails the heads of which are not grooved—					
	(*a*) for rails 30 lbs. per yard and over—					
	(i) of British manufacture.	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India; or 10 per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.
	(ii) not of British manufacture.	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India; or 20 per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.
	(*b*) for rails under 30 lbs. per yard —					
	(i) of British manufacture.	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India *plus* Rs. 11 per ton; or 10 per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.
	(ii) not of British manufacture.	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India *plus* Rs. 43 per ton.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	
	SECTION XV—*contd.*					
	Base Metals and Articles made therefrom—contd.					
63(21)—*contd.*	Iron or Steel Railway Track Material—*contd.*					
	C. Sleepers, and sleeper bars, other than cast iron—					
	(i) of British manufacture.	Protective	1⅓ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India; or 10 per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.
	(ii) not of British manufacture.	Protective	1⅓ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India; or 20 per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.
	D. Spikes (other than dog-spikes) and tie-bars—					
	(i) of British manufacture.	Protective	1⅓ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India *plus* Rs. 10 per ton; or 10 per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.
	(ii) not of British manufacture.	Protective	1⅓ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India *plus* Rs. 30 per ton.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.
	E. Dog-spikes—					
	(i) of British manufacture.	Protective	1⅓ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India *plus* 7 annas per cwt.; or 10 per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.
	(ii) not of British manufacture.	Protective	1⅓ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India *plus* Rs. 2-15-0 per cwt.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	
	SECTION XV—*contd.*					
	Base Metals and Articles made therefrom—contd.					
63(21) *concld.*	Iron or Steel Railway Track Material—*concld.*					
	F. Gibs, cotters, keys (including tapered key bars), distance pieces and other fastenings for use with iron or steel sleepers—					
	(i) of British manufacture.	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India *plus* 7 annas per cwt.; or 10 per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.
	(ii) not of British manufacture.	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India *plus* Rs. 2-15-0 per cwt.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.
63(22)	Iron or Steel Railway Track materials not otherwise specified, including bearing plates, cast iron sleepers and lever boxes.	Preferential revenue.	20 per cent *ad valorem*.	10 per cent *ad valorem*.	..	..
63(23)	Iron or Steel Tramway Track materials not otherwise specified, including rails, fish-plates, tie-bars, switches, crossings and the like materials of shapes and sizes specially adapted for tramway tracks.	Preferential revenue.	20 per cent *ad valorem*.	10 per cent *ad valorem*.	..	..
63(24)	Iron or Steel barbed or stranded wire and wire rope.	Preferential revenue.	20 per cent *ad valorem*.	10 per cent *ad valorem*.	..	..
63(25)	Iron or Steel wire, other than barbed or stranded wire, wire rope or wire netting; and iron or steel wire nails—					
	(i) of British manufacture.	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India *plus* Rs. 25 per ton.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	
	SECTION XV—*contd*					
	Base Metals and Articles made therefrom—contd.					
63(25)—*contd.*	Iron or Steel wire, other than barbed or stranded wire, wire rope or wire netting; and iron or steel wire nails—*contd.*					
	(ii) not of British manufacture.	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India *plus* Rs. 60 per ton.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.
63(26)	Iron or Steel (other than bar or rod) specially designed for the reinforcement of concrete.	Preferential revenue.	20 per cent *ad valorem*.	10 per cent *ad valorem*.	..	..
63(27)	Iron or Steel, the original material (but not including machinery) of any ship or other vessel intended for inland or harbour navigation which has been assembled abroad, taken to pieces and shipped for reassembly in India—					
	(i) of British manufacture.	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India; or 10 per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.
	(ii) not of British manufacture.	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India *plus* Rs. 27-8-0 per ton; or 20 per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.
	Provided that articles dutiable under this item shall not be deemed to be dutiable under any other item.					
63(28)	All sorts of Iron and Steel and manufactures thereof not otherwise specified.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem*.	20 per cent *ad valorem*.	..	..

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	
	SECTION XV—*contd.*					
	Base Metals and Articles made therefrom—contd.					
63(29)	Enamelled ironware, the following, namely :—					
	(*a*) Sign-boards .	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem* or four and a half annas per square foot, whichever is higher.	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
	(*b*) Domestic hollow-ware, the following, namely, basins, bowls, dishes, plates and thalas, including rice-cups, rice-bowls and rice-plates—					
	(i) having no diameter exceeding 19 centimetres.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem* or per dozen four annas *plus* one anna for every two centimetres or part thereof by which any diameter exceeds 11 centimetres, whichever is higher.	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
	(ii) having any diameter exceeding 19 centimetres.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem* or per dozen eight annas *plus* two annas for every two centimetres or part thereof by which any diameter exceeds 19 centimetres, whichever is higher.	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
64	Copper, wrought, and manufactures of copper, all sorts not otherwise specified.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
64(1)	Copper, scrap . .	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
65	German silver including nickel silver.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
66	Aluminium—circles, sheets and other manufactures not otherwise specified.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
66(1)	Unwrought ingots, blocks and bars of aluminium.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
67	Lead, wrought—the following articles, namely, pipes and tubes and sheets other than sheets for tea chests.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	
	SECTION XV—*concld.*					
	Base Metals and Articles made therefrom—concld.					
67(1)	Lead sheets for tea chests	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
68	Zinc or spelter, wrought or manufactured, not otherwise specified.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
68(1)	Zinc, unwrought, including cakes, ingots, tiles (other than boiler tiles), hard or soft slabs and plates, dust, dross and ashes; and broken zinc.	..	Free . . .	..	..	..
69	Tin, Block . . .	Revenue	Rs. 312-8 per ton .	..	..	..
70	Brass, bronze and similar alloys, wrought, and manufactures thereof not otherwise specified.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
70(1)	All sorts of metals, other than iron and steel, and manufactures thereof, not otherwise specified.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
71	Hardware, ironmongery and tools, all sorts not otherwise specified, including incandescent mantles but excluding machine tools and agricultural implements.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem*	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
71(1)	The following Hardware, ironmongery and tools, namely, agricultural implements not otherwise specified, buckets of tinned or galvanized iron, and pruning-knives.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
71(2)	Cutlery, all sorts not otherwise specified.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
71(3)	Metal furniture and cabinetware.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
71(4)	Printing type . .	Revenue	One anna and three pies per lb.	..	..	..
71(5)	The following printing materials, namely, leads, brass rules, wooden and metal quoins, shooting sticks and galleys and metal furniture.	Revenue	2½ per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
71(6)	Racks for the withering of tea leaf.	Revenue	2½ per cent *ad valorem*	..	..	..

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	
	SECTION XVI.					
	Machinery and Apparatus; Electrical Material.					
72	Machinery, namely, such of the following articles as are not otherwise specified: — (*a*) prime-movers, boilers, locomotive engines and tenders for the same, portable engines (including power-driven road rollers, fire engines and tractors), and other machines in which the prime-mover is not separable from the operative parts; (*b*) machines and sets of machines to be worked by electric, steam, water, fire or other power, not being manual or animal labour, or which before being brought into use require to be fixed with reference to other moving parts; (*c*) apparatus and appliances, not to be operated by manual or animal labour, which are designed for use in an industrial system as parts indispensable for its operation and have been given for that purpose some special shape or quality which would not be essential for their use for any other purpose; (*d*) control gear, self-acting or otherwise, and transmission-gear designed for use with any machinery above specified, including belting of all materials (other than cotton, hair and canvas ply) and driving chains, but excluding driving ropes not made of cotton;	Revenue	10 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..

Item No	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	
	SECTION XVI—*contd.*					
	Machinery and Apparatus; Electrical Material—contd.					
72—*contd.*	Machinery, namely, such of the following articles as are not otherwise specified—*contd.* (*e*) bare hard-drawn electrolytic copper wires and cables and other electrical wires and cables, insulated or not, and poles, troughs, conduits and insulators designed as parts of a transmission system, and the fittings thereof. Note.—The term 'industrial system' used in sub-item (*c*) means an installation designed to be employed directly in the performance of any process or series of processes necessary for the manufacture, production or extraction of any commodity.	Revenue	10 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
72(1)	The following textile machinery and apparatus by whatever power operated, namely, healds, heald cords and heald knitting needles; reeds and shuttles; warp and weft preparation machinery and looms; bobbins and pirns; dobbies; Jacquard machines; Jacquard harness linen cards; Jacquard cards; punching plates for Jacquard cards; warping mills; multiple box sleys; solid border sleys; tape sleys; swivel sleys; tape looms; wool carding machines; wool spinning machines; hosiery machinery; coir mat shearing machines; coir fibre willowing machines; heald knitting machines; dobby cards; lattices and lags for dobbies; wooden winders, silk looms; silk throwing and	Revenue	10 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	
	SECTION XVI—*contd.*					
	***Machinery and Apparatus; Electrical Material*—contd.**					
72(1)—*contd.*	reeling machines; cotton yarn reeling machines; sizing machines; doubling machines; silk twisting machines; cone winding machines; piano card cutting machines; harness building frames; card lacing frames; drawing and denting hooks; sewing thread balls making machines; cumbli finishing machinery; hank boilers; cotton carding and spinning machines; mail eyes, lingoes, comber boards and comber board frames; take-up motions, temples and pickers; picking bands; picking sticks; printing machines; roller cloth; clearer cloth; sizing flannel; and roller skins.	Revenue	10 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
72(2)	Printing and Lithographic Material, namely, presses, lithographic plates, composing sticks, chases, imposing tables, lithographic stones, stereoblocks, wood blocks, half-tone blocks, electrotype blocks, process blocks and highly polished copper or zinc sheets specially prepared for making process blocks, roller moulds, roller frames and stocks, roller composition, lithographic nap rollers, standing screw and hot presses, perforating machines, gold blocking presses, galley presses, proof presses, arming presses, copper plate printing presses, rolling presses, ruling machines, ruling pen making machines, lead cutters, rule cutters, slug cutters, type casting machines, type setting and casting machines, paper in rolls with side perforations to be used after further perforation for type-casting, rule bending machines,	Revenue	10 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	
	SECTION XVI—*contd.*					
	Machinery and Apparatus; Electrical Material—contd.					
72(2)—*contd.*	rule mitreing machines, bronzing machines, stereotyping apparatus, paper folding machines, and paging machines but excluding ink and paper.	Revenue	10 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
72(3)	Component parts of Machinery as defined in Items Nos. 72, 72(1) and 72(2), namely, such parts only as are essential for the working of the machine or apparatus and have been given for that purpose some special shape or quality which would not be essential for their use for any other purpose: Provided that articles which do not satisfy this condition shall also be deemed to be component parts of the machine to which they belong if they are essential to its operation and are imported with it in such quantities as may appear to the Collector of Customs to be reasonable.	Revenue	10 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
72(4)	Passenger Lifts and component parts and accessories thereof.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
72(5)	Domestic Refrigerators .	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
72(6)	Machinery and component parts thereof, meaning machines or parts of machines to be worked by manual or animal labour, not otherwise specified, and any machines (except such as are designed to be used exclusively in industrial processes) which require for their operation less than one-quarter of one brake-horse-power.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
72(7)	Water-lifts, sugar-mills, sugar centrifuges, sugar pug-mills, oil-presses, and parts thereof, when constructed so that they can be worked by manual or animal power and pans for boiling sugar-cane juice.	..	Free . . .	..	..	..

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	
	SECTION XVI—*contd.*					
	Machinery and Apparatus; Electrical Material—contd.					
72(8)	The following Agricultural Implements, namely, winnowers, threshers, mowing and reaping machines, binding machines, elevators, seed and corn crushers, chaff-cutters, root-cutters, ensilage-cutters, horse and bullock gear, ploughs, cultivators, scarifiers, harrows, clod-crushers, seed-drills, hay-tedders, hay presses, potato-diggers, latex spouts, spraying machines, powder-blowers, white-ant exterminating machines, beet pullers, broadcast seeders, corn pickers, corn shellers, culti-packers, drag scrapers, stalk cutters, huskers and shredders, potato planters, lime sowers, manure spreaders, listers, soil graders, and rakes; also agricultural tractors, also component parts of these implements, machines or tractors, provided that they can be readily fitted into their proper places in the implements, machines or tractors for which they are imported, and that they cannot ordinarily be used for purposes unconnected with agriculture.	..	Free . . .	..	..	..
72(9)	The following Dairy and Poultry Farming Appliances, namely, cream separators, milking machines, milk sterilizing or pasteurizing plant, milk aerating and cooling apparatus, churns, butter dryers, butter workers, milk-bottle fillers and cappers, apparatus specially designed for testing milk and other dairy produce, and incubators; also component parts of these appliances, provided that they can be readily fitted into their proper places in the appliances for which they	..	Free . . .	..	..	..

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	
	SECTION XVI—*contd.*					
	Machinery and Apparatus; Electrical Material—contd.					
72(9)—*contd.*	are imported, and that they cannot ordinarily be used for other than dairy and poultry farming purposes.	..	Free . . .	..	..	..
73	Electrical Instruments, apparatus, and appliances, not otherwise specified, excluding telegraphic and telephonic.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
73(1)	The following Electrical Instruments, Apparatus and Appliances, namely:—	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
	Electrical Control Gear and Transmission Gear, namely, switches (excluding switch-boards), fuses and current-breaking devices of all sorts and descriptions, designed for use in circuits of less than ten amperes and at a pressure not exceeding 250 volts; and regulators for use with motors designed to consume less than 187 watts; bare or insulated copper wires and cables, any one core of which, not being one specially designed as a pilot core, has a sectional area of less than one-eightieth part of a square inch, and wires and cables of other metals of not more than equivalent conductivity; and line insulators, including also cleats, connectors, leading-in tubes and the like, of types and sizes such as are ordinarily used in connection with the transmission of power for other than industrial purposes, and the fittings thereof but excluding electrical earthenware and porcelain otherwise specified.					

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	
	SECTION XVI—*contd.*					
	Machinery and Apparatus; Electrical Material—contd.					
73(2)	The following Electrical Instruments, Apparatus and Appliances, namely, telegraphic and telephonic instruments, apparatus and appliances not otherwise specified, flash lights, carbons, condensers, and bell apparatus, and switchboards designed for use in circuits of less than ten amperes and at a pressure not exceeding 250 volts.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
73(3)	Telegraphic Instruments and Apparatus and parts thereof imported by, or under the orders of, a Railway Administration.	Revenue	15⅝ per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
73(4)	Wireless Reception Instruments and Apparatus and component parts thereof, including all electric valves, amplifiers and loud speakers which are not specially designed for purposes other than wireless reception or are not original parts of and imported along with instruments or apparatus so designed.	Preferential revenue.	50 per cent *ad valorem.*	40 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
73(5)	Electrical earthenware and porcelain, the following, namely:—					
	(*a*) Insulators, Shackle, Sinclair, Cordeaux or Pin-type, not otherwise specified—					
	(i) fitted . .	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem* or Re. 1-2 per dozen, whichever is higher.	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
	(ii) not fitted .	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem* or fourteen annas per dozen, whichever is higher.	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
	(*b*) Two-way cleats .	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem* or four annas per gross of pairs, whichever is higher.	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	
	SECTION XVI—*concld.*					
	Machinery and Apparatus; Electrical Material—concld.					
73(5)-*contd.*	Electrical earthenware and procelain, the following, namely—*contd.*					
	(*c*) Spacing insulators	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem* or two annas per gross, whichever is higher.	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
	(*d*) Ceiling roses— (i) fitted . .	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem* or ten annas per dozen, whichever is higher.	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
	(ii) not fitted .	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem* or eight annas per dozen, whichever is higher.	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
	(*e*) Joint-box cut-outs— (i) fitted . .	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem* or eight annas per dozen, whichever is higher.	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
	(ii) not fitted .	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem* or six annas per dozen, whichever is higher.	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
73(6)	Rubber-insulated Copper Wires and Cables, no core of which, other than one specially designed as a pilot core, has a sectional area of less than one-eightieth part of a square inch, whether made with any additional insulating or covering material or not.	Revenue	6¼ per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
	SECTION XVII.					
	Transport Material.					
74	Coal tubs, tipping wagons and the like conveyances designed for use on light rail track, if adapted to be worked by manual or animal labour and if made mainly of iron or steel; and component parts thereof made of iron or steel— (*a*) of British manufacture.	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India; or 10 per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	
	SECTION XVII—*contd.*					
	***Transport Material*—contd.**					
74—*contd.*	Coal tubs, tipping wagons and the like conveyances designed for use on light rail track if adapted to be worked by manual or animal labour and if made mainly of iron or steel; and component parts thereof made of iron or steel—*contd.*					
	(*b*) not of British manufacture.	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India *plus* Rs. 40 per ton; *or* 20 per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.
74(1)	Tramcars and component parts and accessories thereof.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem*.	..	..	..
74(2)	Railway materials for permanent-way and rolling-stock, namely, sleepers, other than iron and steel, and fastenings therefor; bearing plates, chairs, interlocking apparatus, brake-gear, shunting skids, couplings and springs, signals, turn-tables, weigh-bridges, carriages, wagons, traversers, rail removers, scooters, trollies, trucks; also cranes, water-cranes and water-tanks when imported by or under the orders of a Railway Administration: Provided that for the purpose of this entry 'railway' means a line of railway subject to the provisions of the Indian Railways Act, 1890, and includes a railway constructed in a State in India and also such tramways as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, specifically include therein: Provided also that articles of machinery as defined in Item No. 72 or No. 72(3) shall not be deemed to be included hereunde.	Revenue	15⅝ per cent *ad valorem*.	..	..	..

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	
			SECTION XVII—*contd.*			
			Transport Material—contd.			
74(3)	Component parts of Railway Materials, as defined in Item No. 74(2), namely, such parts only as are essential for the working of railways and have been given for that purpose some special shape or quality which would not be essential for their use for any other purpose: Provided that articles which do not satisfy this condition shall also be deemed to be component parts of the railway material to which they belong, if they are essential to its operation and are imported with it in such quantities as may appear to the Collector of Customs to be reasonable.	Revenue	15⅔ per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
75	Conveyances not otherwise specified and component parts and accessories thereof; also motor vans and motor lorries imported complete.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
75(1)	Motor cars including taxi cabs and articles (other than rubber tyres and tubes) adapted for use as parts and accessories thereof, provided that such articles as are ordinarily also used for other purposes than as parts and accessories of motor vehicles included in this item or in Items Nos. 75(2) and 75(3) shall be dutiable at the rate of duty specified for such articles.	Preferential revenue.	37½ per cent *ad valorem.*	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
75(2)	Motor cycles and motor scooters and articles (other than rubber tyres and tubes) adapted for use as parts and accessories thereof except such articles as are also adapted for use as parts and accessories of motor cars.	Revenue	37½ per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	
	SECTION XVII—*concld.*					
	Transport Material—concld.					
75(3)	Motor omnibuses; chassis of motor omnibuses, motor vans and motor lorries; and parts of mechanically propelled vehicles and accessories not otherwise specified, excluding rubber tyres and tubes and such parts and accessories of motor vehicles included in this item as are also adapted for use as parts and accessories of motor cars.	Preferential revenue.	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	17½ per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
75(4)	Carriages and carts which are not mechanically propelled, not otherwise specified, and cycles (other than motor cycles) imported entire or in sections and parts and accessories thereof; excluding rubber tyres and tubes.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
76	Aeroplanes, aeroplane parts, aeroplane engines, aeroplane engine parts and rubber tyres and tubes used exclusively for aeroplanes.	Revenue	2½ per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
76(1)	Ships and other vessels for inland and harbour navigation, including steamers, launches, boats and barges imported entire or in sections: Provided that articles of machinery as defined in Item No. 72 or No. 72(3) shall, when separately imported, not be deemed to be included hereunder.	Revenue	15⅘ per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
76(2)	Light ships . . .	..	Free . . .	..	..	..
76(3)	Furniture tackle and apparel, not otherwise described, for steam-sailing, rowing and other vessels.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
	SECTION XVIII.					
	Scientific and precision instruments and apparatus; watch-makers' and clock-makers' wares; musical instruments.					
77	Instruments, apparatus and appliances other than electrical, all sorts not otherwise specified, including photographic, scientific, philosophical and surgical.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	
			SECTION XVIII—*contd.*			
	Scientific and precision instruments and apparatus ; watch-makers' and clock-makers' wares ; musical instruments—contd.					
77(1)	Instruments, apparatus and appliances, imported by a passenger as part of his personal baggage and in actual use by him in the exercise of his profession or calling.	..	Free	..	..	..
77(2)	Optical Instruments, apparatus and appliances.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
78	Clocks and watches and parts thereof.	Revenue	50 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
79	Musical Instruments and parts thereof, all sorts not otherwise specified.	Preferential revenue.	50 per cent *ad valorem.*	40 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
79(1)	The following Musical Instruments, namely, complete organs and harmoniums and records for talking machines.	Revenue	50 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
			SECTION XIX.			
			Arms and Ammunition.			
80	Save where otherwise specified, all articles which are arms or parts of arms within the meaning of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (excluding springs used for air guns), all tools used for cleaning or putting together the same, all machines for making, loading, closing or capping cartridges for arms other than rifled arms and all other sorts of ammunition and military stores, and any articles which the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, declare to be ammunition or military stores for the purposes of this Act.	Revenue	50 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
80(1)	Subject to the exemptions specified in Item No. 80(3)—Firearms, including gas and air guns, gas and air rifles and gas and air pistols, not otherwise specified, but excluding parts and accessories thereof.	Preferential revenue.	Rs. 18-12 each *plus* 10 per cent *ad valorem*, or 50 per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.	Rs. 18-12 each or 40 per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.	..	..

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	
	SECTION XIX—*contd.*					
	Arms and Ammunition—contd.					
80(2)	Subject to the exemptions specified in Item No. 80(3)—					
	(*a*) Barrels, whether single or double, for firearms, including gas and air guns, gas and air rifles, and gas and air pistols, not otherwise specified.	Revenue	Rs. 18-12 each } whichever is higher,	..	..	..
	(*b*) Main springs and magazine springs for firearms, including gas guns, gas rifles and gas pistols.	Revenue	Rs. 6-4 each } *ad valorem*,	..	..	..
	(*c*) Gun stocks and breech blocks.	Revenue	Rs. 3-12 each } or 37½ per cent	..	..	..
	(*d*) Revolver cylinders, for each cartridge they will carry.	Revenue	Rs. 2-8 each } *plus* 12½ per cent *ad valorem*.	..	..	..
	(*e*) Actions (including skeleton and waster), breech bolts and their heads, cocking pieces, and locks for muzzle loading arms.	Revenue	Re. 1-4 each }	..	..	..
	(*f*) Machines for making, loading, or closing catridges for rifled arms.	Revenue	50 per cent *ad valorem*.	..	..	..
	(*g*) Machines for capping cartridges for rifled arms.	Revenue	50 per cent *ad valorem*.	..	..	..
80(3)	The following Arms, Ammunitions and Military Stores :—	..	Free . . .	..	..	..
	(*a*) Arms forming part of the regular equipment of a commissioned or gazetted officer in His Majesty's Service entitled to wear diplomatic, military, naval, Royal Air Force or police uniform.					
	(*b*) A revolver and an automatic pistol and ammunition for such revolver and pistol up to a					

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	
			SECTION XIX—*contd.*			
			Arms and Ammunition—contd.			
80(3)—*contd.*	The following Arms, Ammunitions and Military Stores—*contd.*	..	Free . . .	..	..	..
	maximum of 100 rounds per revolver or pistol, (i) when accompanying a commissioned officer of His Majesty's regular forces, or of the Indian Auxiliary Force or the Indian Territorial Force or a gazetted police officer, or (ii) certified by the commandant of the corps to which such officer belongs, or, in the case of an officer not attached to any corps, by the officer commanding the station or district in which such officer is serving or, in the case of a police officer, by an Inspector General or Commissioner of Police, to be imported by the officer for the purpose of his equipment.					
	(*c*) Swords for presentation as army or volunteer prizes.					
	(*d*) Arms, ammunition and military stores imported with the sanction of the Government of India for the use of any portion of the military forces of a State in India being a unit notified in pursuance of the First Schedule to the Indian Extradition Act, 1903.					
	(*e*) Morris tubes and patent ammunition imported by officers command-					

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	
	SECTION XIX—*concld.*					
	Arms and Ammunition—concld.					
80(3)—*concld.*	The following Arms, Ammunitions and Military Stores—*concld.* ing British and Indian regiments or volunteer corps for the instruction of their men.	..	Free . . .	..	..	..
80(4)	Ornamental Arms of an obsolete pattern possessing only an antiquarian value; masonic and theatrical and fancy dress swords, provided they are virtually useless for offensive or defensive purposes; and *dahs* intended exclusively for domestic, agricultural and industrial purposes.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
81	Cartridge cases, filled and empty.	Preferential revenue.	50 per cent *ad valorem.*	40 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
	SECTION XX.					
	Miscellaneous Goods and Products not elsewhere included.					
82	Coral, prepared . .	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
82(1)	Ivory, manufactured, not otherwise specified.	Revenue	50 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
82(2)	Bangles and beads, not otherwise specified.	Revenue	50 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
83	Brushes, all sorts . .	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
84	Toys, games, playing cards and requisites for games and sports, bird shot, toy cannons, air guns and air pistols for the time being excluded in any part of British India from the operation of all the prohibitions and directions contained in the Indian Arms Act, 1878, and bows and arrows.	Preferential revenue.	50 per cent *ad valorem.*	40 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
85	Buttons, metal . .	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	
	SECTION XX—*contd.*					
	***Miscellaneous Goods and Products not elsewhere included*—contd.**					
85(1)	Smokers' requisites excluding tobacco and matches. Provided that mechanical lighters as defined in the Mechanical Lighters (Excise Duty) Act, 1934, shall be liable in addition to a duty equal to the amount of the excise duty imposed by that Act, on mechanical lighters manufactured in British India.	Preferential revenue.	50 per cent *ad valorem.*	40 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
	SECTION XXI.					
	Works of Art and Articles for Collections.					
86	Prints, Engravings and Pictures (including photographs and picture post cards), not otherwise specified.	Revenue	50 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
86(1)	Art, works of, not otherwise specified.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
86(2)	Art, the following works of:—(1) statuary and pictures intended to be put up for the public benefit in a public place, and (2) memorials of a public character intended to be put up in a public place, including the materials used, or to be used in their construction, whether worked or not.	..	Free . . .	..	..	..
86(3)	Specimens, Models and Wall Diagrams illustrative of natural science, and medals and antique coins.	..	Free . .	..	..	..
86(4)	Postage Stamps, whether used or unused.	..	Free . . .	..	..	..
	SECTION XXII.					
	Articles not otherwise specified.					
87	All other articles not otherwise specified, including articles imported by post.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..

No. 54.—THE SECOND SCHEDULE.—EXPORT TARIFF.

Item No.	Name of article.	Per	Rate of duty.
	Jute, other than Bimlipatam Jute.		Rs. A.
1	Raw Jute—		
	(1) Cuttings	Bale of 400 lbs. .	1 4
	(2) All other descriptions	Bale of 400 lbs. .	4 8
2	Jute Manufactures, when not in actual use as coverings, receptacles or bindings, for other goods—		
	(1) Sacking (cloth, bags, twist, yarn, rope and twine)	Ton of 2,240 lbs. .	20 0
	(2) Hessians and all other descriptions of jute manufactures not otherwise specified.	Ton of 2,240 lbs. .	32 0
3*	*Rice.*		
4	Rice, husked or unhusked, including rice flour but excluding rice, bran and rice dust, which are free.	Indian maund of 82⅔ lbs. avoirdupois weight.	Two annas and three pies.

Rates of Excise duty on certain articles as on the 1st April 1936.

			Rs. A. P.
1	Salt	Indian Maund of 82⅔ lbs. avoirdupois weight.	1 9 0(I)
2	Silver Bullion	Ounce . . .	0 2 0(II)
3	Motor Spirit	Imperial gallon .	0 10 0(I)
4	Kerosene	Imperial gallon .	0 2 9½(I)
5	Sugar (III)—		
	(i) Khandsari	Hundredweight .	0 10 0
	(ii) All other Sugar except palmyra sugar . .	Hundredweight .	1 5 0
	(iii) Palmyra sugar	....	Such rate as may be fixed in this behalf by the Governor-General in Council after such enquiry as he may think fit.
6	(*a*) Matches in boxes or booklets containing on an average not more than eighty(IV)—		
	(i) if the average number is forty or less . .	Gross of boxes or booklets.	1 0 0
	(ii) if the average number is more than forty but not more than sixty.	Gross of boxes or booklets.	1 8 0
	(iii) if the average number is more than sixty .	Gross of boxes or booklets.	2 0 0
	(*b*) All other matches	Every 1,440 matches or fraction thereof	0 4 0(V)
7	Steel ingots	Ton . . .	4 0 0(VI)
8	Mechanical Lighter	Lighter . .	1 8 0(VII)

* There is no entry bearing Item No. 3.

(I) Includes a surcharge of 25 per cent., *vide* Section 5 of the Indian Finance (Supplementary and Extending) Act, 1931.

(II) *Vide* Section 6 of the Indian Finance Act, 1935.

(III) In accordance with Sugar (Excise Duty) Act, 1934.

(IV) In accordance with Matches (Excise Duty) Act, 1934.

(V) In accordance with Section 24 of the Matches (Excise Duty) Order, 1934.

(VI) In accordance with Section 4 of the Iron and Steel Duties Act, 1934.

(VII) In accordance with Section 3 of the Mechanical Lighters (Excise Duty) Act, 1934.

No. 55.—Share of each province in the total entries and clearances of vessels

(In thousands of tons)

	Pre-war Average			War Average			Post-war Average			1934-35			1935-36		
	No.	Tons (1,000)	Percentage share in the total tonnage	No.	Tons (1,000)	Percentage share in the total tonnage	No.	Tons (1,000)	Percentage share in the total tonnage	No.	Tons (1,000)	Percentage share in the total tonnage	No.	Tons (1,000)	Percentage share in the total tonnage
			Per cent.			Per cent.			Per cent.			Per cent.			Per cent.
Bengal . . .	1,387	3,979	24·6	1,041	2,951	25·3	1,142	3,670	24·1	649	2,337	13·3	659	2,401	13·1
Bombay . . .	1,651	3,797	23·4	1,609	2,910	25·0	1,736	4,472	29·3	1,287	5,961	33·8	1,324	6,053	33·0
Sind	1,127	1,944	12·0	2,022	1,621	13·9	1,281	1,795	11·8	1,146	1,533	8·7	1,178	1,592	8·7
Madras . . .	3,342	3,961	24·4	3,705	2,226	19·0	2,646	2,927	19·2	3,100	4,906	27·9	2,953	5,439	29·7
Burma . . .	1,054	2,513	15·5	1,211	1,964	16·8	1,176	2,383	15·6	1,078	2,879	16·3	1,085	2,834	15·5
Bihar and Orissa . .	6	22	0·1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL .	8,567	16,216	100	9,589	11,674	100	7,981	15,247	100	7,260	17,616	100	7,199	18,319	100

No. 56.—Number and tonnage of vessels engaged in the foreign sea-borne trade which entered and cleared at ports in British India

(In thousands of tons)

Nationality of vessels	Pre-war Average		War Average		Post-war Average		1934-35		1935-36		Percentage share of each nationality in the total tonnage in 1935-36
	No.	Tons (1,000)	No.	Tons (1,000)	No.	Tons (1,000)	No.	Tons (1,000)	No.	Tons (1,000)	
ENTERED											
British	2,478	6,140	2,272	4,249	2,211	5,644	1,880	5,740	1,917	6,008	64·8
British Indian	312	171	320	112	317	152	137	30	148	42	0·4
Foreign—											
Japanese	65	196	202	462	175	504	183	687	207	820	8·8
Dutch	47	114	86	206	77	241	72	232	79	254	2·7
Norwegian	55	77	97	129	46	87	143	341	133	326	3·5
Italian	46	128	57	153	64	214	143	720	104	536	5·8
Chinese	..	..	26	27	7	15	2	4	4	8	0·1
Greek	5	11	21	43	6	18	22	62	26	78	0·8
Swedish	4	10	21	48	21	60	24	75	22	69	0·8
French	27	83	14	34	13	37	27	154	26	142	1·5
Spanish	..	..	6	17	1	3	..	..	..	..	..
Russian	16	28	18	26	2	5	..	..	1	2	..
American	*	*	11	26	82	258	59	295	74	342	3·7
German	249	740	17	56	41	149	96	445	124	565	6·1
Austro-Hungarian	115	338	7	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other nationalities	7	13	9	19	16	33	27	54	18	33	0·4
Total Foreign	636	1,738	592	1,269	551	1,624	798	3,069	818	3,175	34·2
Native Craft	890	67	1,476	119	849	84	805	60	685	53	0·6
TOTAL ENTERED	4,316	8,116	4,660	5,749	3,928	7,504	3,620	8,899	3,568	9,278	100

* Only one American vessel with a tonnage of 1,723 entered in the year 1912-13.

No. 56.—Number and tonnage of vessels engaged in the foreign sea-borne trade which entered and cleared at ports in British India—*contd.*

(In thousands of tons)

Nationality of vessels	Pre-war Average		War Average		Post-War Average		1934-35		1935-36		Percentage share of each nationality in the total tonnage in 1935-36
	No.	Tons (1,000)	No.	Tons (1,000)	No.	Tons (1,000)	No.	Tons (1,000)	No.	Tons (1,000)	
CLEARED											
British	2,456	6,182	2,309	4,432	2,286	5,963	1,851	5,642	1,893	5,944	65·8
British Indian	322	183	298	70	360	130	147	49	176	85	0·9
Foreign—											
Japanese	65	193	208	479	176	497	174	666	190	747	8·3
Dutch	46	112	87	207	65	191	77	248	81	264	2·9
Norwegian	54	77	95	128	45	78	140	332	118	269	3·0
Italian	36	98	51	135	65	218	157	756	117	584	6·5
Chinese	..	..	25	27	8	17	1	2	3	6	0·1
Greek	5	12	24	49	14	49	22	62	24	75	0·8
Swedish	4	10	18	43	17	51	18	57	20	63	0·7
French	28	87	14	36	14	39	11	56	5	27	0·3
Spanish	..	..	7	17	2	4	..	..	..	..	..
Russian	16	28	20	28	3	7	..	..	1	2	..
American	*	*	10	23	86	274	50	262	56	284	3·1
German	234	688	17	55	28	101	105	482	131	581	6·4
Austro-Hungarian	119	351	9	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other nationalities	8	16	9	21	16	36	25	45	23	48	0·5
Total Foreign	615	1,672	594	1,277	539	1,562	780	2,963	769	2,950	32·6
Native Craft	858	63	1,728	146	868	88	862	63	793	62	0·7
TOTAL CLEARED	4,251	8,100	4,929	5,925	4,053	7,743	3,640	8,717	3,631	9,041	100
GRAND TOTAL	8,567	16,216	9,589	11,674	7,981	15,247	7,260	17,616	7,199	18,319	

* Only one American vessel with a tonnage of 1,723 cleared in the year 1912-13.

No. 57.—Quantity and value of the principal articles of Imports into the Kathiawar ports arranged in the order of their importance

	Quantity			Value (in thousands of Rupees)		
	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
Cotton—						
Raw . . . . . Tons	15,446	13,587	7,173	1,14,25	1,14,25	56,48
Manufactures—						
Piecegoods, grey . . . Yds. (000)	1,747	7,093	11,234	2,24	7,81	12,05
,, white . . . ,,	3,210	16,210	22,066	6,40	30,38	39,31
,, coloured . . . ,,	4,222	10,303	8,031	8,80	19,83	16,15
Twist and yarn . . . lb. (000)	16	15	15	14	13	12
Hosiery	—	—	—	9	19	35
Fents . . . . . Yds. (000)	91	1,772	—	23	2,29	—
Thread, sewing . . . . lb. (000)	28	17	19	65	55	42
Other sorts	—	—	—	54	1,52	2,40
Total . . .	—	—	—	1,33,34	1,76,95	1,27,28
Metals and ores—						
Iron and steel—						
Sheets and plates—						
Galvanised . . . . . Tons	13,550	14,644	16,165	27,07	26,65	26,76
Tinned . . . . . ,,	223	360	245	59	1,00	75
Not galvanised or tinned . . . ,,	2,600	3,167	4,890	3,12	4,15	6,26
Bars (steel) . . . . . ,,	15,268	17,604	12,291	11,89	14,97	10,16
Bars and channel (iron) . . . . ,,	144	344	275	11	28	22
Beams, channels, pillars, girders and bridge-work. ,,	3,775	5,684	5,000	3,10	4,55	3,65
Pipes and fittings, cast . . . . ,,	31	128	170	19	43	34
Tubes, pipes and fittings, wrought . . ,,	1,499	1,535	3,571	3,14	3,11	5,65
Hoops and strips . . . . . ,,	6,707	7,524	8,049	6,77	8,07	9,21
Angle and spring . . . . . ,,	2,316	3,350	2,596	1,87	2,89	2,22
Nails, rivets and washers. . . . ,,	1,044	1,129	1,220	2,32	2,33	2,57
Screws . . . . . ,,	98	102	129	32	51	69
Steel (cast) . . . . . ,,	209	146	86	23	25	15
Other sorts of Iron and Steel . . . ,,	2,117	2,007	6,497	3,52	3,21	9,44
Tin . . . . . Cwt.	307	1,876	721	9	43	23
Brass . . . . . ,,	34,392	36,143	42,654	9,37	9,30	10,77
Copper, wrought . . . . . ,,	11,948	14,017	15,349	3,64	4,04	4,39
Zinc . . . . . ,,	4,558	4,085	3,576	47	46	42
Aluminium . . . . . ,,	56	39	77	7	4	5
German silver . . . . . ,,	268	505	1,124	18	33	69
Others . . . . . Tons	5	4	194	4	4	51
Total of Metals and Ores . ,,	52,162	60,561	64,553	78,10	87,04	95,13

No. 57—*continued*

	Quantity			Value (in thousands of Rupees)		
	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
Sugar—						
Sugar 23 D. S. and above . . . Tons	67,726	100,978	85,147	69,17	89,21	74,71
,, below 23 D. S. but not below 16 D. S. (including beet) . . . ,,	5,053	6,988	1,768	5,27	4,83	1,68
,, 15 D. S. and below . . . ,,	611	2,997	1,049	67	2,54	87
TOTAL ,,	73,390	110,963	87,964	75,11	96,58	77,26
Vehicles—						
Carriages and wagons and parts for railways .	—	—	—	1,98	3,23	7,29
Cycles and parts of cycles	—	—	—	1,23	1,16	1,96
Motor cars . . . . . No.	180	241	315	3,54	4,73	7,01
Motor cycles (including Scooters) . . ,,	16	9	3	2	6	1
Motor omnibuses, etc. . . . . ,,	32	76	71	44	1,11	90
Parts and accessories of mechanically propelled vehicles, etc.	—	—	—	46	36	58
Ships and parts	—	—	—	13	..	1,81
Other kinds of vehicles	—	—	—	4	6	7
TOTAL .	—	—	—	7,84	10,71	19,63
Chemicals—						
Soda compounds . . . . . Cwt.	100,958	98,307	140,823	7,48	7,75	10,19
Other sorts	—	—	—	7,87	8,28	9,38
TOTAL .	—	—	—	15,35	16,03	19,57
Machinery and millwork—						
Textiles, Cotton	—	—	—	10,85	3,88	1,49
,, Other sorts	—	—	—	5	21	23
Prime-movers	—	—	—	8,31	6,33	7,37
Electrical	—	—	—	1,22	1,20	2,00
Sewing and knitting machines and parts . .	—	—	—	21	26	24
Boilers	—	—	—	9	22	32
Rice and flour mill machinery	—	—	—	1	22	3
Sugar	—	—	—	96	1	..
Other kinds	—	—	—	2,91	4,15	6,50
TOTAL .	—	—	—	24,61	16,48	18,18

No. 57—*continued*

	Quantity			Value (in thousands of Rupees)		
	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
Silk, manufactures—						
Piecegoods . . . . . Yds. (000)	236	1,692	2,725	1,42	8,28	13,81
Mixed goods . . . . . „	88	473	..	39	1,06	..
Other sorts . . . . . lb. (000)	..	6	21	..	9	95
Total .	—	—	—	1,81	9,43	14,76
Paper and pasteboard . . . . Cwt. (000)	103	177	172	6,58	10,77	10,69
Fruits and Vegetables—						
Dried, salted, or preserved—						
Dates . . . . . Tons	7,010	12,827	17,981	5,32	9,61	9,43
Others . . . . . „	63	141	58	13	22	9
Fresh fruits and vegetables	—	—	—	19	42	30
Total .	—	—	—	5,64	10,25	9,82
Oils—						
Mineral, kerosene . . . . Gals. (000)	1,246	1,835	975	6,85	7,57	3,73
„ other kinds . . . . „	551	627	656	2,34	2,94	3,23
Animal . . . . . Cwt.	257	860	408	3	10	5
Vegetable . . . . . Gals. (000)	130	163	131	2,00	2,37	1,87
Essential . . . . . lb. (000)	8	31	1	17	24	3
Total .	—	—	—	11,39	13,22	8,91
Instruments, apparatus and appliances—						
Electrical	—	—	—	5,04	3,72	6,90
Musical	—	—	—	66	80	83
Scientific and philosophical	—	—	—	10	20	8
Other kinds	—	—	—	81	1,32	43
Total .	—	—	—	6,61	6,04	8,24
Hardware—						
Implements and tools	—	—	—	48	55	66
Lamps and parts	—	—	—	2,93	3,50	3,55
Builders' hardware	—	—	—	1,81	1,40	1,38
Enamelled ironware	—	—	—	5	23	19
Domestic hardware	—	—	—	46	59	34
Other sorts	—	—	—	86	1,26	1,51
Total .	—	—	—	6,59	7,53	8,13

No. 57—*continued*

		Quantity			Value (in thousands of Rupees)		
		1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
Starch, Dextrine and Farina	Cwt. (000)	72	87	85	5,23	6,72	6,35
Artificial silk		—	—	—	7,17	9,27	4,58
Glass and glassware—							
Bangles		—	—	—	5	8	12
Bottles and phials	Gross	2,765	2,261	—	45	45	67
Beads and false pearls	Cwt.	826	1,273	1,271	41	51	51
Sheets and plates		—	—	—	1,93	2,36	2,33
Funnels, globes, etc.		—	—	—	15	24	19
Other glassware		—	—	—	23	49	63
	Total	—	—	—	3,22	4,13	4,45
Paints and painters' materials—							
Paints and colours	Cwt.	11,404	13,190	14,768	2,40	2,90	2,96
Painters' materials		—	—	—	59	76	81
	Total	—	—	—	2,99	3,66	3,77
Fents	Yds. (000)	—	—	2,337	—	—	3,48
Rubber, raw and manufactured		—	—	—	1,35	1,72	3,36
Building and Engineering materials—							
Cement	Tons	3,940	6,598	3,312	1,05	1,65	79
Tiles		—	—	—	62	72	1,13
Others		—	—	—	74	93	1,12
	Total	—	—	—	2,41	3,30	3,04
Grain, pulse and flour	Tons	2,051	4,158	2,048	1,15	2,39	1,96
Wool manufactures—							
Piecegoods	Yds. (000)	17	226	67	15	95	73
Shawls	No.	1,498	8,709	7,577	5	31	24
Other sorts		—	—	—	5	25	69
	Total	—	—	—	25	1,51	1,66

No. 57—*continued*

	Quantity			Value (in thousands of Rupees)		
	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
Wood and Timber—						
Manufactures of wood	—	—	—	16	21	44
Others	—	—	—	1,15	84	1,13
TOTAL	—	—	—	1,31	1,05	1,57
Drugs and Medicines—						
Proprietary and patent medicines	—	—	—	7	26	1,07
Other sorts	—	—	—	31	55	44
TOTAL	—	—	—	38	81	1,51
Stationery	—	—	—	79	1,06	1,46
Earthenware and porcelain	—	—	—	46	1,17	97
Tobacco—						
Cigarettes lb. (000)	30	232	28	28	69	76
Others „	..	..	4	..	1	12
TOTAL „	30	232	32	28	70	88
Liquors—						
Spirit Gals. (000)	3	15	7	33	31	39
Ale, beer and porter „	4	8	6	9	16	15
Wines „	..	1	..	4	12	25
TOTAL „	7	24	13	46	59	79
Dyes obtained from Coaltar—						
Aniline lb. (000)	55	41	70	25	19	26
Alizarine „	80	84	25	95	93	16
Others „	21	40	27	16	42	35
TOTAL „	156	165	122	1,36	1,54	77
Soap Cwt. (000)	16	12	4	2,61	1,75	75
Provisions and oilman's stores—						
Canned and bottled provisions Cwt.	14	284	244	1	4	8
Biscuits and cakes „	123	264	278	11	23	21
Confectionery „	74	78	100	7	3	4
Other sorts	—	—	—	17	20	26
TOTAL	—	—	—	36	50	59

No. 57—*concluded*

	Quantity			Value (in thousands of Rupees)		
	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
Spices—						
Betelnuts . . . . . Cwt.	883	1,996	1,757	8	16	18
Cloves . . . . . „	85	97	129	4	4	5
Others . . . . . „	1,705	1,946	2,168	22	31	27
TOTAL „	2,673	4,039	4,054	34	51	50
Furniture and cabinetware	—	—	—	41	61	47
Jewellery, also plate of gold and silver . . .	—	—	—	88	2,92	..
Coal and coke . . . . . Tons	5,783	7,000	..	80	91	..
Apparel—						
Gold and silver thread	—	—	—	68	65	..
Other kinds	—	—	—	17	18	7
TOTAL .	—	—	—	85	83	7
Matches . . . . . Gross (000)	65	93	78	43	47	36
Toys and requisites for games	—	—	—	26	31	19
Clocks and watches and parts	—	—	—	9	24	21
Arms, ammunition and military stores . . .	—	—	—	1	29	..
Cutlery	—	—	—	40	28	31
Tea . . . . . lb. (000)	8	..	..	2	..	..
Bobbins	—	—	—	58	21	5
Polishes	—	—	—	14	17	21
Umbrellas and fittings	—	—	—	14	17	7
Gums and resins . . . . . Cwt.	985	989	571	18	20	13
Toilet requisites	—	—	—	14	17	19
Belting for machinery	—	—	—	18	14	10
Boots and shoes . . . . . pairs (000)	38	53	24	17	24	13
All other articles	—	—	—	7,03	7,54	8,43
TOTAL VALUE OF IMPORTS .	—	—	—	4,17,80	5,19,11	4,70,96
Treasure—						
Silver, bullion and coin . . . Oz. (000)	(a)	8,357	1,408	(a)	41,61	20,61

(a) Figures not available.

No. 58.—Quantity and value of the principal articles of Exports from the Kathiawar ports arranged in the order of their importance.

	Quantity			Value (in thousands of Rupees)		
	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
Seeds—						
Essential . . . . . Tons	20	141	12	2	15	8
Non-essential—						
Mustard . . . . . ,,	114	62	28	17	9	4
Groundnut . . . . . ,,	29,991	36,639	61,279	31,59	38,59	1,00,88
Rapeseed . . . . . ,,	1,358	133	..	1,52	15	..
Sesamum (til or jinjili) . . . ,,	16	..	2	2	..	1
Castor . . . . . ,,	5,930	5,280	3,968	5,54	4,34	3,67
Total ,,	37,429	42,255	65,289	38,86	43,32	1,04,63
Cotton—						
Raw . . . . . Tons	25,133	10,231	9,915	1,71,33	57,80	55,45
Waste . . . . . Cwt.	550	32,191	39,059	5	2,99	5,81
Twist and yarn . . . . lb. (000)	42	..	..	10	..	..
Other sorts	—	—	—	2	..	49
Total .	—	—	—	1,71,50	60,79	61,25
Wool, raw . . . . . lb. (000)	3,074	3,282	6,398	13,80	15,35	33,33
Oilcakes . . . . . Tons	28,587	42,863	26,733	15,13	22,61	14,38
Oils—						
Vegetable—						
Groundnut . . . . Gals. (000)	19	17	620	15	17	8,80
Others	—	—	—	..	..	1
Total .	—	—	—	15	17	8,81
Provisions and oilman's stores—						
Ghi . . . . . Cwt.	5,280	6,290	5,722	3,41	4,44	3,98
Leather—						
Goat skins . . . . . Tons	37	23	7	99	64	25
Sheep skins . . . . . ,,	31	13	3	92	41	11
Other kinds	—	—	—	17	9	67
Total .	—	—	—	2,08	1,14	1,03
Fruits and Vegetables—						
Fresh	—	—	—	15	19	28

No. 58—*continued*

	Quantity			Value (in thousands of Rupees)		
	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
Grain, pulse and flour—						
Rice (not in the husk) . . . . Tons	47	80	86	6	9	13
Jowar and bajra . . . . . „	54	..	31	3	..	2
Other sorts . . . . . „	15	53	42	3	5	4
Total „	116	133	159	12	14	19
Spices . . . . . Cwt.	292	545	1,589	2	7	12
Hides and skins, raw . . . . . Tons	1	43	..	3	5	..
Tea . . . . . lb. (000)	64	12	..	21	4	..
Wood and timber	—	—	—	4	8	9
All other articles	—	—	—	99	86	2,87
TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS . . .	—	—	—	2,46,49	1,49,25	2,30,96
„ „ „ RE-EXPORTS . . .	—	—	—	1,30	2,36	55
„ „ „ EXPORTS & RE-EXPORTS	—	—	—	2,47,79	1,51,61	2,31,51

No. 59.—Rail-borne trade at Stations adjacent to Land Frontier routes of India proper

Registration Stations

For compilation purposes the registration stations have been divided into three groups.

Group (*a*) comprises the rail route which bifurcates into the Nushki-Duzdap extension and the trade towards Kandahar. This group will include trade with Iran and Western and Southern Afghanistan. The following stations are included in it :—

1. Zahidan (formerly Duzdap).*
2. Mirjawa.*
3. Nok-kundi.
4. Dalbandin.
5. Padag Road.*
6. Ahmedwal.
7. Nushki.
8. Quetta.
9. Bostan.
10. Yaru.
11. Gulistan.
12. Killa Abdulla.
13. Chaman.

Group (*b*) comprises the trade through the North-West Frontier Province and the Punjab with Northern and Eastern Afghanistan, with Kashmir, and through them with Central Asia and Turkistan. The following stations are included in this group :—

1. Ghazighat.
2. Bhakkar.
3. Darya Khan.
4. Pezu.
5. Tank.
6. Manzai (formerly Girni Road).
7. Lakimarwat.
8. Bannu.
9. Thal.
10. Kohat Cantonment.
11. Pabbi.
12. Peshawar Cantonment.
13. Peshawar City.
14. Khairabad.
15. Nowshera.
16. Mardan.
17. Takhtibhai.
18. Durgai.
19. Havelian.
20. Rawalpindi.
21. Jammu (Tawi).
22. Pathankote.
23. Hoshiarpur.
24. Haripur Hazara.
25. Sarna.
26. Suchetgarh.
27. Ranbirsinghpura.
28. Miran Sahib.
29. Jammu Cantonment.
30. Parachinar.

Group (*c*) comprises the trade through the United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Bengal and Assam, with Tibet, Nepal, Sikkim and Bhutan. The following stations are included in this group :—

1. Ramnagar.
2. Haldwani.
3. Tanakpur.
4. Katarnian Ghat.
5. Naipalganj Road.
6. Uska Bazar.
7. Bridgmanganj.
8. Raxaul.
9. Bairagnia.
10. Janakpur Road.
11. Jaynagar.
12. Bhaptiahi.
13. Nautanwa.
14. Jogbani.
15. Naksalbari.
16. Galgalia.
17. Ghum.
18. Gielle Khola (formerly Kalimpong Road).
19. Kalimpong.
20. Nagrakata.
21. Carron.
22. Banarhat.
23. Saikhowaghat.

* Temporarily closed.

[All quantities in maunds, except treasure]

IMPORTS

Articles	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	Articles	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
Grain and Pulse—				Grain and Pulse—*contd.*			
Wheat—				Rice, husked—			
Group (*a*) .	26,248	6,710	13,737	Group (*a*) .	953	560	578
„ (*b*) .	138,839	99,178	143,924	„ (*b*) .	8,664	21,888	23,256
„ (*c*) .	173,223	70,465	75,336	„ (*c*) .	1,148,682	1,417,932	1,384,022
Total .	338,310	176,353	232,997	Total .	1,158,299	1,440,380	1,407,856
Gram and pulse—				Rice, unhusked—			
Group (*a*) .	1,290	1,325	2,608	Group (*a*) .	86	21	1,194
„ (*b*) .	341,968	76,489	181,768	„ (*b*) .	5,197	13,002	6,843
„ (*c*) .	275,574	84,108	105,996	„ (*c*) .	522,964	534,344	572,001
Total .	618,832	161,922	290,372	Total .	528,247	547,367	580,038

No. 59.—Rail-borne trade at Stations adjacent to Land Frontier routes of India proper—*contd.*

[All quantities in maunds, except treasure]

IMPORTS—*contd.*

Articles	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
Grain and Pulse—*concld.*			
Others—			
Group (*a*)	28,322	16,075	42,353
„ (*b*)	202,868	149,347	393,033
„ (*c*)	148,204	132,391	100,950
Total	379,394	297,813	536,336
Hides and Skins—			
Hides of Cattle—			
Group (*a*)	1,297	2,366	999
„ (*b*)	60,362	63,016	68,058
„ (*c*)	24,098	25,054	21,317
Total	85,757	90,376	90,374
Skins of sheep and goats—			
Group (*a*)	7,350	10,696	8,826
„ (*b*)	29,272	30,889	39,009
„ (*c*)	2,247	2,095	2,733
Total	38,869	43,680	50,568
Ghi—			
Group (*a*)	5,094	3,360	6,110
„ (*b*)	2,480	2,690	3,759
„ (*c*)	48,780	54,498	47,150
Total	56,354	60,548	57,019
Tobacco—			
Group (*a*)	3,591	6,467	8,484
„ (*b*)	41,453	24,615	64,384
„ (*c*)	47,662	39,319	44,096
Total	92,706	70,401	116,964
Wool, raw—			
Group (*a*)	55,449	56,594	56,605
„ (*b*)	45,355	24,868	36,072
„ (*c*)	73,594	70,040	97,864
Total	174,398	151,502	190,541
*Carpets and rugs—			
Group (*a*)	10,372	7,215	6,061
„ (*b*)	3,992	3,910	6,317
Total	14,364	11,125	12,378
**Borax—			
Group (*b*)	..	..	..
„ (*c*)	9,217	8,614	6,553
Total	9,217	8,614	6,553
†Charas	1,958	1,930	2,442
‡Jute, raw	270,652	349,305	335,869
Oil seeds—			
‡ Linseed	429,086	263,524	388,722
‡ Mustard and rape seed	286,356	342,992	297,117
Treasure—			
Gold (in ounces)—			
Group (*a*)	..	..	..
„ (*b*)	66,013	77,856	12,868
„ (*c*)	..	..	..
Total	66,013	77,856	12,868
Silver (in ounces)—			
Group (*a*)	5,753,374	6,945,600	..
„ (*b*)	3,746,855	2,766,806	1,601,403
„ (*c*)	295,648	..	..
Total	9,795,877	9,712,406	1,601,403

* Carpets and rugs are imported in appreciable quantities into groups (*a*) and (*b*) only and are not registered at other stations.

** Borax is imported in appreciable quantities only from Tibet and is registered only at stations in groups (*b*) and (*c*).

† Charas is imported mainly from Central Asia and Turkistan and is registered only at stations in group (*b*).

‡ These commodities are imported in appreciable quantities only into group (*c*) and are registered only at those stations.

No. 59.—Rail-borne trade at Stations adjacent to Land Frontier routes of India proper—*concld.*

[All quantities in maunds, except treasure]

EXPORTS

Articles	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
Cotton—			
Twist and yarn—			
Group (*a*)	6,310	2,582	2,322
„ (*b*)	22,149	19,745	23,847
„ (*c*)	37,749	35,469	40,854
Total	66,208	57,796	67,023
Piecegoods, foreign—			
Group (*a*)	63,873	51,221	63,217
„ (*b*)	93,420	94,697	91,578
„ (*c*)	53,739	71,859	89,288
Total	211,032	217,777	244,083
Piecegoods, Indian—			
Group (*a*)	36,764	21,071	22,763
„ (*b*)	136,666	114,610	185,124
„ (*c*)	113,912	113,471	99,411
Total	287,342	249,152	307,298
Dyes and Dyeing materials—			
Indigo (Natural)—			
Group (*a*)	2,954	2,573	2,600
„ (*b*)	3,681	1,062	336
„ (*c*)	21	57	36
Total	6,656	3,692	2,972
Others—			
Group (*a*)	1,035	1,237	1,143
„ (*b*)	7,003	6,073	3,560
„ (*c*)	4,922	2,731	5,390
Total	12,965	10,041	10,093
Grain and pulse—			
Wheat—			
Group (*a*)	113,265	182,172	51,498
„ (*b*)	962,370	663,366	625,479
„ (*c*)	40,516	74,141	75,964
Total	1,116,151	919,679	752,941
Rice, husked—			
Group (*a*)	46,676	45,446	11,813
„ (*b*)	212,509	168,168	189,333
„ (*c*)	437,881	503,721	416,248
Total	697,066	717,335	617,894
Others—			
Group (*a*)	211,134	242,020	86,974
„ (*b*)	849,302	728,235	785,732
„ (*c*)	343,250	456,249	337,470
Total	1,403,686	1,426,504	1,210,176
Iron and Steel—			
Unwrought—			
Group (*a*)	132	..	85
„ (*b*)	19,435	3,593	1,857
„ (*c*)	10,914	11,009	5,984
Total	30,481	14,602	7,926
Sections—			
Group (*a*)	53,648	41,670	29,689
„ (*b*)	156,620	163,748	178,431
„ (*c*)	96,563	176,495	60,475
Total	306,831	381,913	268,595
Iron and Steel—*contd.*			
Machinery and millwork—			
Group (*a*)	3,520	5,516	2,701
„ (*b*)	10,674	25,094	38,412
„ (*c*)	5,277	5,949	23,823
Total	19,471	36,559	64,936
Others, including hardware and cutlery—			
Group (*a*)	2,540	5,692	3,850
„ (*b*)	15,547	13,288	6,507
„ (*c*)	6,053	7,107	24,693
Total	24,140	26,087	35,050
Petroleum—			
Group (*a*)	88,175	95,743	32,950
„ (*b*)	200,901	210,001	242,497
„ (*c*)	67,835	84,548	52,133
Total	356,911	390,292	327,580
Salt—			
Group (*a*)	20,525	8,380	816
„ (*b*)	735,509	706,789	769,378
„ (*c*)	745,427	812,754	786,817
Total	1,501,461	1,527,923	1,557,011
Sugar—			
Refined—			
Group (*a*)	284,496	165,337	102,854
„ (*b*)	529,246	650,232	489,255
„ (*c*)	74,660	94,499	96,196
Total	888,402	910,068	688,305
Unrefined—			
Group (*a*)	15,978	32,228	1,653
„ (*b*)	119,654	50,211	89,842
„ (*c*)	30,005	25,670	18,845
Total	165,637	108,109	110,340
Tea—			
Black—			
Group (*a*)	45,897	168,691	78,861
„ (*b*)	34,986	29,749	39,304
„ (*c*)	12,981	10,084	16,876
Total	93,864	208,524	135,041
Green—			
Group (*a*)	36,182	21,393	11,472
„ (*b*)	43,804	37,382	44,750
„ (*c*)	76	55	34
Total	80,062	58,830	56,256
Tobacco—			
Group (*a*)	3,893	5,158	2,864
„ (*b*)	40,160	43,389	49,659
„ (*c*)	62,549	62,069	65,376
Total	106,602	110,616	117,899
*Brass and Copper	16,119	21,023	16,953
* Betelnuts	24,015	34,771	26,280
Treasure—			
Gold (in ounces)—			
Group (*a*)	7	91,200	..
„ (*b*)	2	25,080	..
„ (*c*)	..	233	..
Total	9	116,513	..
Silver (in ounces)—			
Group (*a*)	..	..	..
„ (*b*)	1,726,322	858,917	453,715
„ (*c*)	355,420	37,740	..
Total	2,081,742	896,657	453,715

* These commodities are sent in appreciable quantities only to Nepal and they are consequently registered only at stations in group (*c*).

No. 60.—Trade at Stations on the Important Land Frontier routes of Burma

[All quantities in maunds, except treasure]

IMPORTS

Articles	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
Cordage, rope and twine (excluding wire rope)—			
(*d*)	534	552	853
(*e*)	..	..	..
(*f*)	..	..	..
Total	534	552	853
Cotton manufactures—			
Piecegoods—			
(*d*)	219	302	122
(*e*)	..	1,271	..
(*f*)	691	8	14
Total	910	1,581	136
Other sorts, including rugs—			
(*d*)	295	300	220
(*e*)	..	..	..
(*f*)	11	..	24
Total	306	300	244
Grain and pulse			
Gram and pulse—			
(*d*)	5,709	2,602	1,472
(*e*)	30,113	71,340	113,446
(*f*)	1,135	1,095	1,620
Total	36,957	75,767	116,538
Rice, husked—			
(*d*)	39,786	62,660	103,608
(*e*)	3,369	3,444	5,882
(*f*)	39,772	43,606	25,410
Total	82,927	109,710	134,900
Rice, unhusked (paddy)—			
(*d*)	..	344	1,366
(*e*)	27	..	..
(*f*)	10,680	24,831	21,099
Total	10,707	25,175	22,465
Hides of Cattle—			
(*d*)	1,085	1,668	1,892
(*e*)	3,659	3,433	5,054
(*f*)	..	..	..
Total	4,744	5,101	6,946
Lac—			
(*d*)	5,004	2,348	1,491
(*e*)	69,238	48,670	41,743
(*f*)	..	..	..
Total	74,242	51,018	43,234
Sugar—			
Refined—			
(*d*)	..	..	..
(*e*)	980	..	..
(*f*)	..	..	..
Total	980	..	..
Unrefined, including jaggery—			
(*d*)	..	..	..
(*e*)	..	..	..
(*f*)	1,030	658	246
Total	1,030	658	246
Tea—			
Dry—			
(*d*)	9,237	10,020	10,238
(*e*)	11,426	12,567	25,625
(*f*)	4	..	..
Total	20,667	22,587	35,863
Wet—			
(*d*)	8	8	36
(*e*)	55	..	..
(*f*)	..	..	..
Total	63	8	36
Tobacco—			
Cigarettes—			
(*d*)	..	..	..
(*e*)	2,335	68	27
(*f*)	..	..	..
Total	2,335	68	27
Others—			
(*d*)	1,437	1,362	1,095
(*e*)	244	..	38
(*f*)	14	..	..
Total	1,695	1,362	1,133
Orpiment—			
(*d*)	12,049	9,191	6,457
(*e*)	210	84	158
(*f*)	..	..	..
Total	12,259	9,275	6,615
Silk—			
Raw—			
(*d*)	8,458	6,859	10,016
(*e*)	..	272	..
(*f*)	296	351	11
Total	8,754	7,482	10,027
Manufactured—			
(*d*)	..	..	..
(*e*)	..	..	..
(*f*)	7	13	5
Total	7	13	5
Timber—			
Teak	..	..	..
Other kinds	..	..	..
Matches—			
(*d*)	..	..	..
(*e*)	..	..	327
(*f*)	164	..	..
Total	164	..	327
Treasure—			
Gold (in ounces)	..	..	..
Silver (in ounces)			
(*d*)	47,631*	451,898†	385,576
(*e*)	..	..	..
(*f*)	..	..	..
Total	47,631*	451,898†	385,576

NOTE.—"(*d*)" means trade at Bhamo, downward traffic on the river.
"(*e*)" means trade at Lashio, Heho, and Shwenyaung, outward traffic.
"(*f*)" means trade at Thirgannyinaung (formerly at Kawkareik), importations into Burma. Under this group figures prior to November, 1933, included internal trade as well.

* Of this total 33,000 ounces represent Government treasure.
† Of this total 76,746 ounces represent Government specie.

No. 60.—Trade at Stations on the Important Land Frontier routes of Burma—*contd.*

[All quantities in maunds, except treasure]

EXPORTS

Articles	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	Articles	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
Cotton—				Iron and Steel—*contd.*			
Raw cotton—				Others, including bars, angles, beams, and other sections—			
(*d*)	15,290	16,253	6,451	(*d*)	957	17,543	4,112
(*e*)	898	246	..	(*e*)	10,337	16,536	21,883
(*f*)	..	..	..	(*f*)	145	372	769
Total	16,188	16,499	6,451	Total	11,439	34,451	26,764
Cotton, twist and yarn—				Petroleum—			
(*d*)	23,576	21,068	15,929	Kerosene oil—			
(*e*)	10,977	10,692	9,847	(*d*)	12,368	10,355	11,402
(*f*)	124	376	267	(*e*)	56,587	55,771	51,462
Total	34,677	32,136	26,043	(*f*)	665	930	1,120
Cotton, piece-goods—				Total	69,620	67,056	63,984
(*d*)	6,899	6,973	7,680	Petrol—			
(*e*)	26,817	26,799	26,100	(*d*)	2,353	2,558	3,133
(*f*)	202	423	201	(*e*)	40,310	41,646	54,573
Total	33,918	34,195	33,987	(*f*)	..	2	9
Rice, husked—				Total	42,663	44,206	57,715
(*d*)	411	1,794	76	Provisions and Oilman's Stores—			
(*e*)	5,009	5,104	4,031	Condensed milk—			
(*f*)	..	..	..	(*d*)	1,245	1,032	1,109
Total	5,420	6,898	4,107	(*e*)	2,182	2,389	2,040
Dyes and dyeing materials—				(*f*)	59	127	151
(*d*)	530	671	685	Total	3,486	3,542	3,300
(*e*)	62	11	57	Fish, dry and fish, wet (ngapi)—			
(*f*)	..	..	..	(*d*)	15,933	11,977	12,628
Total	592	682	742	(*e*)	12,160	6,463	7,669
Iron and Steel—				(*f*)	1,248	1,826	2,141
Unwrought (ore, pig iron, etc.)—				Total	29,341	20,266	22,438
(*d*)	1,179	1,654	5,033	Other provisions and Oilman's Stores—			
(*e*)	837	853	136	(*d*)	1,453	1,543	1,401
(*f*)	2	..	..	(*e*)	17,721	8,738	9,731
Total	2,018	2,507	5,169	(*f*)	748	1,667	1,555
Machinery and Millwork—				Total	19,922	11,948	12,687
(*d*)	5,028	1,497	44	Salt—			
(*e*)	926	1,459	6,282	(*d*)	63,512	57,258	59,579
(*f*)	..	5	..	(*e*)	124,330	125,208	137,001
Total	5,954	2,961	6,326	(*f*)	1,343	2,836	1,301
Hardware and cutlery—				Total	189,185	185,302	197,881
(*d*)	1,561	2,367	3,488	Silk—			
(*e*)	319	407	540	Raw—			
(*f*)	138	424	256	(*d*)	..	..	..
Total	2,018	3,198	4,284	(*e*)	..	6,316	..
				(*f*)	..	8	40
				Total	..	6,324	40

Note.—"(*d*)" means trade at Bhamo, upward traffic on the river.
"(*e*)" means trade at Lashio, Heho, and Shwenyaung, inward traffic.
"(*f*)" means trade at Thinganyinaung (formerly at Kawkareik), exportations from Burma. Under this group figures prior to November, 1933, included internal trade as well.

No. 60.—Trade at Stations on the Important Land Frontier routes of Burma—*concld.*

[All quantities in maunds, except treasure]

EXPORTS—*contd.*

Articles	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
Silk—*contd.*			
Manufactured—			
(*d*) . .	57	9	41
(*e*) . .	..	..	..
(*f*) . .	..	1	3
Total .	57	10	44
Jade stone—			
(*d*) . .	2	261	5
(*e*) . .	..	..	..
(*f*) . .	..	..	..
Total .	2	261	5
Sugar—			
Refined—			
(*d*) . .	4,303	4,905	4,763
(*e*) . .	8,220	10,536	10,258
(*f*) .	332	907	115
Total .	12,855	16,348	15,136
Unrefined, including jaggery—			
(*d*) . .	3,781	3,276	2,779
(*e*) . .	1,662	2,234	960
(*f*) . .	25	68	65
Total .	5,468	5,578	3,804
Tea, dry—			
(*d*) . .	831	691	659
(*e*) . .	735	734	466
(*f*) . .	1	10	53
Total	1,567	1,435	1,178
Tobacco—			
(*d*) .	291	385	322
(*e*) . .	886	864	1,606
(*f*) . .	295	885	1,814
Total .	1,472	2,134	3,742

Articles	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
Candles—			
(*d*) . .	933	734	726
(*e*) . .	3,771	4,086	4,894
(*f*) . .	67	96	93
Total .	4,771	4,916	5,713
Matches—			
(*d*) . .	1,645	1,013	468
(*e*) . .	4,402	2,935	3,743
(*f*) . .	4,541	25	27
Total .	10,588	3,973	4,238
Woollen goods (piecegoods, rugs, blankets, woollen twist and yarn, etc.)—			
(*d*) . .	121	61	164
(*e*) . .	2,484	2,038	795
(*f*) . .	..	..	..
Total .	2,605	2,099	959
Treasure—			
Gold (in ounces)	..	..	..
Silver (in ounces)	..	..	..

No. 61.—Chief Imports into Burma from India.

Articles	Quantity (in thousands)						Value (in lakhs of rupees)					
	Pre-war Average	War Average	Post-war Average	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	Pre-war Average	War Average	Post-war Average	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
Indian Merchandise—												
Coal* . . . . . tons	413	342	370	274	331	311	51	65	1,09	45	50	46
Cotton—Twist and yarn . lbs.	10,395	12,636	18,944	11,506	11,842	10,100	56	97	2,35	52	55	48
Cotton Piecegoods—												
Grey (unbleached) . . yds.	7,859	8,570	8,649	19,651	19,978	17,633	14	22	37	36	33	32
White (bleached) . . „	3,707	5,895	4,485	15,671	30,194	21,574	8	18	25	29	55	45
Coloured, printed or dyed . „	12,199	21,312	18,122	36,029	44,746	29,626	27	60	95	90	1,06	73
Jute bags . . . . no.	38,948	39,822	40,123	57,196	56,951	53,241	1,19	1,66	1,88	1,53	1,52	1,28
Betelnuts . . . . cwts.	311	279	294	231	213	203	60	56	64	30	27	27
Tobacco—Unmanufactured . lbs.	21,160	16,432	16,687	11,115	11,466	11,441	58	43	51	22	22	19
Pulse . . . . . tons	14	12	15	6	6	5	20	20	36	9	9	8
Wheat flour . . . . „	16	12	18	20	22	24	29	27	52	28	29	33
Iron . . . . . „	1	—	1	9	14	18	1	—	3	20	30	38
Cigarettes . . . . lbs.	83†	—	262	1,524	1,603	1,835	1†	—	10	50	54	53
Oils—Groundnut . . gals.	1,227	750	1,167	360	444	1,377	23	14	28	5	6	23
Tea . . . . . lbs.	997	1,279	1,952	2,979	3,137	3,239	7	9	13	14	15	15
Butter . . . . . „	423	—	525	509	501	631	4	—	7	4	4	6
Ghi . . . . . cwts.	39	30	31	16	16	15	25	22	34	12	12	11
Boots and Shoes . . pairs	43	—	210	344	949	1,370	1	—	8	4	6	9

* Includes Coke and Patent fuel from 1933-34.

† Average of three years.

No. 61.—Chief Imports into Burma from India—*contd.*

Articles		Quantity (in thousands)						Value (in lakhs of rupees)					
		Pre-war Average	War Average	Post-war Average	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	Pre-war Average	War Average	Post-war Average	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
Indian Merchandise—*contd.*													
Fresh Vegetables	value	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	10	19	5	9	10
Fruits and Vegetables—													
Dried, salted or preserved	tons	5	4	1	5	7	7	10	9	17	11	12	9
Foreign Merchandise—													
Carriages and carts	value	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	14	13	23	32
Cotton Piecegoods—													
Grey (unbleached)	yds.	3,009	3,116	5,496	1,843	1,072	1,469	5	9	24	4	2	3
White (bleached)	,,	2,586	3,741	2,003	819	2,302	1,058	5	13	11	2	5	2
Coloured, printed or dyed	,,	2,333	4,434	3,842	2,485	1,040	1,555	6	20	25	7	3	4
Instruments, Apparatus, etc.	value	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	1	6	7	9
Machinery and Millwork	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	..	21	11	7
Iron or steel	tons	2	3	..	1	..	1	3	13	16	2	1	3
Dates	,,	—	..	..	..	1	2	—	..	..	..	2	3
Drugs and Medicines	value	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	..	2	3	3
Coal tar dyes	lbs.	—	11	—	156	239	157	—	4	—	2	3	2
Hardware	value	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	7	8	6	7	5

No. 62.—Chief Exports from Burma to India.

Articles	Quantity (in thousands)						Value (in lakhs of rupees)					
	Pre-war Average	War Average	Post-war Average	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	Pre-war Average	War Average	Post-war Average	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
Indian Merchandise—												
Rice in the husk . . . tons	214	168	93	161	222	174	1,54	1,12	86	66	1,00	96
Rice not in the husk . . „	383	806	709	1,628	1,978	1,573	4,18	7,96	10,93	9,93	11,97	11,73
Pulse . . . . . „	19	19	46	44	50	74	17	19	64	28	37	61
Gram . . . . . „	5	1	15	8	5	24	5	1	8	5	3	15
Fresh vegetables . . . value	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	19	29	22	22
Oils, mineral—												
Kerosene . . . . gals.	97,570	110,821	119,290	122,588	127,776	114,728	3,32	3,72	4,10	8,19	9,25	8,14
Lubricating . . . „	*	2,967†	2,160	6,525	6,779	7,264	*	21†	21	65	69	79
Benzine and Petrol . . „	*	4,215 (a)	14,371	48,082	55,389	65,473	*	6 (a)	2,01	5,42	5,74	6,77
Other mineral oils . . „	1,572	5,199	4,280	966	1,378	7,977	11	34	17	6	12	53
Candles . . . . lbs.	4,409	5,455	6,237	2,582	2,619	2,981	12	15	18	7	7	8
Lac, stick	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	6	43	9	10	5
Matches . . . . gross of boxes	(b)	(b)	(b)	1,500	1,181	940	(b)	(b)	(b)	21	24	19
Tin . . . . . cwts.	1	2	3	4	5	6	2	3	5	7	9	9
Wood and timber—												
Teakwood . . C. tons	128	110	166	132	154	180	1,17	1,32	2,39	1,64	1,82	2,09
Other timber . . „ „	28	20	25	23	30	41	18	14	28	18	22	32

* Included with "Oils—Mineral—Other kinds" prior to April, 1915.
† Average of four years.
(a) Average of four years, representing "Petrol" only.
(b) Information not available.

No. 63.—Tables illustrating competition experienced by Indian products in certain Foreign markets.

Imports of Linseed into the United Kingdom, France, Italy and Australia.

(In thousand quintals)

	1913	1914	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
United Kingdom.							
Total	6,550	4,950	3,437	3,682	2,526	1,870	2,615
Argentine	2,250	2,090	3,161	3,495	1,150	447	1,990
India	1,360	2,380	156	94	1,333	1,418	595
India's percentage	*21%*	*48%*	*5%*	*3%*	*53%*	*76%*	*23%*
France.							
Total	2,514	1,337	2,637	2,360	2,643	2,366	2,584
Argentine	1,143	546	1,954	1,834	2,049	2,055	2,377
India	1,026	617	467	322	462	216	56
India's percentage	*41%*	*46%*	*18%*	*14%*	*17%*	*9%*	*2%*
Italy.							
Total	454	324	613	686	750	645	(a)
Argentine	133	11	381	514	537	462	
India (and Ceylon)	261	282	170	119	177	132	
India's percentage (including Ceylon).	*57%*	*87%*	*28%*	*17%*	*24%*	*20%*	
	1913	1914-15	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
Australia.							
Total	35	46	168	197	198	382	361
Argentine	..	..	56	111	95	167	68
India	27	38	110	84	102	214	85
India's percentage	*77%*	*82%*	*65%*	*43%*	*52%*	*56%*	*24%*

Imports of Rapeseed into the United Kingdom, Belgium, Italy and France.

(In thousand quintals)

	1913	1914	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
United Kingdom.							
Total	530	620	222	252	211	208	309
India	190	210	90	182	153	180	..
India's percentage	*36%*	*34%*	*41%*	*72%*	*73%*	*87%*	..
Belgium.							
Total	94	..	39	42	55	42	54
Roumania	14	..	20	13	11	..	1
Argentine	3	..	..	..	1	2	19
India	67	..	3	17	32	24	4
India's percentage	*72%*	..	*8%*	*40%*	*58%*	*57%*	*7%*
Italy.							
Total	102	220	102	752	114	71	(a)
India (including Ceylon)	95	183	27	735	110	52	
India's percentage (including Ceylon).	*93%*	*83%*	*26%*	*98%*	*96%*	*73%*	
France.							
Total	538	404	107	103	158	139	103
India	482	303	60	67	103	87	44
India's percentage	*90%*	*75%*	*56%*	*65%*	*65%*	*63%*	*43%*

(a) Figures not available.

Note.—One quintal=220·46 lbs.

Imports of Sesamum seed into France and Italy.

(In thousand quintals)

	1913	1914	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
FRANCE.							
Total	278	261	13	12	5	8	22
India	228	251	..	..	..	..	..
India's percentage	*82%*	*96%*	..	..	..	..	..
China	10	2	2	..	..	..	..
China's percentage	*4%*	*7%*	*15%*	..	..	..	..
ITALY.							
Total	(a)	(a)	134	141	135	218	(a)
India (including Ceylon)			18	75	78	113	
India's percentage (including Ceylon).			*13%*	*53%*	*58%*	*52%*	
China			94	3	24	55	
China's percentage			*70%*	*2%*	*18%*	*25%*	

Imports of Groundnut into France.

(In thousand quintals)

	1913	1914	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
UNSHELLED.							
Senegal	1,738	1,734	2,968	1,700	2,908	4,754	3,413
West Africa (other ports)	466	659	518	449	363	..	..
India	325	265	34	15	7	..	..
Total	2,634	2,742	3,573	2,240	3,327	4,821	3,490
Corresponding total (shelled).*	1,976	2,057	2,680	1,680	2,495	3,616	2,617
SHELLED.							
India	2,442	2,700	2,462	2,595	3,070	1,527	1,734
Senegal	..	20	16	54	50	384	587
Other countries	245	262	968	1,883	1,508	1,089	1,067
Total	2,687	2,982	3,446	4,532	4,628	3,000	3,388
Percentage of total supplied by India.	*58%*	*58%*	*41%*	*42%*	*43%*	*23%*	*29%*

(a) Figures not available.

* These figures have been calculated on the basis of 100 tons unshelled=75 tons shelled.

NOTE.—One quintal=220·46 lbs.

Imports of Tea into certain countries.

(In thousands of lbs.)

——	Pre-war Average	War Average	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
UNITED KINGDOM—							
India . . .	189,093	233,423	276,963	311,964	279,974	277,277	269,077
Ceylon . . .	111,796	100,563	158,913	172,017	147,585	156,065	142,035
China . . .	19,652	17,682	8,548	4,833	7,978	21,430	8,389
Java . . .	17,999	18,594	85,839	73,476	62,798	43,735	41,674
TOTAL .	349,150	377,142	535,446	565,962	505,032	509,747	475,652
Percentage of India's share of total.	*54·2*	*61·9*	*51·7*	*55·1*	*55·4*	*54·4*	*56·6*
FRANCE—							
India . . .	1,515	2,957	1,237	888	495	302	(*b*)
China . . .	7,359	5,785	645	635	744	458	422
TOTAL .	9,601	11,093	3,534	3,286	3,528	2,425	2,603
Percentage of India's share of total.	*15·8*	*26·7*	*35·0*	*27·0*	*13·0*	*12·9*	(*b*)
CANADA—							
India . . .	13,850	13,019	19,936	26,722	24,009	23,048	22,387
Ceylon . . .	15,481	10,137	9,849	10,768	12,075	11,866	11,600
China . . .	2,772	1,763	287	208	454	766	351
Japan . . .	4,128	5 556	2,890	2,543	2,722	2,513	2,500
Java . . .	..	4,444	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL .	36,753	38,930	33,115	40,418	39,414	38,539	37,149
Percentage of India's share of total.	*37·7*	*33·4*	*60·2*	*66·1*	*60·9*	*59·8*	*60·3*
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (*a*)—							
India . . .	6,640	10,722	17,497	18,077	16,752	11,686	14,063
Ceylon . . .	18,893	19,247	26,704	26,757	22,695	18,278	22,797
China . . .	22,130	18,902	8,219	6,410	8,697	6,104	7,326
Japan . . .	46,245	49,339	21,417	24,594	24,881	22,569	21,848
Java . . .	158	8,656	6,718	9,934	17,992	12,635	16,429
TOTAL .	95,126	107,153	86,733	94,727	96,582	76,410	86,235
Percentage of India's share of total.	*7·0*	*10·0*	*20·1*	*19·1*	*17·4*	*15·3*	*16·3*
AUSTRALIA—							
India . . .	8,714	8,430	2,687	2,040	2,451	1,746	2,008
Ceylon . . .	19,973	23,406	13,340	16,468	11,249	12,994	13,980
China . . .	2,897	1,982	593	582	1,315	1,143	924
Java . . .	3,756	7,746	27,492	29,212	31,125	30,015	27,152
TOTAL .	35,442	41,937	44,178	48,435	46,732	47,079	44,667
Percentage of India's share of total.	*24·6*	*20·1*	*6·1*	*4·2*	*5·2*	*3·7*	*4·5*
NEW ZEALAND—							
India . . .	651	857	983	1,211	1,909	2,216	544
Ceylon . . .	6,147	7,460	11,042	9,135	9,568	7,716	9,325
China . . .	39	58	78	66	114	116	96
Java . . .	..	342	14	3	6	70	..
TOTAL .	7,543	9,236	12,115	10,415	11,600	10,170	9,979
Percentage of India's share of total.	*8·6*	*9·3*	*8·1*	*11·6*	*16·5*	*21·8*	*5·5*

NOTE.—Figures for Canada and Australia represent those for the official years 1931-32 to 1935-36.

(*a*) The figures of import into the United States of America shown against India, Ceylon, China and Java include also the re-exports of Indian, Ceylonese, Chinese and Javanese tea from the United Kingdom to the United States of America up to 1934. In the case of 1935, figures shown against India and Ceylon only include such re-exports.

(*b*) Figures not yet available.

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CHART 1.

Foreign Sea-borne Trade of British India.
During the seventy years (1864-69 to 1929-34). Quinquennial Averages.
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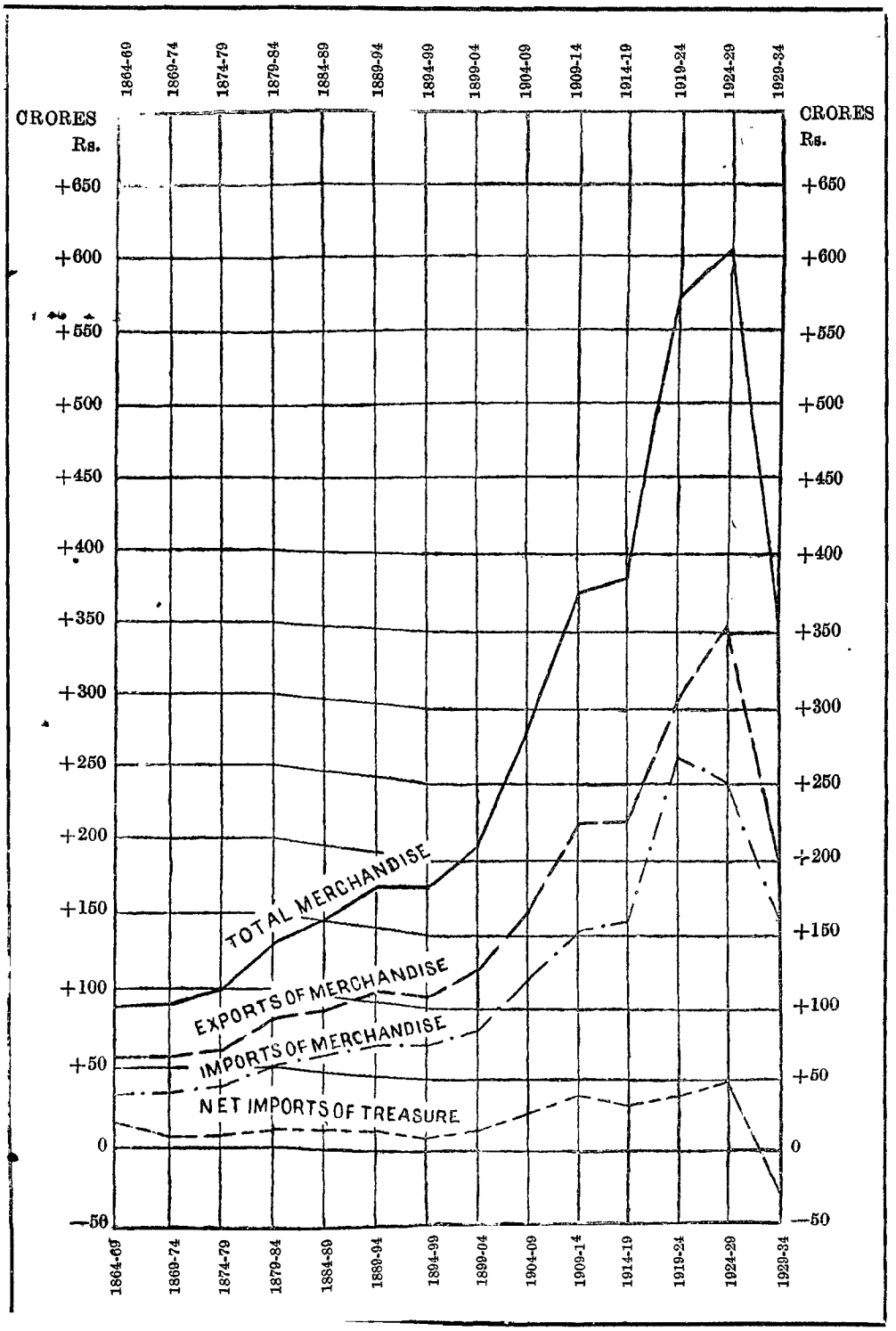


CHART 2.

(a) Variations in the values of principal articles in the import trade of British India during the last ten years as compared with averages of the pre-war, war and post-war periods.

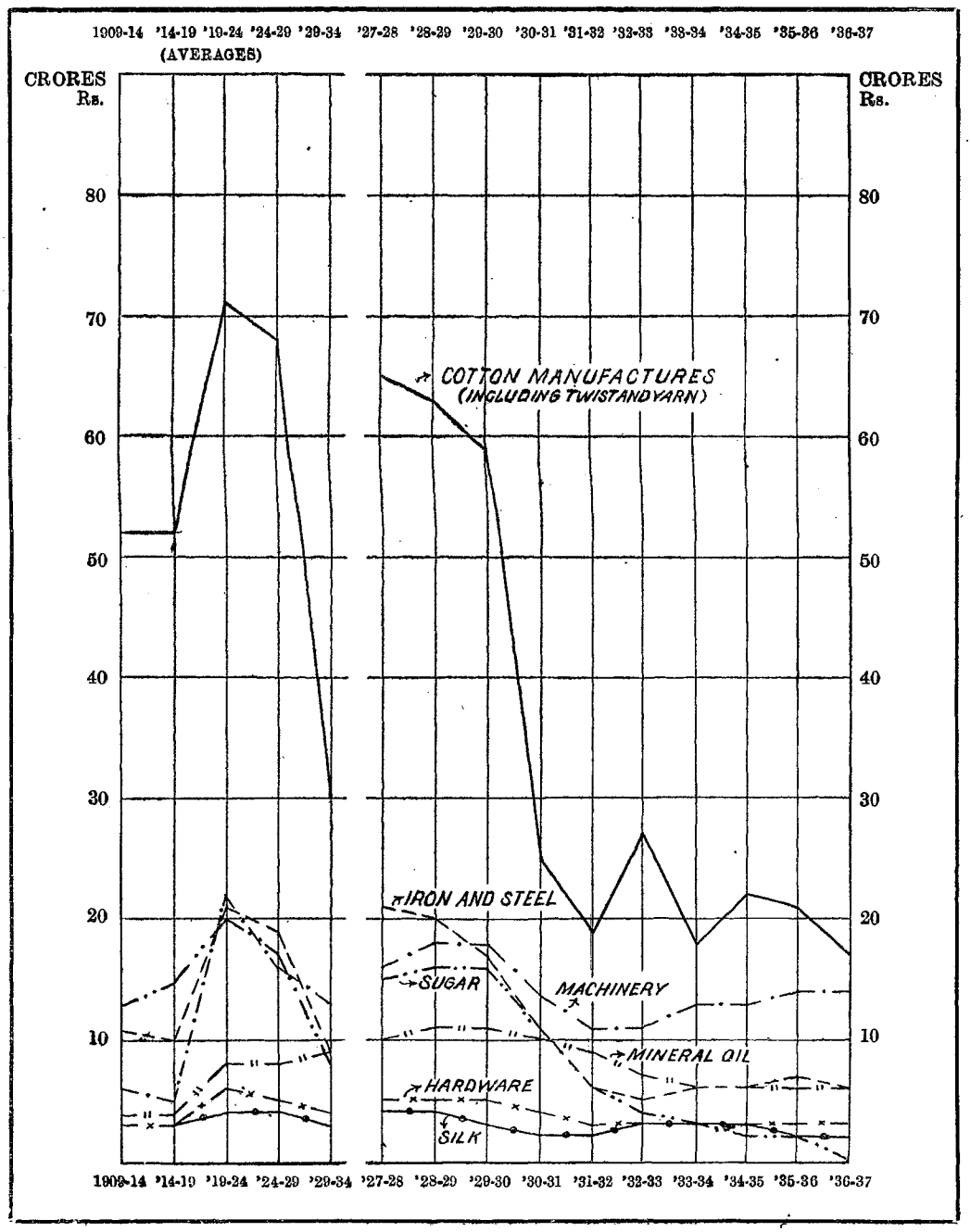


CHART 2.

(*b*) Variations in the values of principal articles in the export trade of British India during the last ten years as compared with averages of the pre-war, war and post-war periods.

EXPORTS.

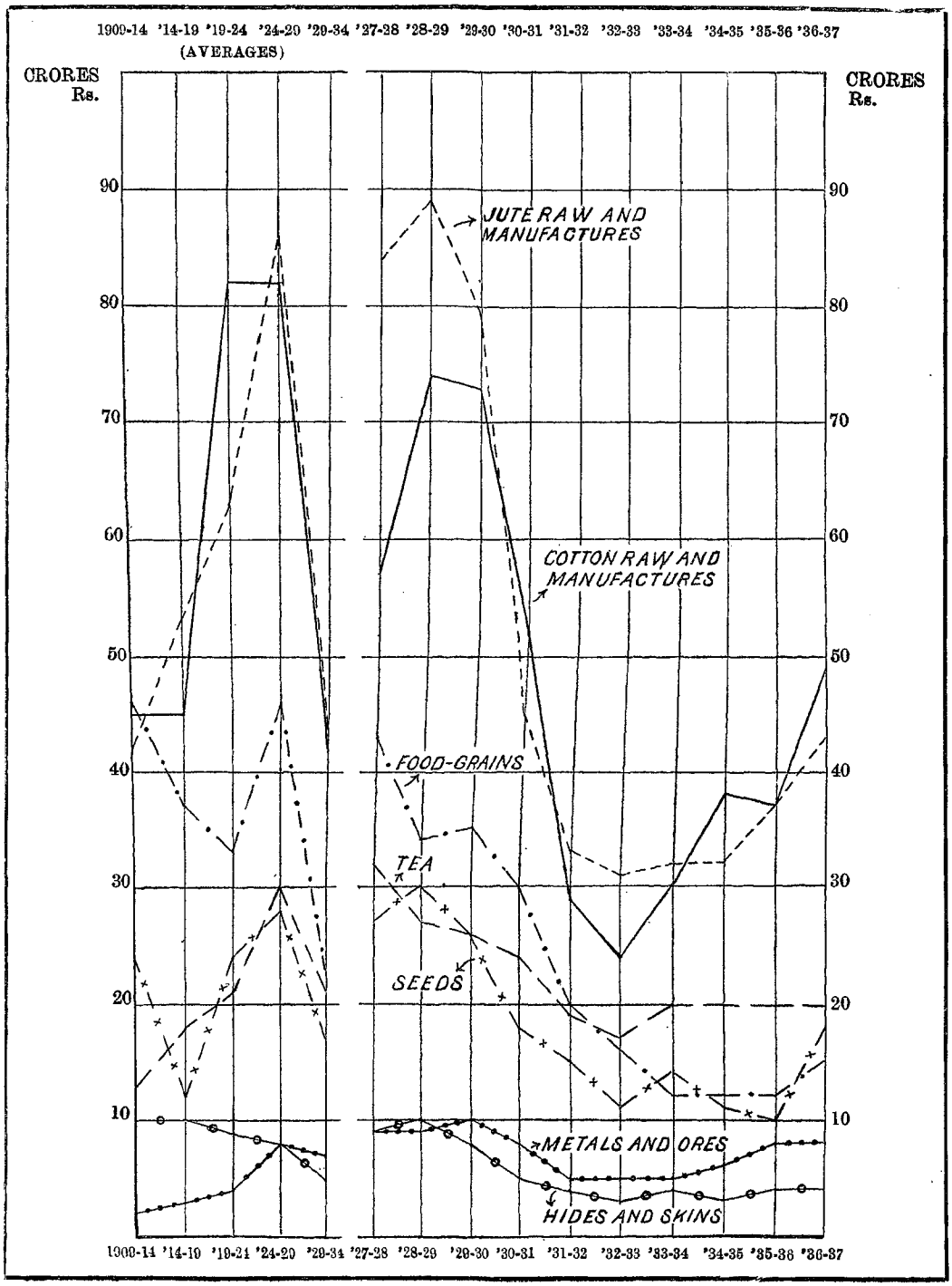
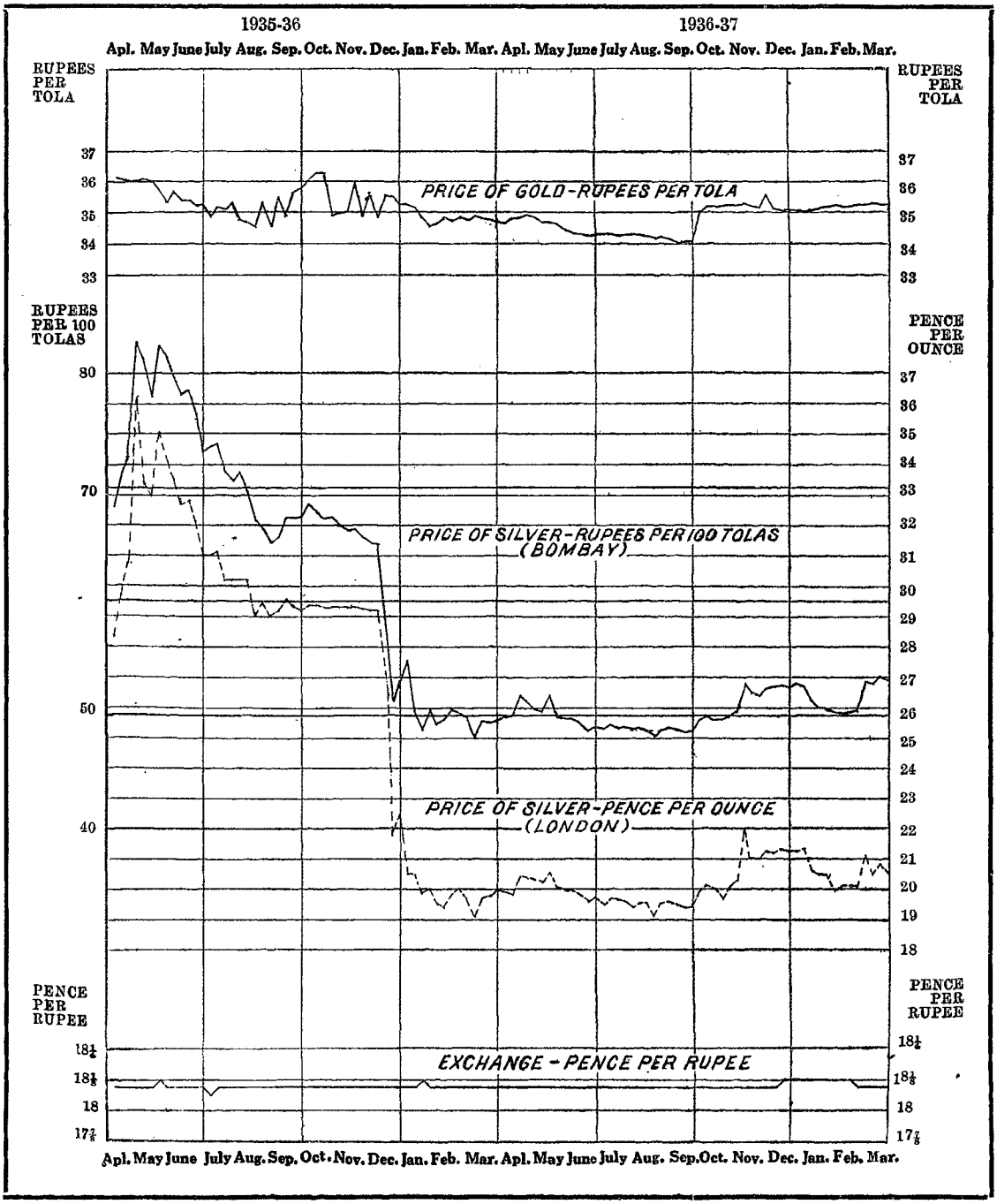


CHART 3

Price per tola of English bar gold in Bombay, price of silver in London per standard ounce, price of silver in Bombay rupees per 100 tolas and the telegraphic transfer rate in Calcutta on London at the end of each week during the years 1935-36 and 1936-37.


1935-36
1936-37
Apl. May June July Aug. Sep. Oct. Nov. Dec. Jan. Feb. Mar. Apl. May June July Aug. Sep. Oct. Nov. Dec. Jan. Feb. Mar.
RUPEES PER TOLA
PRICE OF GOLD-RUPEES PER TOLA
RUPEES PER 100 TOLAS
PENCE PER OUNCE
PRICE OF SILVER-RUPEES PER 100 TOLAS (BOMBAY)
PRICE OF SILVER-PENCE PER OUNCE (LONDON)
PENCE PER RUPEE
EXCHANGE - PENCE PER RUPEE

REVIEW OF THE TRADE OF INDIA IN 1936-37.

PART I—REPORT.

CHAPTER I.

General.

World Economic Conditions.—The year under review was marked by a distinct acceleration in the process of economic recovery which started in many countries from the middle of 1932. In the earlier stages, the improvement was confined to particular countries or industries, but in 1936, the world appeared to have definitely emerged from the paralysing conditions of the great depression. The recovery, however, is still national in character and the rate of growth, as well as the level attained, varies considerably from country to country and from one business activity to another. The upward movement began in what may be called the " sterling group " of countries soon after the United Kingdom went off the gold standard. The movement spread to Japan and the United States of America when these countries also devalued their currencies. In 1934 and 1935, stocks of primary commodities were being gradually worked off and restriction schemes for the regulation of production of various commodities were adopted on a voluntary basis by some of the chief producers. In addition to these restrictive efforts, the droughts which occurred in North America and other important countries greatly helped to reduce stocks still further. As a result, the general level of commodity prices had begun to show an upward trend even before 1936. But in the latter half of that year, these tendencies received a fresh impetus by the collapse of the gold block under the leadership of France and the devaluation of the erstwhile gold currencies in September. The cumulative effect of these causes was a sharp rise in the prices of many commodities during 1936 and the first quarter of 1937. Super-imposed on these general forces towards recovery was the influence of heavy Government expenditure on armaments in many countries which gave a great stimulus to the heavy industries. Prices of iron and steel manufactures soared high as a result, and the boom conditions thus created naturally led to increased investment in these industries which were precisely the industries in which employment and investment had been most depressed since 1929. This had an exhilarating effect on the general economic situation. The recovery, being however still mainly national in character, did not lead to a similar advance in international trade, which was 15 per cent less in volume in the year under review as compared with 1929. Conditions of international trade were no freer than at the bottom of the depression when such devices as high import tariffs, quotas, clearing agreements, and other measures regulating trade were

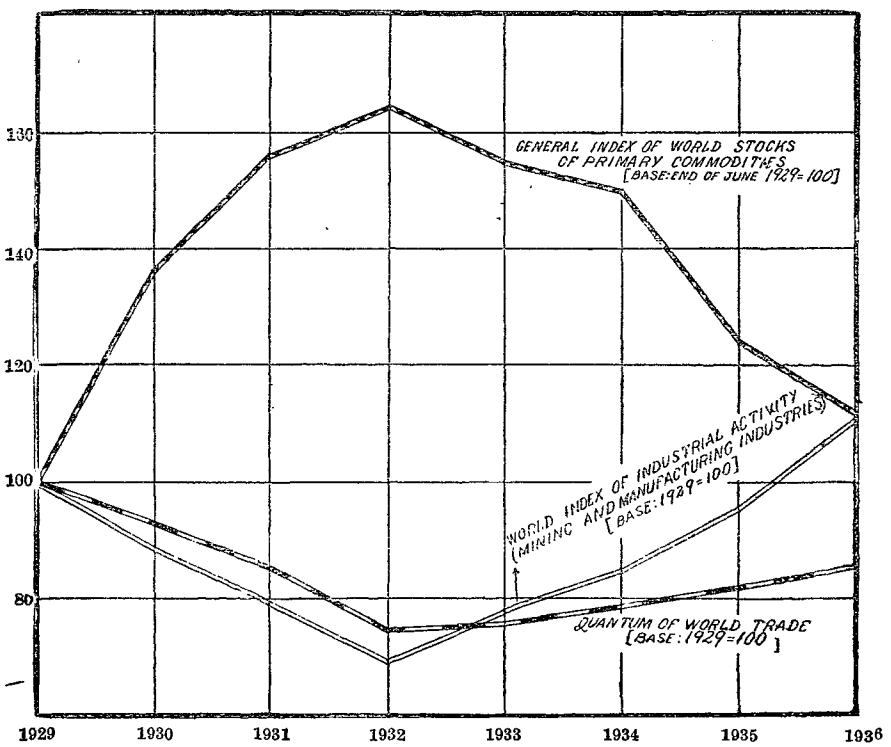
adopted by several countries. In recent times, especially since the devaluation of Continental currencies, the movement towards freer trade and the removal of artificial barriers has gained greater popularity and strength, especially in the three leading democracies of England, America and France, but still there have been few tangible results of this change in opinion.

The progress of economic recovery in the world as a whole may be clearly seen from the graph below which shows the movement of the following three series :—

(1) Industrial production.

(2) Stocks of commodities.

(3) International trade.



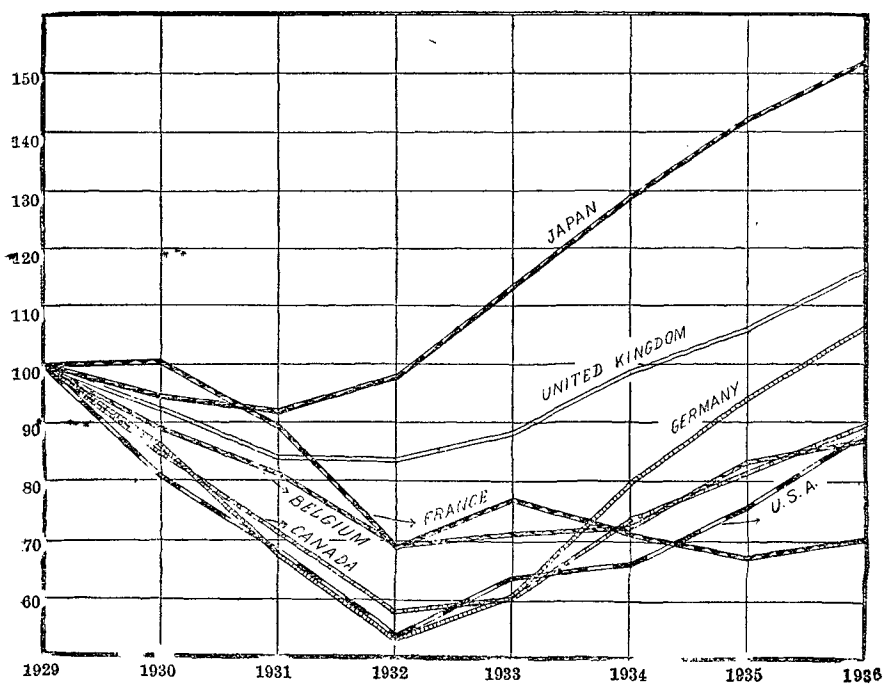
Industrial production in the world decreased almost without a break from the last quarter of 1929 up to the middle of 1932, the world index of indus-

trial activity recording a drop of over 30 per cent in that year. Thereafter, production increased steadily and in 1936 it was 10 per cent more than in 1929. International trade, on the other hand, did not recover to the same extent. Since 1929, the quantum of world trade shrank by a quarter in 1932. There was hardly any change in the year following but a slow recovery set in from 1934. The level attained in 1936 was, however, still 15 per cent below that of 1929. The third series showing the stocks of commodities followed a complementary course to that of industrial production. Stocks continued to accumulate from 1929 till the middle of 1932 when they showed a rise of over 60 per cent. Thereafter, a process of gradual reduction set in. At first the rate was fairly slow, but after 1934, the pace quickened and stocks were rapidly liquidated, until by the end of 1936, they returned almost to the level of 1929.

It has been stated above that the recovery was national in character and that the rate of growth as well as the level attained in each country differed considerably. This is brought out clearly in the graph below :

General Indices of Industrial Production.

[Base : 1929=100.]



General.

Industrial production in the world reached its lowest level in 1932. Since then recovery started in many countries though in varying degrees. Excluding U. S. S. R., the largest increase was in the case of Japan where production in 1936 was over 50 per cent more than in 1929. In the United Kingdom, industrial production, after dropping in 1932 to 83·5 per cent of that in 1929, rose to 116 per cent in 1936. In the first quarter of 1937, the index was 123. The fall in industrial activity in the United States of America in 1932 was much greater than in the United Kingdom; production dropping to nearly half of what it was in 1929. The decline was arrested after that year and in 1936, the index of activity was only 12 per cent less than in 1929. By March, 1937, the level attained was almost the same as in the pre-depression year. The course of industrial production in France was substantially different from that in either the United Kingdom or the United States of America, as, apart from the differences in economic structure, France followed a different monetary policy and maintained the old gold parity of the currency till September, 1936. Production in France fell by nearly a third in 1932. There was a slight revival in the following year, but again a decline set in which took the index back to 67 in 1935. After the devaluation of the franc, production slowly recovered, the index in March, 1937, being nearly 75. The recovery would have been greater but for the strikes in many French industries in recent months. In the other countries also, production showed a general rise since 1932, noticeable among them being Germany where production in 1936 was 6 per cent more than in 1929.

The effect of rearmament on the progress of recovery can be seen, to some extent, from the marginal table which gives the world production of steel (Ingots and Castings) since 1929. The total production of steel fell from 117 million metric tons in 1929 to 49 million metric tons in 1932 or a fall of nearly 58 per cent. Since then, production rose very considerably, especially in 1936, when it amounted to 118 million metric tons and was a little more than in 1929; as compared with 1932, the increase was nearly two and a half times. The enormous growth since that year, especially during 1936, shows the effect of rearmament and of the increased activity in the building and constructional industries.

Total production of Steel and its Index Number.

1929 = 100

	Metric tons (in millions)	Index No.
1929	117	100·0
1930	92	78·8
1931	67	57·8
1932	49	42·3
1933	66	56·7
1934	80	68·3
1935	96	82·1
1936	118 (*a*)	100·9

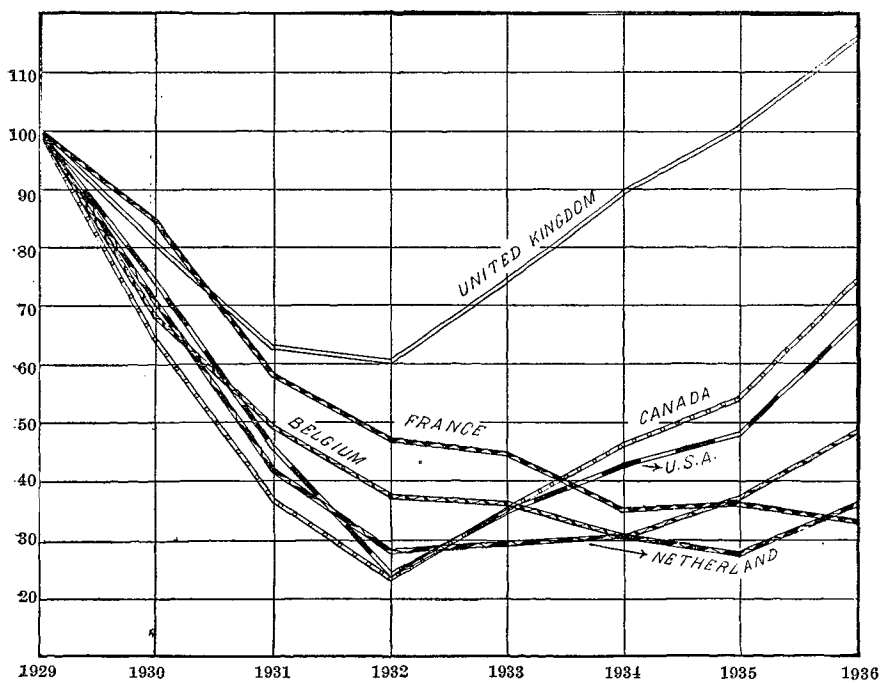
(*a*) Since January, 1936, excluding Italy and since July excluding Spain.

The progress of industrial recovery may also be gauged by the rise in market values of industrial shares and by the growth of profits. Industrial profits fell to extremely low levels in most countries in 1932 as compared with 1929 and in some cases were actually negative, indicating a net loss in industrial enterprise. Since 1932, profits gradually increased, the recovery being more rapid than the rise in industrial output. This is a normal development in every business cycle; profits tend to fluctuate more widely between the bottom and peak years as compared with the physical output of industry. As profits fluctuate, so does the market value of industrial shares and here also the range of difference between the highest and the lowest points is

much wider than in industrial output. The graph below shows the trend of market values of industrial shares in the principal countries.

Indices of market values of Industrial Shares.

[Base : 1929=100.]



Fluctuations in share values were less violent in the United Kingdom as compared with other countries. From 100 in 1929, the index of industrial shares fell to 60 in 1932. Thereafter, recovery was rapid and consistent, the index in 1936 being 116 or 16 points more than in 1929 ; as against 1932, this meant almost a doubling of the market value of industrial shares. There was a slight recession in April, 1937, when the index dropped to 112. The course of prices of industrial shares was more violent in the United States of America where the index fell from 100 in 1929 to 24 in 1932. Thereafter, there was a great improvement which was particularly remarkable in 1936. From 24 in 1932, the index rose to 48 in 1935 and 67 in 1936. It is interesting to note that in August, 1935, the index was only 50, whereas in March, 1937, it rose to 80 or an increase of 60 per cent in a year and a half. In the gold block

countries led by France, the recovery in industrial share values had hardly started before 1936. Prices of French industrial shares fell from 1929 to August, 1936, the index dropping from 100 to 25 in the latter month. Since then, there was a sharp rise, the index in March, 1937, being over 51, or more than double of that in August, 1936. The Netherlands followed almost a parallel course to that of France. Belgium carried out its devaluation in 1935 and, as a result, recovery started in that country earlier than in France. The Belgian index of share values fell from 100 in 1929 to 31 in 1934. Since then, it recovered, the rise being particularly noticeable in the last eighteen months when from 36, in September, 1935, the index rose to 69 in February, 1937.

Comprehensive indices of industrial profits are compiled and published by very few countries and those available are not strictly comparable. A few samples of the materials available in certain countries may be briefly given. By far the most comprehensive index of profits published is that of the *Economist* for the United Kingdom. The marginal table gives the chain index of profits as published by that journal for the United Kingdom. It will be seen that profits decreased in 1932 to less than two-thirds of what they were in 1929. In 1933, there was hardly any recovery but profits began to expand after that year, the index in 1936 being over 96 or only 4 points less than in 1929. Similar profit figures are not available for 1936 in most other countries. But in the United States of America, statistics published by the National City Bank of New York show that the rate of return on nominal capital which had fallen from 13·5 in 1929 to a negative figure in 1932 rose to 5·1 in 1935. In Belgium, the percentage return on paid-up capital fell from 20·2 in 1929 to 1·6 in 1933; since then, it rose to 3·7 in 1935. These figures, incomplete as they are, show that profits have shown a marked rise since 1932, especially in the United Kingdom and the United States of America.

Chain Index of Industrial Profits
(In Britain).
1929 = 100

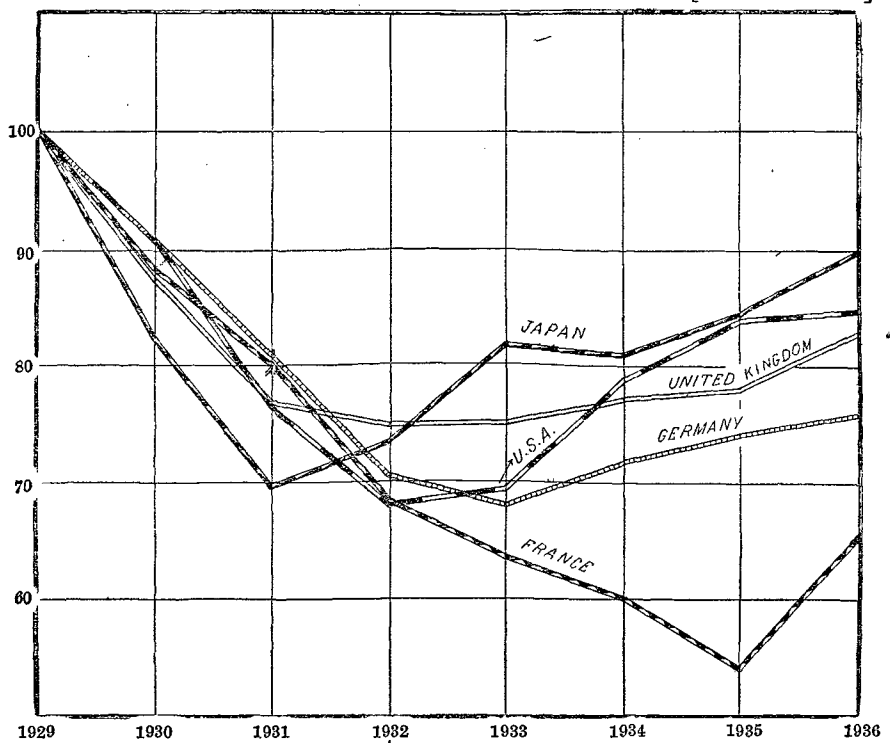
1929	100·0
1930	99·4
1931	77·1
1932	63·1
1933	63·4
1934	73·9
1935	85·7
1936	96·5

World Prices.—One of the most important indications of business activity is the movement of wholesale prices. The catastrophic fall in the price level since 1929 was the most visible expression of the trade depression, while its rapid rise during 1936 has been the most obvious indication of

returning prosperity. The course of prices since 1929 in the more important countries is shown in the graph below :

Indices of Wholesale Prices.

[Base : 1929=100.]



Wholesale Prices in the United Kingdom began their downward movement from the second quarter of 1929 and fell almost uninterruptedly till 1932 when the index was 75 per cent of that in 1929. In the next three years, prices rose very slowly, the average index for 1935 being only 78 and that for 1936, 83. Since the middle of 1936, the rate of increase has been considerably accelerated. From 81 in June, 1936, the index has risen to 97 in May, 1937, or an increase of nearly 20 per cent. In the United States of America, prices declined from the middle of 1929 to the first quarter of 1933. After the devaluation of the dollar, the price level rose, the increase being greater than in the United Kingdom. From the middle of 1936, American prices have advanced rapidly, the index being 92 in April, 1937, as against 83 in June, 1936. The downward trend of prices in France was more prolonged than in either the United Kingdom or the United States and it was not till the middle of 1935 that prices took an upward turn. By that time, the index had fallen to nearly half of what it was in 1929. A small rise in prices occurred up to the middle of 1936, but since the devaluation of the franc, a spectacular increase began, the index being 88 in April, 1937, as compared with 67 in September, 1936. In Germany, prices fell sharply till 1933. After that year, an upward movement started, but the increase was not so great as in other countries especially during 1936. The Japanese price level recorded a drop of nearly a third up to the end of 1931. But since her departure

from the gold standard, prices began to rise, the index in 1935 being 84. In the last year and a half, prices have advanced even more rapidly, the index in March, 1937, being 109. It will thus be seen that except in the gold block countries prices fell till 1932 or 1933; since then, they have steadily risen, the rate being considerably accelerated during 1936. In the gold block countries, the revival in prices is of very recent date.

An encouraging development in the price movements of recent years has been the readjustment of the inequalities that had crept into the price structure during the period of depression. When the downward movement of prices started in 1929, its reaction on different classes of commodities showed marked divergences. In particular, the prices of agricultural commodities and raw materials fell much more than those of non-agricultural commodities and manufactured articles. This affected the purchasing power of the agricultural and the primary producing countries and deepened the depression in a large part of the world. Since 1933, particularly during the past year, this disparity between agricultural and non-agricultural prices has largely disappeared, resulting in a more equitable price structure. Prices of raw materials and agricultural commodities have risen gradually since 1933, and the increase has been greater than in the case of manufactured goods. As a result, the price indices of these two classes of goods have shown closer approximation to each other. This has had a beneficial effect on the economic conditions of agricultural and raw material producing countries and has helped economic recovery by the increase in purchasing power of these countries and consequently in their demand for industrial products. The rise in prices of primary commodities has been particularly marked since the second half of 1936. The rise has been fairly general and not confined to those commodities the supply of which was reduced by restrictive schemes or drought. Even commodities, the supply of which had actually increased, shared in this advance. In other words, the increase in prices was primarily due to an improvement in demand and was the result largely of the general economic recovery. This rise in the prices of agricultural commodities and raw materials is one of the most noteworthy features of the year under review.

World Monetary Conditions.—The greatest monetary change of the year was the collapse of the gold block and the consequent devaluation of the currencies of various continential countries. The French franc was devalued on the 25th September, 1936, the limit fixed being 25·2 and 34·3 per cent below the old parity. The devaluation of the franc was followed by that of the Swiss franc. The Netherlands almost immediately placed an embargo on the export of gold and virtually left the gold standard. The Czech crown was further devalued and the Italian lira was placed on a new gold basis representing nearly 50 to 60 per cent of its old gold value. All these changes were carried out with a minimum of disturbance to the foreign commodity and capital markets and no perceptible setback was caused to the general trend of economic revival. Economic recovery, in fact, received a fresh impetus by the devaluation of these currencies.

Apart from the changes in foreign exchanges consequent upon the devaluation of the franc and other gold block currencies, there was little disturbance of the exchange market. In the sterling dollar cross rate, there was a difference of 4 per cent between the highest and lowest quotations during 1936-37. In other exchanges, the most noteworthy movement during 1936

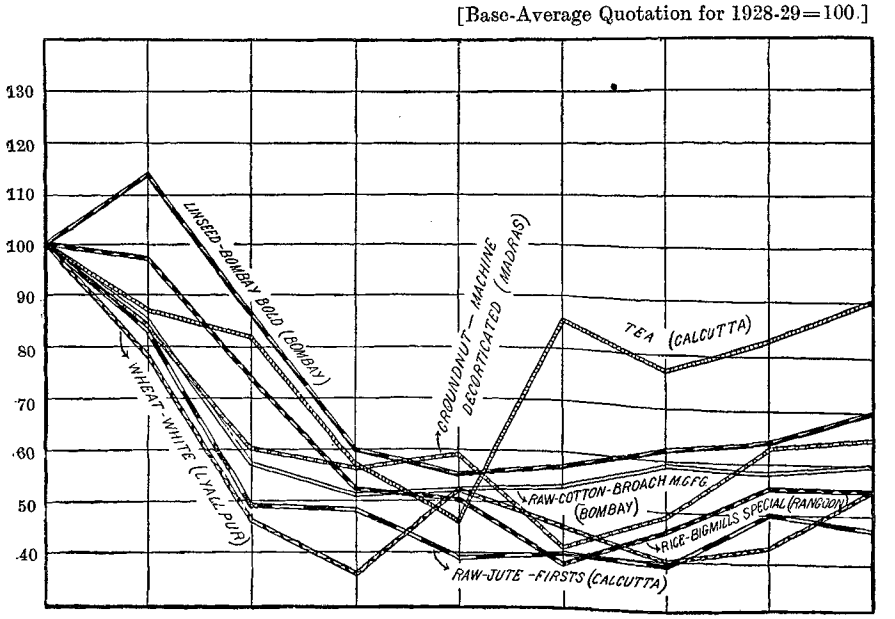
was the growing strength of the currencies of the primary producing countries consequent on higher prices of raw materials and agricultural commodities.

Throughout the year under review, money was cheap and bank advances showed signs of expansion. Interest rates both on short-term and long-term loans were generally low in 1936 and the money market experienced easy conditions in most countries. During the year, the long-term interest rate moved downwards, but this tendency was corrected in the early months of 1937 both in the United Kingdom and the United States, where the prices of government securities and bonds were marked down. Business on the stock exchanges was generally active and there was a considerable appreciation in share values.

Agricultural Conditions.—This brief survey of world conditions shows the slow progress of recovery since 1932 and its rapid advance from the middle of 1936. India followed the general world trend, although owing to the special conditions of the country, the course of recovery was somewhat different from that of other countries. The main feature to be remembered in the case of India is that, in spite of the rapid industrialization of recent years, she still remains predominantly an agricultural country and the economic welfare of the people depends largely on agricultural conditions in the country as well as abroad. The depression which started in 1929, hit agricultural countries with special severity. The unprecedented fall in the prices of primary commodities was the most marked feature of the depression, and India, in common with other agricultural countries, suffered severely from this. Although the improvement in agricultural prices began some time previously, it was only in the year under review that there was an appreciable advance in the prices of India's agricultural products. The trend of agricultural prices may be seen from the following graph which shows the index number of prices of India's staple agricultural commodities.

Index Numbers of Agricultural Prices (India).

[Base-Average Quotation for 1928-29=100.]



N.B. :—From 1933-34 Indices relate to prices of tea with export rights.

General.

Agricultural prices declined almost consistently from 1928-29 to 1933-34. Thereafter, there has been some improvement. The most striking rise has occurred in the case of tea, due to the Tea Restriction Scheme which came into operation in 1933. Prices of tea which had fallen by 54 per cent in 1932-33 rose steeply immediately after the scheme came into operation and though this level was not maintained in the next two years, yet prices were generally high, and in 1936-37 a further increase took place which carried the quotation to within 10 per cent of the pre-depression level. Prices of linseed have shown the next largest recovery. This has been due mainly to the successive short crops in the Argentine and North America. The price of linseed fell by nearly 45 per cent from 1928-29 to 1932-33. Since then it has recorded fair improvement, the index number during the year under review being 70. Raw cotton prices were nearly halved between 1928-29 and 1931-32. In the next two years, the rise was very slow and in 1936-37 prices were still 40 per cent below those of 1928-29. In the case of jute, prices fell by nearly 60 per cent and the rise was very meagre even in 1936-37, when the average quotation for the year was less than a half of that for 1928-29. In the last few months, prices of raw jute have increased to some extent. Rice also fell sharply in the years up to 1933-34, showing a decline of over 60 per cent. Prices however rose in the last two or three years the average level in 1936-37 being only 45 per cent lower than in 1928-29. Wheat prices dropped by nearly two-thirds between 1928-29 and 1931-32. They rose rather abruptly the next year but fell off again in 1934-35. There was a rapid rise in wheat prices during 1936-37 the quotation in March 1937 recording an improvement of one rupee a maund or 42 per cent as compared with April 1936. In the case of groundnut, prices declined by 60 per cent in 1933-34. In the last three years, however, prices advanced and in 1936-37 they were nearly two-thirds of what they were in 1928-29. On the whole, therefore, agricultural prices registered increases of varying proportions in the last two or three years, the increase being particularly marked during 1936-37. Prices even in that year were however much lower in the case of most commodities than in 1928-29.

Apart from seasonal vicissitudes, agricultural production in India has shown no definite trend since 1928-29. This is to be expected as there has been no organised attempt to regulate production except in the case of rubber, tea and to some extent, jute. In the latter case, there has been some propaganda to reduce the acreage under the crop, but this does not appear to have materially affected either the acreage or the output of raw jute. On the other hand, some incentive to increase the area under linseed was provided by the larger demand from the United Kingdom for this article as a result of preference, and this, coupled with the relatively better prices secured for it, resulted in an increase in production. The area sown under sugarcane also recorded an increase in 1936-37 by over 75 per cent as compared with 1929-30 and this remarkable expansion is mainly accounted for by the rapid growth of sugar industry in India during the last few years.

It has been remarked above that agricultural prices improved in a marked manner during 1936-37. This was chiefly the result of a general recovery in the demand for primary commodities and raw materials. But the effects of this have been influenced in the case of each agricultural commodity by the special conditions ruling in that market in India as well as in other countries.

General.

The following is a brief summary of the conditions prevailing in regard to India's staple commodities in 1936-37.

Raw Cotton.—The position of raw cotton in the world was generally favourable during 1936-37 and prices registered considerable improvement especially in the first quarter of 1937. In the first part of the year under review the reduction in the estimate announced by the American Bureau after a much larger outturn was predicted in the first forecast acted as a bullish factor in the market. In subsequent months this estimate was gradually raised to the original level and as a result prices sagged to some extent. The floods in the Ohio Valley also affected the prospects of the crop. Later in the year other factors materially helped to raise the price of raw cotton. The most important of these was the increased consumption of cotton throughout the world. This was estimated at nearly one million bales more in 1935-36 season (ending July, 1936) as compared with the previous year. The half-yearly figures for 1936-37 indicate that the consumption during the current season will be considerably bigger than in 1935-36. This increased demand for raw cotton naturally led to a rise in its prices. This was helped also by the general recovery in commodity markets in the latter half of 1936-37. In sympathy with this general upward movement, raw cotton prices rose and attained a new high level in March, 1937. At the same time there was a considerable reduction in stocks of raw cotton, particularly those held by the United States Government which greatly stimulated the market. The increase in the demand for raw cotton was reflected in a great increase in India's export trade in this article. Other countries purchased from India 4·3 million bales during 1936-37 which was the highest level reached for many years and was about a million bales more than the shipments during 1935-36. The favourable parity of Indian cotton as compared with the American further encouraged exports.

Raw Jute.—Conditions in the raw jute market deteriorated generally in the year under review and it was only towards the end of the year that some improvement became noticeable. The main cause of the unfavourable situation was the breakdown of the Agreement regarding working hours in the jute mills which created considerable nervousness as regards the future of the industry. As a result, the prices of jute manufactures slumped heavily during the year and raw jute prices followed suit. Even the larger demand for the raw material consequent on the increased production in the industry following the breakdown of the Agreement had little effect on the raw jute market. The favourable weather conditions at sowing time and the reports from the districts that the area sown had increased in 1936 as compared with the previous year were additional depressing factors. The outturn of jute in 1936 amounted to 9·6 million bales as against 7·2 million bales in 1935. As a result of these causes, raw jute prices in the year under review were on a lower level than during 1935-36. In the last few months, however, a better tone prevailed in the raw jute market and prices advanced at a fairly rapid rate after September. The cause of this rise was chiefly a better demand from foreign markets and also from the Indian mills. Moreover, the mill industry was settling down to the new conditions and the crisis appeared to have considerably eased towards the close of the year. This better outlook in the industry naturally encouraged the raw jute market. Further the continued propaganda

for the restriction of the crop and the consequent smaller acreage in the last few years helped to bring the production of raw jute into close relation with the world's requirements. The cumulative effect of these forces began to be felt as soon as the threatened crisis in the mill industry showed signs of relaxation. At the end of the year therefore the outlook for raw jute was generally hopeful but the position was not entirely free from uncertainty.

A development of considerable importance to the trade occurred during the year under review. The Royal Commission on Agriculture had recommended the establishment of a Jute Committee to watch over the interests of all branches of the trade. No action had been taken for many years on this proposal. But in May, 1936, the Government of India announced their intention to set up a Central Jute Committee on which the interests of the jute growers and the manufacturers would be equally represented. The Committee started work in Calcutta at the end of 1936 and its duties are to promote all interests of the trade, undertake research work, improve crop forecasts and marketing and furnish information in regard to banking, transport facilities, etc.

Groundnuts.—Most of the oilseeds registered substantial increases in prices in 1936-37 as compared with the first half of 1934 when the lowest point was reached although the level attained was still well below that of 1928. Supplies of oilseeds during 1936-37 were generally not so plentiful as in the previous year and as the demand improved prices all round were on a higher and more remunerative level. The reduction of heavy accumulated stocks and a better demand for oils and fats created a more hopeful outlook in the industry. The world position of groundnuts during 1936-37 was decidedly better than in the previous year. Although supplies were expected to continue on a normal scale, it was anticipated that they would be readily absorbed in view of the decline in the visible world stock of oilseeds, oils and fats and that the increased consumption of these oilseeds within the producing countries would probably affect the total exportable surplus. Moreover, at the prevailing level of prices, groundnuts were cheap as compared with palm kernels and copra and were expected to be taken in larger quantities by crushers.

The outturn of groundnuts in India in 1936-37 was estimated at 2·8 million tons as compared with 2·3 million tons in the preceding year and 1·9 million tons in 1934-35. Exports of groundnuts from India during the year under review showed a decided improvement over those in 1935-36. With the rise in prices this meant a substantially larger value for shipments.

Linseed.—Linseed shared in the general improvement of oilseed prices but to some extent the expectation of a large crop in the Argentine had a damping effect on the market and the rise in the earlier part of the year was not as great as had been expected. But later it was known that the prospect of a larger crop would not be realised fully and as a result prices rose and the market closed on a strong tone at the end of the year. In the last five years, the vagaries of the Argentine crop have greatly affected the linseed market.

General.

From 1932-33 the Plate crop failed badly in three out of the five years and only in one season 1934-35 it reached 2 million tons. This helped Indian linseed greatly and in the United Kingdom market the preference granted on imports of Indian linseed was of some value also. As a result of these factors, linseed prices in India never slumped to the same extent as those of other agricultural commodities and exports from India have been generally on a high level during the last four years. The outlook for linseed at the end of the year under review was decidedly hopeful. Increased industrial activity in most European countries and in the United States of America was expected to lead to a greater consumption of linseed oil and at its present price it would continue to draw the attention of refiners also. It is not usual for linseed oil to be used for edible purposes but if for any length of time its price remains more attractive than that of interchangeable oils, certain quantities move into the edible trade. During 1936 it was reported that this had happened and this new demand, if it expands, may lead to a rise in linseed prices.

The failure of the Argentine crop in three years and the preference on imports into the United Kingdom greatly increased the exports from India except in 1935-36 when the large Plate crop of 1934-35 came into the world market. During 1936-37 the exports amounted to 296 thousand tons out of which 217 thousand tons went to the United Kingdom.

Wheat.—There was a remarkable increase in the world price of wheat in 1936-37. During the depression, wheat had probably suffered more than other cereals and even up to the 1935-36 season its price had not risen to the same extent as those of other foodstuffs. The price of No. 2 Manitoba in Liverpool which was 74*s.* 9*d.* per quarter (480 lbs.) in March 1925 had declined to 20*s.* 9*d.* per quarter by September, 1931. Thereafter there was some increase but till the beginning of 1936 the rise was very slow. Since then wheat prices advanced rapidly, the increase between March, 1936 and March, 1937, being 50 per cent. The causes of this big rise were briefly the reduction in the carry over of wheat and a succession of unfavourable crops in the larger producing countries coinciding with an increase in demand. The world production of wheat decreased from 3,748 million bushels in 1932-33 to 3,358 million bushels in 1936-37. In the same period, the world's exportable surplus went down from 1,253 million bushels to 700 million bushels. As a result of shorter crops and less exportable surplus in this period, the end of the season stocks of wheat in the world decreased from 625 million bushels at the end of 1932-33 season (July, 1933) to 190 million bushels at the end of 1935-36. In July, 1937, that is, at the end of the 1936-37 season, the stocks were expected to be reduced to 120 million bushels. The removal of this incubus of heavy stocks eased the situation and with stocks at such a low level coinciding with a short crop again in North America in 1936, wheat prices rose to a much higher level during 1936-37. But it must be observed that this decrease in stocks was brought about largely by a succession of crop failures in America. The good conditions in the wheat market therefore appear to be based on a succession of fortuitous circumstances and it is difficult to say what the position would be if the tide of crop failures was reversed, especially in the exporting countries.

General.

The rise in the world price of wheat made India figure once again as a wheat exporting country. During 1936-37 exports of wheat from India amounted to 232,000 tons as against the insignificant figure of 10,000 tons in 1935-36. This increase was made possible by the favourable turn in the parity of Indian wheat. Internal prices of wheat in India rose rapidly in sympathy with the upward movement of wheat prices in the world. The price in April, 1936, was only R2-6-0 per maund at Lyallpur; by March, 1937, it rose to R3-6-0 or an increase of 42 per cent. This was not due to a shortage of supplies in India as the crop harvested in the summer of 1936 was of normal size and the published forecast of the new crop harvested in 1937 showed actually an increase of nearly 400,000 tons. In spite of this the price in April, 1937, appreciated by 2½ annas over the March level.

Rice.—After the separation of Burma from India rice would cease to figure in India's export trade as it is only Burma that has an exportable surplus. India proper is in fact a rice importing country on balance, in spite of the fact that the acreage under rice in the country is the highest under any crop accounting for nearly one-fourth the total area cultivated. During the year under review, however, Burma still formed a part of India and the rice trade and conditions of both countries have to be considered together.

The price of rice remained comparatively steady during 1936-37 and the average price for the year was almost the same as that for the preceding year. Even the variations from month to month during the year under review were moderate. Except in December and January, the quotations varied between a range of 6 to 7 per cent. The remarkable steadiness in Burma rice prices was chiefly due to the improvement in internal demand in that country. The cultivators in Burma were better off during the last two years as a result of higher prices all round, and this naturally increased the internal consumption of rice and reduced the exportable surplus. The increase in the price of wheat must have had some effect on the rice market, especially as it was expected that increased wheat prices would encourage exports of wheat from India and the consumption of rice in the country would naturally increase. The very short rice crop in India proper in 1935-36 which came into the market during the greater part of 1936-37 also helped to maintain the demand for Burma rice. These factors explain the steadiness in rice prices even though the foreign export demand was not very active in the year. The larger Indian crop in 1936-37 led to a fall in prices in the first quarter of 1937.

The conditions in Saigon and Siam were even better than in Burma. In Siam the exportable surplus was the lowest for many years and the market in that country was also supported by a good demand from the Strait Settlements and China. The Saigon market remained firm on the whole and in the latter half of 1936-37 it improved owing to an increased demand from France.

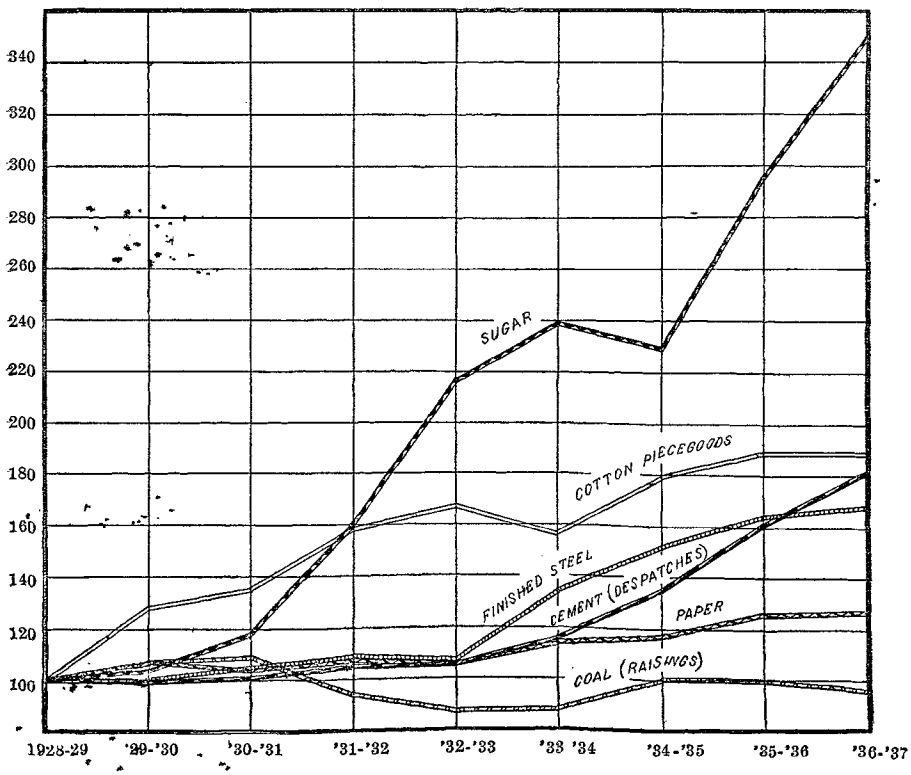
Industrial Conditions.—As in most countries which suffered from the effects of the great depression, particularly in the sterling group, the first definite signs of an upward movement in industrial conditions made their

appearance in India during or after 1932. The graph below shows the development of industrial production in India since 1928-29.

Indices of Industrial Production (India).

[Base : 1928-29=100.]

[For Finished Steel Base : 1929-30=100.]



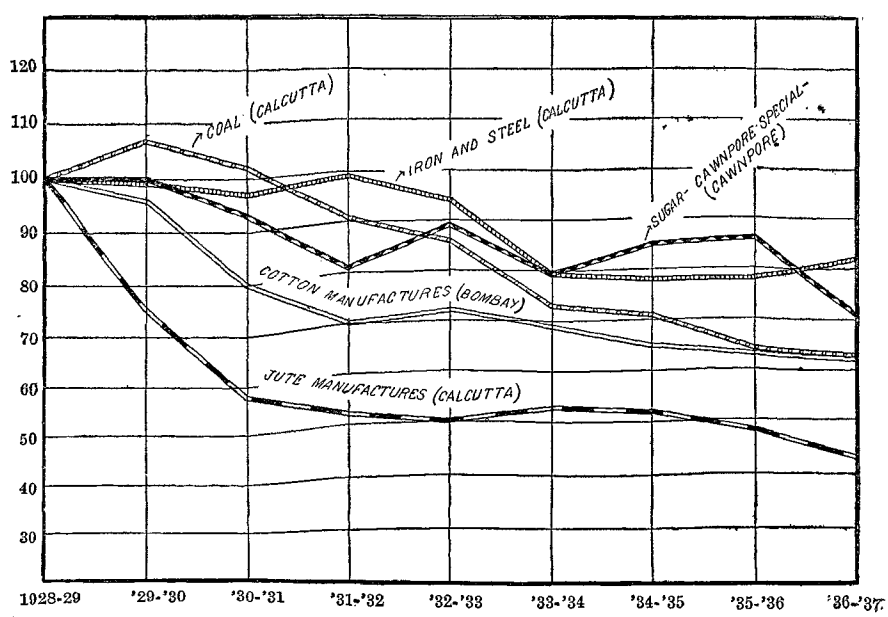
Production in all industries except coal recorded considerable increases during the period. The largest increase was in the case of sugar, its production more than trebling itself. The next largest increase was in the case of cotton piecegoods where the yardage produced was nearly doubled in the period. In the case of cement there was an increase of 80 per cent, and about 70 per cent more steel was produced in 1936-37 than in 1928-29. Paper registered an increase of over 25 per cent. In the case of the jute industry, production figures for years before 1932-33 are not readily available. Since that year the output in the industry increased by nearly 38 per cent. In the case of coal, however, production showed no increase and in 1936-37 it was slightly less than in 1928-29.

In contrast with the course of production, prices of industrial products pursued an almost consistently downward course in India since 1928-29. In other countries also, in spite of the economic recovery, prices of manufactured

goods showed relatively little tendency to increase. The reasons for this, however, are not the same in India as in the older manufacturing countries. In these countries, although output increased greatly since recovery began, it still remained within the limits of the existing unused productive resources and permitted a thinner spreading of overhead costs. Since no substantial addition to the capital equipment was involved, overhead charges became less per unit as output increased. In India also this factor has probably operated to some extent. But during the last few years there have been other forces, more important, which have tended to reduce prices. The growth of production behind protective tariffs has in recent years reached a stage when the effects of internal competition have been acutely felt, leading in some cases to price-cutting. On the other hand, this competition has also encouraged greater efficiency in methods of production and helped to reduce the cost of production and this saving in cost has been passed on, at least partially, to consumers by way of reduced prices. That India has increased her capital equipment very considerably is obvious from the increased imports of machinery in recent years. The increase is particularly noticeable in the imports of sugar and cotton textile machinery. Internal competition and increased efficiency in methods of production appear therefore to be the main cause of the almost consistent drop in prices of industrial products in India in recent years. The index numbers of prices of these industrial products as available from the Calcutta and Bombay wholesale index numbers have been graphed below.

Index Numbers of Prices of Principal Industrial Commodities.

[Base: 1928-29=100.]



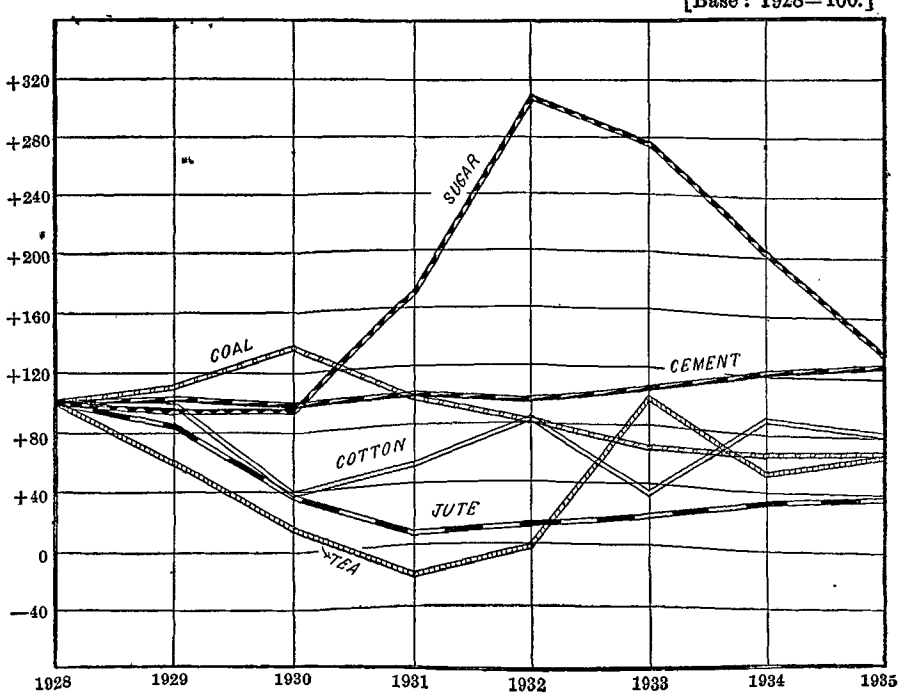
General.

Prices of cotton manufactures in Bombay fell from 1928-29 to 1936-37 by nearly 40 per cent. In the case of jute manufactures, the fall in the Calcutta market was even greater amounting to nearly 60 per cent. Iron and steel prices did not decline to the same extent as cotton or jute manufactures, the drop in this case being 22 per cent till 1935-36. In the last six months of the year under review prices of iron and steel goods increased very rapidly in sympathy with a world rise on account of re-armament programmes. From 77 in November, 1936, the index rose to 105 in March, 1937, or an increase of 36 per cent in four months. Prices of sugar fell by nearly 30 per cent during the period, the largest fall being in 1936-37 of nearly 15 points. The index number of coal prices fell by nearly 40 per cent. But here again, as in the case of iron and steel, there was a pronounced upward movement since December, 1936, the increase since then being 16 points or nearly 27 per cent in three months. This was partly due to the strike on the B. N. Railway and the shortage of labour in the coal mines; but to some extent the boom in the heavy industries meant also a better demand for coal. On the whole, it will be seen that prices of most industrial articles fell from 30 to 40 per cent; the fall in jute manufactures, however, was nearly 60 per cent. This fall in prices was, however, synchronous with a fair increase in the profits of these industries since 1932-33, indicating that the fall since that year was due largely to keener competition and a reduction in the cost of production. The movement of industrial profits and the index number of industrial securities since 1932-33 will illustrate this.

The following graph shows the index numbers of profits in the various industries.

Index Numbers of Industrial Profits.

[Base: 1928=100.]



General.

The profits in the various industries have been computed from the data available in the Investors' India Year Book. All the companies which have been in continued existence since 1928 up to the present have been included under each industry and the total profits as declared by these companies added together. These statistics, though incomplete, are a fair index of the profits earned in these industries especially in view of the fact that during the period there have been no material variations in the capital of the companies selected. It may be remarked, however, that in some of the newer industries like sugar and cement, it has not been possible to include all the companies working at present as many of them were started after 1928. Another caveat may be entered here regarding the comparison of these profit statistics with the index number of industrial securities. In the profit statement all companies for which statistics are available have been included, whereas in the industrial securities index only representative firms which have been in existence for a number of years have been taken. As a result, the number of companies included in the profit statement is much larger than those in the industrial securities index. In spite of this difference in the basis of compilation, the trend of both graphs is similar except in the case of coal where some of the mines which were making consistent losses affected the profit figures whereas the representative companies of the coal industry included in the security index showed a fair increase in profits in recent years.

It will be seen from the graph that taking the year 1928 as the base, the index number of profits in the cotton mill industry in 1930 fell sharply to 38. In 1933 the index number registered a further decline of 4 points, though in 1931 and 1932 profit indices were as high as 53 and 83, respectively. This was probably due to the *swadeshi* movement which increased the profits of the cotton mills in these two years. Profits were generally on a much higher level in 1934 and 1935. The fluctuations in the profits of the jute industry were more violent. Profits declined from 1928 and were nearly one-twelfth in 1931. From then till 1935 they gradually increased, the index in that year being 38. Conditions in the tea industry deteriorated until 1932 when the industry as a whole showed a net loss on balance. With the introduction of the restriction scheme profits spurted up and in 1933 were almost equal to those of 1928. They receded by 46 points in 1934 but again in 1935 the index number of profits was 67. The sugar industry showed the largest increase in profits as was to be expected. Profits remained unchanged from 1928 to 1930 but in the next two years they rose

rapidly being nearly three times in 1932 as compared with the base year. There was a slight decrease in 1933 followed by a much larger decrease during the next two years which brought down the index number to 135 in 1935. This was largely due to the starting of many new factories and the consequent overproduction in the industry. Profits in the cement industry were almost at the same level between 1928 and 1932. In the next two years, however, the index number rose considerably until in 1935 it was 128. Coal showed little or no increase. Profits in that industry rose from 1928 to 1930 by nearly 37 points. During the next three years, they fell to less than half, the index in 1933 being 65 only. There was a slight increase during the next two years, the index in 1935 being 69.

Complete figures of profits for 1936 are not available at present. In order, however, to show the trend of profits during that year a compilation was made showing the profits of those companies for which statistics were available for 1936 and comparing them with the profits declared by the same companies in 1935. The marginal table gives the profits on the basis of the same companies during 1935 and 1936. The table suggests that profits in cotton, tea and sugar industries were probably more during 1936 as compared with the earlier years. In cement the data available are very meagre being only for one company, but even there the profit showed some increase. On the other hand, profits in the jute industry for which almost complete figures are available for 1936 recorded a big fall. This was mainly the result of the crisis in the industry following the breakdown of the Agreement regarding working hours. In coal, the position was slightly worse than in 1935. On the whole, however, it appears that when complete data become available, 1936 will probably prove a better year than 1935 for most industries except jute.

Statement showing the profits earned in the following industries in India.

(In ₹ 000).

	1935	1936
Coal . . .	48,91	46,65
Cotton . .	80,12	82,39
Jute . . .	2,79,71	1,82,47
Tea . . .	28,78	34,90
Cement . .	6,81	7,08
Sugar . .	24,96	34,49

The trend of general industrial conditions could also be roughly measured by the grand total of the profits in the various industries. As the same companies are taken throughout the period, the result would give a fair indication of the trend of profits in recent years. The marginal table shows the total profits declared by the various companies for which statistics are continuously available from 1928. The total profits of these companies during that year amounted to ₹10,90 lakhs. The actual depression started at the end of 1929 and profits during that year were therefore only slightly affected by it and amounted to ₹9,46 lakhs. In the next two years conditions were particularly acute and profits fell to ₹2,60 lakhs in 1931. From the early part of 1932 when the worst of the depression was over, profits gradually increased, the figure in 1935 being ₹5,90 lakhs or an increase of ₹3,30 lakhs over the 1931 figure. It may be noted, however, that profits were still considerably less than in 1928 and 1929.

Grand total of profits.

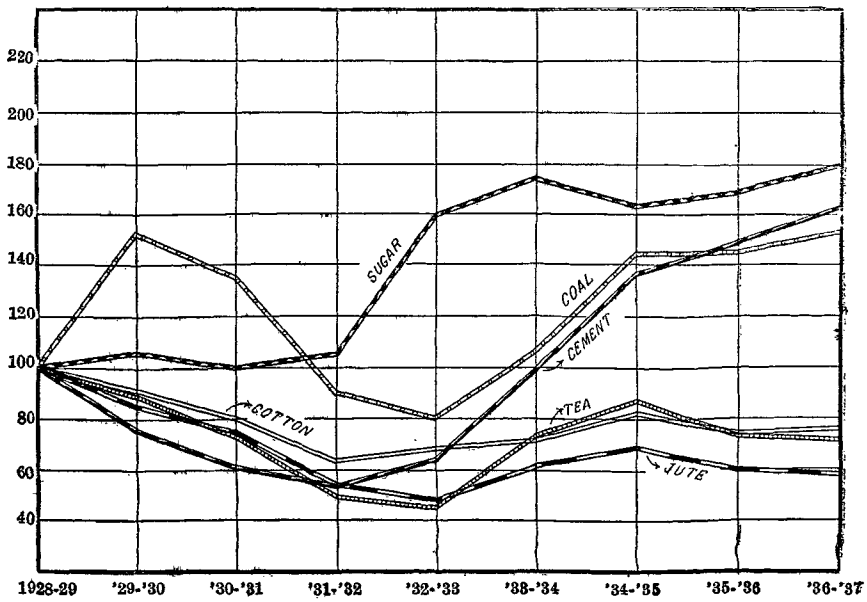
(₹ Lakhs).

1928	10,90
1929	9,46
1930	4,96
1931	2,60
1932	3,64
1933	4,39
1934	5,51
1935	5,90

The position and prospects of Indian industries may also be roughly indicated by the movement of ordinary share prices. The following graph shows the index number of prices of industrial shares in the more important industries since 1928-29.

Index Numbers of Variable-Yield Securities.

[Base : 1928-29 = 100.]



Prices of most industrial shares fell from 1928-29 to 1931-32. Since then, there has been some revival. The index number of cotton mill shares declined to 63 in 1931-32, but during the next three years it rose considerably, the level attained in 1934-35 being 82. There was a recession in prices during 1935-36 which brought down the index to 74 but during 1936-37 the index number recovered to 76. In the last few months of the year 1936-37, prices of cotton shares rose very rapidly, the index number in March 1937, being 96. The prices of jute shares fell by more than a half between 1928-29 and 1932-33. There was a revival in the next two years, the index in 1934-35 being 69. Conditions worsened in the next two years as a result of the breakdown in the Agreement regarding working hours and there was a drop of over 10 points in the index number in 1936-37. Coal shares rose in value from 1928-29 to 1929-30 in keeping with the increase in profits, the index in that year being 50 per cent more than in the earlier year. Since then conditions deteriorated especially after 1931-32, the index in 1932-33 being only 80 or nearly half of what it was in 1929-30. The prices of coal shares increased since then, the index during 1936-37 being almost the same as in 1929-30. During the last few months of 1936-37 prices showed a marked increase. Conditions in the tea industry showed almost a consistent deterioration till 1932-33 when prices of tea shares dropped to 45 per cent of what they were in 1928-29. During

the next two years there was a striking increase following the Tea Restriction Scheme which raised the index number to 87 in 1934-35. Prices receded again during the two following years and there was a drop of over 15 points in the index number. There was, however, a considerable revival in tea shares in the last five or six months of the year under review. The number of sugar companies included in the index number are not numerous but they are quite representative of the better type of sugar companies which have been in existence for a number of years. The index number of these shares remained round about 100 till 1931-32. Thereafter there was a large increase which took the index number to 174 in 1933-34. There was a drop of 11 points in the next year but the index rose to 180 during 1936-37. Unlike most industries, the price of sugar shares declined very considerably during the last seven or eight months, the index number in March 1937, being 159. This was probably due to the threatened overproduction in the industry. As compared with 1928-29, the price index of shares of cement companies dropped to 53 in 1931-32. They rose steadily thereafter, the index in 1936-37 being 163. Prices of cement shares greatly appreciated during the last few months of 1936-37 and the index in March, 1937, was 194. This was due to the successful formation of the merger which in the opinion of the market greatly improved the prospects of the industry.

Prices in India.—There are two important indices of wholesale prices published in India; the one compiled by this Department refers to Calcutta while the other is compiled by the Labour Office, Bombay. Movements of these index numbers give a rough idea of the general trend of wholesale prices in India.

The following table shows the wholesale price indices in the two centres as well as in the United Kingdom, United States, Japan, France and Australia :—

Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices.

	India Calcutta		India Bombay		United Kingdom Board of Trade	Bnited States of America	Canada	Australia Melbourne	Japan	France
	July 1914 =100	1929 =100	July 1914 =100	1929 =100	1929=100					
1929 Average	141	100·0	145	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
1930 „	116	82·3	126	86·9	87·5	90·7	90·6	88·5	82·4	88·4
1931 „	96	68·1	109	75·2	76·8	76·6	75·4	79·2	69·6	80·0
1932 „	91	64·5	109	75·2	74·9	68·0	69·8	78·3	73·3	68·2
1933 „	87	61·7	98	67·6	75·0	69·3	70·2	78·2	81·6	63·6
1934 „	89	63·1	95	65·5	77·1	78·7	74·9	81·6	80·8	60·0
1935 „	91	64·5	99	68·3	77·8	83·9	75·4	81·5	84·4	54·0
1936 „	91	64·5	96	66·2	82·7	84·8	78·0	85·6	89·9	65·5
Jan. 1937	98	69·5	104	71·7	90·1	90·1	85·0	91·2	106·1	85·8
Feb. „	99	70·2	103	71·0	91·0	90·6	86·7	89·7	104·8	85·0
Mar „	100	70·9	110	75·9	94·0	92·1	89·4	91·6	109·1	87·7

General.

The Calcutta wholesale index number declined from 100 in 1929 to nearly 62 in 1933. There was an increase of only 3 points in the index during the last three years. Since the middle of 1936, however, prices increased considerably, the index number gaining about 7 points by March 1937. The Bombay index number followed more or less a parallel course but the increase since the middle of 1936 was greater being nearly 10 points. It will be noticed that prices in India have not risen to the same extent as in other countries.

The depression affected agricultural prices more than those of industrial products. The gradual rectification of the disparity between the two sets of prices to which reference has been already made, was particularly marked after the middle of 1936 when the prices of primary commodities recorded a considerable appreciation. This is shown by an examination of the price trends of exported and imported articles into which the Calcutta index number may be roughly divided. India being an agricultural country mainly exports agricultural goods whereas her imports consist largely of industrial products. An examination of the trends of export and import prices would therefore show roughly the movements of agricultural and industrial prices. The marginal table gives the percentage changes in the two sets of prices as compared with September, 1929 and December, 1931. It will be seen from the table that the fall in December, 1931, as compared with September, 1929, was 39 per cent in the case of exported articles, whereas it was only 17 per cent in the case of imported articles. In March, 1936, the level of export prices was 38 per cent below the pre-depression level and that of imported articles was lower by 30 per cent. Exported articles increased in value and by March, 1937, the fall was only 29 per cent as compared with September, 1929. Imported articles, on the other hand, registered a fall of 25 per cent. Thus the difference between the two was reduced to 4 points. The position is more clearly brought out by the figures in the other two columns in the table. Since December, 1931, when the disparity was the greatest, the prices of exported articles generally rose, the increase in March, 1937, being 17 per cent. On the other hand, prices of imported articles declined by nearly 15 per cent in December 1936 and though there was some increase since that date, yet in March 1937 imported articles were 9 per cent cheaper than in December 1931. The same conclusion is suggested by the index numbers of declared values of exports and imports compiled by this Department. The marginal table gives the index numbers of declared values for exports and imports since 1927-28. The prices of exported articles fell by 41 per cent in 1931-32 as compared with 1927-28 whereas in the same period the prices of imported articles fell by 28 per cent only, the difference between the two levels being 13 points. In later years the difference has been steadily narrowing and during 1935-36 and 1936-37 it was 5 points only.

	Percentage changes as compared with			
	September 1929		December 1931	
	Exported articles	Imported articles	Exported articles	Imported articles
Dec. 1931	—39	—17	—	—
Dec. 1935	—36	—27	+5	—12
Mar. 1936	—38	—30	+1	—15
Dec. 1936	—32	—30	+12	—15
Mar. 1937	—29	—25	+17	—9

	Index of price level for	
	Exports	Imports
1927-28	100·0	100·0
1928-29	97·5	96·4
1929-30	90·2	93·2
1930-31	71·5	80·0
1931-32	59·2	71·7
1932-33	55·3	65·2
1933-34	53·5	63·5
1934-35	54·1	63·0
1935-36	56·9	62·1
1936-37	57·2	62·8

General.

Index numbers of the Cost of Living.—Indices of the cost of living are not available for any rural tracts in India and even as regards urban areas they are available for only a few cities. No Indices exist for Calcutta, Madras, Cawnpore, Delhi and Lahore. A complete idea of the general change in the cost of living in India cannot therefore be given. Some indication of the changes in the urban cost of living may be obtained from the following table :—

Statement showing the Cost of Living Index Numbers for Bombay, Ahmedabad, Jharia and Jamshedpur Centres during the period 1928-29 to 1936-37.

	Bombay (Base July 1914=100)	Ahmedabad (Year ending July 1927=100)	Jharia (5 years preceding 1914=100)	Jamshedpur (Average for 5 years preceding 1914=100)
1928-29 Average	147	96	—	—
1929-30	147	95	—	—
1930-31	129	83	123*	124*
1931-32	109	75	117	117
1932-33	108	75	106	112
1933-34	100	71	94	105
1934-35	98	71	102	107
1935-36	102	71	104	109
1936-37	102	72	103	107

* Average for three months, January-March.

The cost of living fell steadily in Bombay from 147 in 1928-29 to 98 in 1934-35 representing a fall of 33 per cent. In the last two years the index stood at 102 showing an appreciation of only 4 points. In Ahmedabad the index number declined from 96 to 71 in 1933-34 showing a fall of 26 per cent. In the last four years the index number was steady round about 71. Index numbers for Jharia and Jamshedpur are available only from 1930-31 and a comparison therefore with the other index numbers is not possible. The cost of living since that year declined in Jharia to 94 and in Jamshedpur to 105 in 1933-34. In the last three years, the index stood fairly steady at about 103 in Jharia and 107 in Jamshedpur. These figures show no appreciable increase in recent years in the cost of living.

Financial Conditions.—*Money market.*—Monetary conditions were easy almost throughout the year under review. Towards the end of the year, however, trade demand revived with the rise in commodity prices and there was also increased activity in the capital market. This led to some hardening of rates at the close of the year. But on the whole, call-money rates and the discount on treasury bills were on the low side during the greater part of the year. The average call-money rate during the year under review was approximately $\frac{5}{12}$ per cent in Calcutta and $\frac{7}{12}$ per cent in Bombay as compared with $1\frac{7}{48}$ per cent and $1\frac{1}{8}$ per cent in the preceding year and $4\frac{17}{48}$ per cent and $5\frac{11}{24}$ per cent in 1931-32. The call-money rate stood at $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent in both centres in April, 1936 and remained unchanged in Bombay till the end of July, 1936. Thereafter, it dropped at that centre to $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent and continued at that level till October, 1936. From the following month, there

was an upward tendency and the rate advanced to 1¼ per cent by the middle of February, 1937. At the close of the year under review, the money conditions became somewhat easier, the rate varying between ½ per cent and ¾ per cent in March, 1937. In Calcutta, the rate declined to ¼ per cent in June, 1936 and continued unchanged till January, 1937. In the next, month, it rose to 1 per cent but again declined to ¾ per cent in March, 1937.

The abundance of funds in the market can also be seen from the discount rate allowed on treasury bills issued during the year. The average rate was 12 as. 5 p. per cent in April, 1936. It dropped to 7 as. 7 p. per cent by August; thereafter, it rose steadily till in January, 1937, the level attained was R1-1-9 per cent. In the last two months of the year the rate declined to some extent and at the close of the year it was 15 as. 8 p. per cent.

The Reserve Bank rate remained unchanged at 3 per cent throughout the year. The interest rate allowed on fixed deposits by the joint-stock banks was reduced further in the year, especially as the low call-money rate meant less profits on the floating funds of the banks. The Post Office savings bank rate was also brought down from 2½ to 2 per cent in July, 1936.

Banking.—The last half of the year under review witnessed a marked increase in the demand for loans. The absorption of banks' funds in trade and industry was particularly felt in the first quarter of 1937 when the recovery both in commodity and share prices gathered force. But the movement was steadily proceeding throughout 1936 as can be seen from the fact that the advances of the scheduled banks in India and the bills discounted by them on the 1st of January, 1937 increased by over R17 crores or 20 per cent as compared with the same date last year. In the same period the balances of these banks with the Reserve Bank declined by over R11 crores or by 35 per cent.

The improvement in trading and industrial conditions was reflected in the note circulation and cheque clearances during the year. The average circulation during 1935-36 was R1,92 crores a month. It increased to R2,02 crores a month in 1936-37, an advance of R10 crores. The note circulation in April, 1936 was R1,96 crores. It rose steadily to R2,03 crores by August and remained unchanged at this level till October. In November there was a slight set back, the circulation amounting to R2,02 crores only. But again during December and January circulation rose to R2,04 crores and in the last two months of the year it was R2,08 crores, thus showing an increase of nearly R12 crores on balance during the year. Cheque clearances also registered a similar increase. The total cheques cleared in 1936-37 amounted to R19,17 crores as compared with R18,27 crores in the preceding year and R15,15 crores in 1931-32. Cheques cleared during the year under review were only slightly less than those in 1928-29. Both the notes in circulation and the cheques cleared show clearly the larger circulation of money during the year under review and reflect the improved conditions in the market brought about by the recovery of commodity prices and of industrial enterprise. To some extent the larger circulation was also due to the greatly increased activity on the stock exchanges.

General.

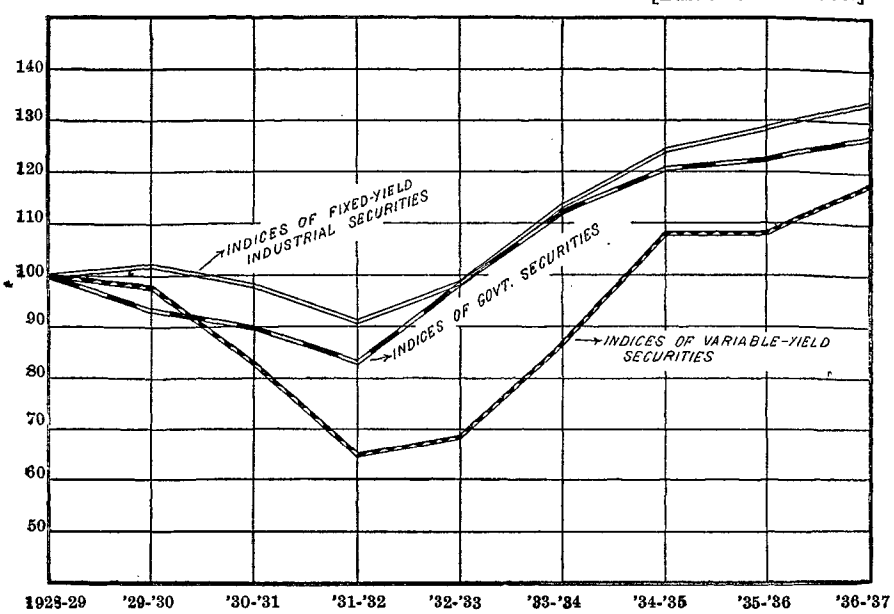
Exchange.—The rupee-sterling exchange remained steady during the year at 1 *s.* $6\frac{3}{32}d.$ The great improvement in the balance of trade in merchandise and the still considerable exports of gold led to easy conditions in the exchange market and even the large imports of silver did not cause any strain on the market. The Reserve Bank was able to purchase sterling to the extent of £53·50 million as compared with £34·41 million during the preceding year and Government were amply provided with funds in London to meet their remittance obligations. These included the amount required to repay the $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent India Bonds amounting to nearly £17 million without having recourse to borrowing in London.

Share markets.—The rise in industrial share values has already been noticed in an earlier section. Here therefore only a brief discussion of the general conditions of the share and capital markets need be attempted.

The following graph shows the movement of indices of Government securities, fixed yield securities and variable yield securities.

Index Numbers of Indian Securities.

[Base : 1928-29=100.]



Government Securities.—The index number of Government securities declined from 100 in 1928-29 to 83 in 1931-32. Since then it rose steadily, the average for the year under review being 127. Prices of Government securities rose steadily from the beginning of the year till December. Cheap money conditions and the absence of competing outlets for investments, especially in the first half of the year under review, led to an appreciation of gilt-edged prices. The occupation of the Rhineland by German troops in March and the constitutional crisis in England during November and

December and the generally disturbed European situation on account of the Spanish conflict had but a temporary effect on the price of Government securities. Even the general improvement in trade in the second half of the year and the considerable absorption of available funds in new capital issues did not depress gilt-edged values until the first quarter of 1937. By that time competition from these outlets had some effect and the price index of Government securities dropped by 6 points. The loan programme of the Government of India which was comparatively small and the ease with which Government were able to borrow the required amount in May 1936 helped in the rise of Government securities. The repayment of the sterling bonds in London without recourse to fresh borrowing strengthened the market in India which was helped also by the strong tone of India's sterling stock in London.

Fixed Yield Securities.—The index number of these securities fell from 100 in 1928-29 to 91 in 1931-32. There has been a consistent increase after that year, the index in 1936-37 being nearly 134. The prices of these securities generally move in sympathy with those of Government securities. The index number in April 1936 was 130. It rose to 136 in September and remained round about 135 in the next four months. A decline set in February and the index dropped by 5 points.

Variable Yield Securities.—This index shows the trend of industrial conditions. From 100 in 1928-29 the index dropped to 65 in 1931-32. It steadily rose after that year, the level attained in 1934-35 being 108. There was no change in the next year but during the year under review there was another rise of 10 points to 118. The index showed a marked rise in the second half of 1936-37. The index number in April 1936 was 107. It rose to 115 by October showing an increase of 8 points. In the last six months of the year there was even a more remarkable advance which raised the figure to 138 in March, 1937. Except jute, almost all industries registered increases, the most remarkable being iron and steel and cement. There was great activity on the Bombay and Calcutta stock exchanges and speculators were particularly active in the second-half of the year, especially in steel and cement shares.

The recovery in industrial prospects which was noticeable from the increase in industrial share values was also reflected in the market for new capital. Conditions in this market during 1936-37 showed the growing confidence of the investing public in the future of industrial enterprise in India. The fresh flotations during the year under review were almost comparable with those immediately following the war. The new Companies Act which came into force on the 15th of January 1937 probably accelerated the issues that were in contemplation. But the chief factors at work were the greater confidence in industrial enterprise and the abundance of uninvested money. It has been estimated that over R16 crores were subscribed towards new issues during the year 1936-37. In addition, conversion operations were carried on and new loans were raised by local bodies such as the Calcutta Port Commissioners and the Calcutta Improvement Trust.

Trading Conditions. The total value of India's exports during 1936-37 amounted to R1,96 crores which was R36 crores more than in the preceding year and R64 crores more than the lowest point reached in 1932-33. As compared with 1928-29, the pre-depression year, exports in the year under review still showed a deficit of R1,34 crores or 41 per cent. This enormous

shrinkage is almost entirely due to the decline in prices of exported articles which amounted to 41 per cent in 1936-37 as compared with 1928-29. The quantum of exports was in all probability slightly higher than that in 1928-29. Imports into India were valued at R1,25 crores in 1936-37 as compared with R1,34 crores in the preceding year and R1,15 crores in 1933-34, the lowest figure attained during the period. As against 1928-29, when the value of imports was R2,53 crores, the fall in the year under review amounts to 51 per cent. Only a part of this shrinkage, however, is due to the decline in prices. As compared with 1928-29, the decrease in import prices was only about 35 per cent and there is little doubt therefore that the quantum of imports has been reduced considerably, unlike exports, as compared with the pre-depression level.

The main feature of India's foreign trade during 1936-37 was a remarkable growth in the export trade as compared with the preceding year, the advance being nearly R36 crores. The largest increase occurred in the case of raw cotton amounting to R10¾ crores ; oil-seeds accounted for a rise of R8¼ crores and jute raw and manufactures for R5½ crores. Thus, these three items between them accounted for a rise in value of R24½ crores or over two-thirds of the total. Smaller increases of R3 crores in grain, pulse and flour, and R1¾ crores under hides and skins and a large aggregate increase of R6¾ crores in other miscellaneous items account for the remainder of the advance in value during 1936-37.

Most of the items under imports recorded decreases during the year under review as compared with the previous year, the largest being under cotton yarns and manufactures amounting to nearly R3⅔ crores. Imports of iron and steel manufactures shrank in value by over R1¼ crores and those of motor cars and other vehicles by R⅓ crore. These three items account for a fall of R5¼ crores out of a total of about R9 crores. Two items to show increase in value were machinery and other yarns and textile fabrics (except cotton) which between them registered a rise of nearly a crore. All the other items shrank in value to the extent of nearly R4¾ crores.

Balance of Trade.—The increase in India's balance of trade is shown in the table below :—

——	1928-29	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
	R (Crores)	R (Crores)	R (Crores)	R (Crores)	R (Crores)	R (Crores
Export of Indian merchandise (private)	+3,30	+1,32	+1,47	+1,52	+1,61	+1,96
Imports of foreign merchandise (*minus* re-exports) private. (*a*)	—2,44	—1,29	—1,12	—1,29	—1,30	—1,18
Balance of trade in merchandise (private)	+86	+3	+35	+23	+31	+78
Gold (private)	—21	+66	+57	+53	+37	+28
Silver (private)	—13	—1	..	..	—1	—14
Balance of transactions in treasure including currency notes (private).	—34	+65	+57	+53	+36	+14
Total visible balance of trade . .	+52	+68	+92	+76	+67	+92

(*a*) Exclusive of the value of railway materials imported direct by State Railways working under company management, which was not paid for in the ordinary way.

The balance of trade in merchandise, which was over R86 crores in 1928-29, had dwindled to R3 crores in 1932-33. In the next three years, the balance was on a somewhat higher level, but in the year under review, it increased to nearly R78 crores as compared with R31 crores in the preceding year. India

imported gold to the extent of R21 crores in 1928-29. In 1932-33, the tendency was reversed and India exported R66 crores worth of gold. Since then, gold exports have been steadily going down and in 1936-37 they amounted to only R28 crores. Another interesting fact in the year under review is the revival of the imports of silver which amounted in value to R14 crores. As a result of this, the net balance of transaction in treasure in favour of India was only R14 crores in 1936-37 as compared with R36 crores in the preceding year and R65 crores in 1932-33. In 1928-29, India had a net balance against her in treasure to the extent of R34 crores. The total balance of trade in favour of India amounted to R92 crores in 1936-37 as compared with R67 crores in the preceding year and R52 crores in 1928-29. This is a substantial figure and was exceeded only in 1933-34, owing chiefly to the larger exports of gold in that year.

Shipping.—The recovery in India's foreign trade may also be gauged by the movement of shipping. The tonnage of vessels cleared with cargoes during 1928-29 was 8·4 million tons. This decreased to 7·2 million tons in 1932-33, or by 14 per cent. After that year, shipping recovered steadily and in 1936-37, the tonnage cleared was 8·7 million tons or slightly more than in 1928-29. The tonnage of vessels entered with cargoes declined from 8·2 million tons in 1928-29 to 6·9 million tons or by 16 per cent in 1932-33. It rose steadily till 1935-36, when it amounted to 8·3 million tons, or a little more than the base year. But in 1936-37, it receded to 8·2 million tons which is almost the same as in 1928-29. On the whole, the tonnage entered and cleared is now almost equal to that in the pre-depression period.

The Quantum of Trade of India.—It was stated in an earlier paragraph that the volume of India's exports in 1936-37 was probably slightly greater than in 1928-29, whereas that of imports was considerably smaller. This conclusion is borne out by the table given below. To illustrate the variations in the quantum of trade, the values of the imports and exports of merchandise have been compiled on the basis of the declared values per unit in 1927-28 and are shown below. Changes in the price-level of imports and exports in relation to 1927-28 are also indicated by means of index numbers obtained by comparing these figures with the actually recorded values each year. These statistics are necessarily approximate, but they afford a rough measure of the course of India's trade and prices.

Year	Quantum of		Price-level of	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
1	2	3	4	5
	R (Crores)	R (Crores)		
1927-28	319·2(100·0)	249·8(100·0)	100·0	100·0
1928-29	338·6(106·1)	262·8(105·2)	97·5	96·4
1929-30	344·6(108·0)	258·4(103·4)	90·2	93·2
1930-31	308·4(96·6)	206·0(82·5)	71·5	80·0
1931-32	263·3(82·5)	176·3(70·6)	59·2	71·7
1932-33	239·2(74·9)	203·4(81·4)	55·3	65·2
1933-34	275·2(86·2)	181·7(72·7)	53·5	63·5
1934-35	280·4(87·8)	210·0(84·1)	54·1	63·0
1935-36	282·1(88·4)	216·4(86·6)	56·9	62·1
1936-37	342·9(107·4)	199·4(79·8)	57·2	62 8

General.

The quantum of India's exports increased by nearly 8 per cent between 1927-28 and 1929-30. When the depression started in October, 1929, trade naturally declined, and the lowest point in the quantum of exports was reached in 1932-33, when it was 75 per cent of the level of 1927-28 and about 71 per cent of that of 1928-29. From 1933-34, it steadily rose, the increase being particularly remarkable in the year under review. In 1936-37, it was greater than in 1928-29 by 1 point and was only half a point less than in 1929-30. The quantum of imports rose by 5 points in 1928-29 as compared with the preceding year. In the next year, it was only slightly reduced, but in 1930-31, it declined by 18 per cent and in the following year, the quantum was 29 per cent less than in 1927-28. In 1932-33, there was some revival of the import trade, but in the next year, it again declined and was only slightly higher than the lowest point reached in 1931-32. During 1934-35 and 1935-36, the quantities imported into India were on a much higher level being 84 and 87 per cent of 1927-28. There was a set back in the year under review again and the quantum of imports was only 80 per cent of that in the base year.

Inland Trade.—India's internal trade has also recovered in recent years with the growth of foreign trade and the expansion of industrial activity in the country. The following table shows this growth since 1933-34 in the case of the main commodities of internal trade. Figures for earlier years are not available as the collection of inland trade statistics was only resumed in that year.

Inland Trade.

(Figures in 000 mds.)

	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
Coal and coke	345,964	378,184	386,792	397,861
Cotton, raw	20,516	21,474	23,574	29,207
Cotton piecegoods	9,441	9,898	10,132	10,521
Grain, pulse and flour	107,103	125,270	115,333	129,235
Hides and skins, raw	2,691	2,432	2,506	3,157
Jute, raw	32,077	25,390	29,034	38,225
Gunny bags and cloth	4,478	4,267	4,511	5,152
Iron and steel, bars, sheets, girders and other commercial forms of iron.	30,392	33,826	40,504	39,317
Oilseeds	46,650	39,311	36,697	43,775
Sugar	29,152	27,915	31,261	40,389
TOTAL	628,464 (100)	667,967	679,344	736,839 (117)

Almost all the items showed an increase in volume during 1936-37 as compared with the earlier years. The increase in coal and coke, grain, cotton raw, iron and steel goods and sugar was particularly noticeable. Most of the other items also registered advances and the total volume of inland trade in the principal articles was considerably higher in the year under review as compared with the earlier years.

The growth of inland trade may also be measured to some extent by the statistics of railway earnings and traffic published by the Railway Board. The following table shows these figures from 1928-29 :—

Statement showing gross earnings, total wagons loaded from 1928-29 to 1936-37.

Year	Gross earnings State owned Rlys.	Total wagons loaded (000)
	(Crores of Rupees.)	
1928-29	1,05	6,993
1929-30	1,02	6,898*
1930-31	97	6,632
1931-32	87	6,098
1932-33	84	5,996
1933-34	87	6,489
1934-35	90	6,850
1935-36	91	6,964
1936-37	96†	7,265*

* Approximate figures.

† Figures for Burma Railways are approximate only.

The gross earnings of State Railways amounted to R105 crores in 1928-29. They declined to R84 crores in 1932-33 or by 20 per cent. There has been a steady increase after that year which was particularly noticeable in the year under review when the earnings amounted to R96 crores or R12 crores more than in 1932-33. Similarly, the total wagons loaded on Class I—Railways declined from 7 million to nearly 6 million in 1932-33, after which the tide turned, the wagons loaded in the year under review being 7·3 million or an increase of over 21 per cent.

Tariff Changes.—The changes in the tariff made under the various Acts passed during the later part of 1935 and the earlier part of 1936 were dealt with in the preceding year's Review. Since then two Acts have been passed, introducing certain changes in the tariff.

The Indian Finance Act, 1937, raised the excise duty on *Khandsari* Sugar from 10 as. per cwt. to R1-5 per cwt. and on sugar, other than *khandsari* or palmyra, from R1-5 per cwt. to R2 per cwt. This change in the excise duty involved a change in the import duty on sugar. The protective duty on sugar was imposed, in accordance with the recommendation of the Tariff Board, in April, 1931, at R7-4 a cwt., but in the emergency Budget of September, 1931, a surcharge of 25 per cent was added which brought it to the present level of R9-1 a cwt. when, instead of the revenue surcharge being removed, the excise was introduced in 1934, it was thought desirable to maintain an additional margin of 8 as. a cwt. between the duty on domestic sugar, which was fixed at R1-5 a cwt., and that on imported sugar. This additional margin was based on a subsidiary recommendation of the Tariff Board, which apprehended that in certain circumstances the price of imported sugar might fall below the

figure which the Board estimated to be the fair selling price for the Indian product. In conditions prevailing at the time of the introduction of the Finance Bill in the Legislature, sugar was being sold at prices so far below the price of imported sugar that there was no necessity or justification for maintaining any addition to the substantive protection of R7-4 a cwt. to which the industry was entitled until the 31st March, 1938. The import duty was accordingly fixed at the rate at which excise duty is for the time being leviable on sugar, other than *khandsari* or palmyra, *plus* R7-4 a cwt. The Act also increased, as a revenue measure, the import duty and correspondingly also the excise duty on silver from 2 as. an ounce to 3 as. an ounce. The Act was assented to by the Governor-General on the 31st March, 1937, but the changes mentioned above became effective from the 28th February, 1937, under the provisions of the Provisional Collection of Taxes Act, 1931.

The existing protective duty of twelve annas per maund on broken rice was continued for another year in the interests of the Indian rice grower under the Indian Tariff (Amendment) Act, 1937. The Act received the assent of the Governor-General on the 14th April, 1937, but the duty imposed by it was actually brought into force on the 31st March, 1937, under the Provisional Collection of Taxes Act, 1931, and is to remain in force till the 31st March, 1938.

The protective duty of R1 per cwt. on wheat and wheat flour expired on the 31st March, 1937.

Besides the statutory changes mentioned above the import duty on grey cotton piecegoods (excluding bordered grey *chadars*, *dhuties*, *saris* and scarves and printed cotton piecegoods) of British manufacture was reduced from 25 per cent *ad valorem* or $4\frac{3}{8}$ as. per lb., whichever is higher to 20 per cent *ad valorem* or $3\frac{1}{2}$ as. per lb., whichever is higher and that on other kinds of cotton piecegoods and fabrics of British manufacture with the exception of printed cotton piecegoods and printed fabrics assessable under Item Nos. 48(3)(*b*)(1) and 48(9)(*a*) of the Indian Customs Tariff from 25 per cent *ad valorem* to 20 per cent *ad valorem* under section 4(1) of the Indian Tariff Act, 1934, as it was found after enquiry that the existing duties had become excessive for the purpose of securing the protection intended to be afforded by them to similar articles of Indian manufacture. These changes came into effect on the 25th June, 1936. Under the provisions of section 4(1) of the Indian Tariff Act, 1934, the minimum specific import duty on non-British fabrics assessable under Item Nos. 48(1)(*b*) and 48(5)(*b*)(ii) of the Indian Customs Tariff was increased from 4 as. to 5 as. per square yard and that on fabrics assessable under Item No. 48(5)(*a*)(ii) from $3\frac{1}{4}$ as. to 4 as. per square yard with effect from the 1st April, 1937. The excise duty on *khandsari* sugar which was increased from 10 as. per cwt. to R1-5 per cwt. by the Indian Finance Act, 1937, as stated above was reduced with effect from the 28th February 1937, to R1 per cwt. in pursuance of clause 10 of the Sugar (Excise Duty) Order, 1934.

CHAPTER II.

Imports of Merchandise.

The following table shows the comparative importance of the principal articles imported into British India :—

Imports.

(In thousands of Rupees)

—	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	Percentage on total imports of merchandise in 1936-37
Cotton and cotton goods	34,08,53	21,30,05	27,04,58	27,89,62	23,33,02	18·63
Machinery and millwork	10,54,24	12,76,93	12,63,20	13,67,66	14,13,94	11·29
Metals and ores	9,73,49	9,49,86	11,37,74	12,03,32	9,68,70	7·73
Oils	8,00,01	6,75,47	6,97,19	7,24,54	7,25,27	5·79
Vehicles	3,81,94	4,76,83	6,60,00	6,92,14	6,57,78	5·25
Instruments, apparatus and appliances.	3,84,77	4,02,04	4,72,62	5,17,62	5,19,14	4·15
Artificial silk	4,15,85	2,74,15	3,59,29	3,15,78	3,85,60	3·08
Provisions and oilman's stores	2,92,87	2,71,56	2,89,06	3,11,87	3,20,22	2·56
Dyes	2,50,48	2,46,10	3,07,51	3,33,67	3,01,34	2·41
Hardware	2,99,22	2,87,83	3,05,30	3,26,76	2,89,35	2·31
Wool, raw and manufactured	2,96,47	2,54,93	3,86,47	2,78,54	2,86,94	2·29
Paper and pasteboard	2,86,45	2,63,19	2,72,82	2,99,00	2,81,68	2·25
Chemicals	2,71,25	2,70,06	2,92,39	3,11,88	2,72,19	2·17
Silk, raw and manufactured	4,33,37	3,58,60	3,37,09	2,77,65	2,41,87	1·93
Liquors	2,25,70	2,26,98	2,35,56	2,47,56	2,39,61	1·91
Rubber manufactures	1,98,35	1,87,58	2,05,82	2,06,85	2,11,31	1·69
Drugs and medicines	1,85,83	1,93,42	1,91,90	2,11,17	2,07,02	1·65
Spices	1,72,50	1,55,67	1,55,49	1,61,77	1,87,75	1·50
Fruits and vegetables	1,16,57	1,00,14	1,29,99	1,33,41	1,41,69	1·13
Glass and glassware	1,42,47	1,22,13	1,32,56	1,39,40	1,27,92	1·02
Precious stones and pearls, unset	83,64	74,82	50,10	48,06	97,62	0·78
Paints and painters' materials	92,19	92,19	96,83	1,02,05	96,83	0·77
Tobacco	96,94	72,15	61,82	61,56	80,83	0·65
Manures	52,89	52,42	67,06	71,14	80,08	0·64
Apparel	84,21	81,51	82,42	71,08	79,72	0·64
Stationery	72,36	66,22	68,80	76,10	75,17	0·60
Grain, pulse and flour	70,98	83,70	2,66,45	1,62,49	72,01	0·57
Building and engineering materials	77,35	64,35	59,90	72,79	67,32	0·54
Toilet requisites	58,14	56,61	64,05	66,06	67,25	0·54
Arms, ammunition and military stores	44,14	42,97	42,72	48,91	66,09	0·53
Haberdashery and millinery	67,80	54,57	67,36	59,05	64,34	0·51
Salt	78,96	49,79	52,08	56,74	60,49	0·48
Books, printed, etc.	46,38	49,33	51,88	53,31	57,03	0·46
Tea chests	47,77	53,38	52,08	58,17	56,27	0·45
Wood and timber	51,44	54,00	56,79	53,42	49,02	0·39
Earthenware and porcelain	49,56	43,15	44,24	45,97	46,62	0·38
Belting for machinery	52,86	46,06	49,83	53,51	45,95	0·37
Toys and requisites for games	47,33	53,35	50,55	47,51	43,53	0·35
Clocks and watches and parts	12,75	15,93	16,25	18,15	40,37	0·32
Tallow and stearine	24,65	19,65	22,32	28,36	35,71	0·29
Cutlery	24,27	25,50	27,98	28,70	28,58	0·23
Soap	82,63	78,37	63,21	34,27	26,86	0·21
Sugar	4,22,87	2,70,97	2,10,85	1,90,73	23,91	0·19
Gums and resins	23,63	26,61	26,98	26,10	23,11	0·18
Bobbins	28,57	22,31	28,75	31,03	22,44	0·18
Furniture and cabinetware	17,65	16,89	20,16	23,28	21,50	0·17
Boots and shoes	51,77	47,51	34,77	28,78	21,19	0·17
Umbrellas and fittings	27,77	26,66	27,16	29,18	19,40	0·15
Tea	34,63	25,13	17,13	24,97	18,16	0·14
Fish (*excluding* canned fish)	13,66	15,05	16,57	19,34	17,80	0·14
Flax, raw and manufactured	16,75	16,64	17,58	17,93	17,02	0·14
Jewellery, also plate of gold and silver	34,43	5,50	21,20	10,76	16,17	0·13
Animals, living	14,79	28,12	24,94	26,43	15,68	0·13
Coal and coke	9,63	13,59	12,50	13,21	15,18	0·12
Paper making materials	22,09	27,10	26,28	20,48	14,64	0·12
Jute and jute goods	13,49	9,85	8,62	10,80	9,26	0·07
Matches	52	74	62	1,09	48	..
All other articles	6,15,88	6,29,49	7,83,24	8,01,00	8,18,31	6·53
TOTAL VALUE OF IMPORTS	132,58,43	115,35,70	132,28,65	134,42,72	125,24,28	100

Cotton manufactures.

Cotton manufactures (R17,88 lakhs).—The total value of imports of cotton manufactures into India dropped to nearly R18 crores in the year under review from the preceding year's figure of R21½ crores. Both the yarns and piecegoods sections shared in the general decrease. A summary of the results of the year is shown in the following table which also gives figures for the past four years and for 1913-14 and 1929-30 for purposes of comparison :—

	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1929-30	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Twist and yarn	4,16	6,00	2,58	3,10	3,71	2,55
Piecegoods—						
Grey (unbleached)	25,45	20,93	3,06	4,03	4,34	3,38
White (bleached)	14,29	13,27	4,78	5,47	4,98	4,49
Coloured, printed or dyed	17,86	15,15	5,25	7,43	6,46	5,50
TOTAL PIECEGOODS	57,60	49,35	13,04	16,93	15,78	13,37
Hosiery	1,20	1,44	77	58	50	33
Handkerchiefs and shawls	89	17	4	4	5	9
Thread	39	81	51	71	65	70
Other sorts	1,52	82	35	40	46	44
GRAND TOTAL (*excluding* PENTS)	65,76	58,59	17,29	21,76	21,15	17,48

Imports of cotton twist and yarn during 1936-37 amounted to 28½ million lbs. valued at R2,55 lakhs, a decrease of 16 million lbs. or 36 per cent in quantity and of R1,16 lakhs or 31 per cent in value, as compared with the preceding year. The imports during the year were lowest on record since 1919-20. The decrease was mostly in evidence in the imports of grey yarns, while those of white, coloured and mercerised yarns showed comparatively smaller decreases. The tables below show the imports of the various kinds of yarns arranged according to counts :—

Grey.

Counts	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
	lbs. (000)	lbs. (000)	lbs. (000)
1-20	194	40	76
21-30	943	1,088	758
31-40	7,121	12,528	3,284
41-50	366	606	591
Above 50	6,906	6,881	6,727
Twofolds	5,942	8,014	3,704
TOTAL	21,472	29,157	15,140
Value (R lakhs)	1,71	2,18	1,23

Imports.

A feature of the above table is the sharp decline in the imports under counts 31-40, while the demand for higher counts of yarns though somewhat restricted, was evenly distributed. Imports of the former grades from all the principal sources showed decreases, the decrease being most marked in the consignments from China and Japan, which fell from 6 million and 5 million lbs. in 1935-36 to half a million and $1\frac{2}{3}$ million lbs., respectively, in the year under review. Imports from the United Kingdom amounted to 1,076,000 lbs. as compared with 1,262,000 lbs. in 1935-36. In the range above 50s, China displaced the United Kingdom from her position as the largest supplier and sent 3·2 million lbs. in 1936-37 as compared with 2·6 million lbs. in 1935-36, while the imports from the United Kingdom fell from 3·8 million lbs. to 2·5 million lbs. Imports from Japan, which are comparatively small, continued to show a steady increase. As regards twofolds, the principal trade was in Nos. 26-50, Japan and China supplying practically the whole of the imports in this range which totalled 2·1 million lbs. as against 5·6 million lbs. in 1935-36. Twofolds Nos. 51-80 were also drawn principally from Japan (658,000 lbs.), China (610,000 lbs.) and the United Kingdom (83,000 lbs.), their respective shares in the preceding year being 614,000 lbs., 1,424,000 lbs. and 51,000 lbs. The average declared value of all grey yarns imported rose from 12 as. per lb. in 1935-36 to 13 as. per lb. in the year under review, owing particularly to smaller imports of medium grade yarns. In 1934-35, the average declared value was 12 as. 9 p. per lb.

White and coloured.

Counts	White			Coloured		
	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
	lbs. (000)	lbs. (000)	lbs. (000)	lbs. (000)	lbs. (000)	lbs. (000)
1-30 . . .	58	155	93	451	290	313
31-40 . . .	556	705	882	310	302	264
41-50 . . .	23	25	17	27	10	5
Above 50 . . .	855	863	826	148	213	272
Twofolds . . .	2,078	1,668	1,135	335	252	189
Total .	3,570	3,416	2,953	1,271	1,067	1,043
Value (₹ lakhs) .	36	32	28	14	12	12

With the exception of counts 31-40, all other descriptions of bleached yarns showed decreases. The United Kingdom continued to be the principal supplier of white yarns, singles, but in twofolds, which form the bulk of these imports, Japan has been a formidable competitor in recent years. Imports of twofold yarns below 25 counts are very small. In counts 26-50, the total imports of twofolds at 854,000 lbs., were divided between Japan and the United Kingdom which supplied 697,000 lbs. and 157,000 lbs. as against 992,000 lbs. and 569,000 lbs., respectively, in 1935-36. Imports of twofolds Nos. 51-80 amounted to 256,000 lbs. as compared with 62,000 lbs. in the preceding year and were drawn from Japan (250,000 lbs.) and the United Kingdom (6,000 lbs.).

Cotton twist and yarn.

Coloured yarns were in better demand in counts 1-30 and above 50s. The United Kingdom supplied practically the whole of coloured yarns, with the exception of 23,000 lbs. in singles and 48,000 lbs. in doubles, which were chiefly imported from China (11,000 lbs.) and Switzerland (8,000 lbs.) in the case of singles and Japan (44,000 lbs.) in the case of doubles.

Mercerised yarns.

Counts	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
	lbs. (000)	lbs. (000)	lbs. (000)
1-50	9	..	1
Above 50	71	111	45
Twofolds	7,595	10,798	9,315
TOTAL	7,675	10,909	9,361
Value (₹ lakhs)	88	1,08	91

Imports of mercerised yarns, singles, practically the whole of which were above 50s, amounted to 45,000 lbs., of which Japan supplied 42,000 lbs. as against 109,000 lbs. in 1935-36, the remainder coming from the United Kingdom. As regards twofolds mercerised yarns, total imports fell from 11 million lbs. to 9 million lbs. in 1936-37. Japan enjoyed practically the whole of this trade which is mainly in counts above 50.

The table below gives the imports of cotton twist and yarn from the United Kingdom, Japan, China (*including* Hongkong) and other countries for the year 1929-30 and in the three years ended 1936-37. The figures in paranthesis indicate the relative percentage shares in the total imports :—

Imports of cotton, twist and yarn and percentage shares of the principal countries in the total imports.

	QUANTITY				VALUE			
	1929-30	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1929-30	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	₹	₹	₹	₹
From—	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(lakhs)	(lakhs)	(lakhs)	(lakhs)
United Kingdom	20,112	9,792	9,767	7,662	2,96	1,01	97	79
	(46%)	(29%)	(22%)	(27%)	(49%)	(33%)	(26%)	(31%)
Japan	10,870	11,340	21,307	15,830	1,64	1,16	1,79	1,37
	(25%)	(33%)	(48%)	(55%)	(27%)	(37%)	(48%)	(54%)
China (*including* Hongkong)	10,575	12,768	13,419	4,993	1,11	92	94	38
	(24%)	(38%)	(30%)	(18%)	(19%)	(30%)	(26%)	(15%)
Other countries	2,325	122	77	35	29	1	1	1
	(5%)	..	..	..	(5%)	..	..	..
TOTAL	43,882	34,022	44,570	28,520	6,00	3,10	3,71	2,55
					R.a.p.	R.a.p.	R.a.p.	R.a.p.
Declared value per lb.	—	—	—	—	1-5-10	0-14-7	0-13-4	0-14-4

Imports.

It will be seen that notwithstanding the decrease in quantities of yarns imported from the United Kingdom and Japan, the percentage shares of both these countries advanced from 22 and 48 to 27 and 55, respectively, at the expense of China.

The following table shows the imports of twist and yarn and the production thereof in Indian mills, classified according to counts, for the years stated :—

	1913-14 (PRE-WAR YEAR)		1929-30		1934-35		1935-36		1936-37	
	Imports	Production	Imports	Production	Imports	Production	Imports	Production	Imports	Production
	lbs. (000)	lbs. (000)	lbs. (000)	lbs. (000)	lbs. (000)	lbs. (000)	lbs. (000)	lbs. (000)	lbs. (000)	lbs. (000)
Cotton twist and yarn— Nos. 1 to 20	1,254	492,693	1,047	493,382	410	573,170	182	594,552	253	592,092
„ 21 to 25	896	123,995	290	181,245	281	151,650	174	161,705	169	148,005
„ 26 to 30	3,686	42,999	395	90,579	956	130,763	1,216	126,079	819	120,757
„ 31 to 40	23,657	19,712	20,050	46,365	7,980	96,044	13,535	112,339	4,431	123,008
Above No. 40	7,859	2,699	9,013	15,279	8,402	43,877	8,710	58,528	8,484	61,852
Twofolds (doubles)	—	—	13,053	—	15,950	—	20,731	—	14,341	—
Unspecified descriptions and waste	6,819(a)	679	34	6,710	43	5,916	22	6,084	23	8,403
TOTAL	44,171	682,777	43,882	833,560	34,022	1,001,420	44,570	1,059,287	28,520	1,054,117

(a) Includes white twist and yarn which commenced to be shown separately by counts from April, 1927.

Indian mill production, which had reached a record total in 1935-36, did not show any appreciable variation in 1936-37. It is interesting to observe that the production of counts above No. 40 showed an increase. The increase in the production of these counts is largely accounted for by the steady importations of Egyptian, African and American cotton which has been a regular feature in recent years. The following table illustrates the position more clearly :—

Years	Quantity of yarns of counts above 40 produced	Total quantity of all descriptions produced	Ratio of the quantity of yarn above 40s to the total quantity
	Million lbs.	Million lbs.	Per cent.
1929-30	15	834	1·80
1930-31	27	867	3·11
1931-32	34	966	3·52
1932-33	37	1,016	3·64
1933-34	37	921	4·02
1934-35	44	1,001	4·40
1935-36	58	1,059	5·48
1936-37	62	1,054	5·88

Cotton piecegoods.

The imports of cotton piecegoods into British India totalled 764 million yards in 1936-37, or 183 million yards less than in the preceding year. The value of these imports was R13,37 lakhs as compared with R15,78 lakhs in 1935-36. Supplies from Japan and the United Kingdom were on a reduced scale, and amounted to 417 million yards and 334 million yards as against 496 million yards and 440 million yards, respectively, in 1935-36. Imports of the three main descriptions of piecegoods, grey, white, and coloured, dyed or printed, during the last three years and in 1929-30, distinguishing the shares of the United Kingdom and Japan, together with the percentage variations of the imports in 1936-37 as compared with 1935-36 and 1929-30, are set forth in the table below :—

Imports of cotton piecegoods	Quantity				Percentage increase (+) or decrease(—) in 1936-37 as compared with 1935-36	Percentage increase (+) or decrease(—) in 1936-37 as compared with 1929-30	Value				Percentage increase (+) or decrease(—) in 1936-37 as compared with 1935-36	Percentage increase (+) or decrease(—) in 1936-37 as compared with 1929-30
	1929-30	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37			1929-30	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37		
	Yds. (Millions)	Yds. (Millions)	Yds. (Millions)	Yds. (Millions)			R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)		
Grey.												
From—												
United Kingdom.	521	103	85	53	—38	—90	11,76	1,58	1,33	92	—31	—92
Japan .	394	194	246	208	—15	—47	8,91	2,43	3,00	2,46	—18	—72
Total .	926	298	332	262	—21	—72	20,93	4,03	4,34	3,38	—22	—84
White.												
From—												
United Kingdom.	436	237	199	164	—18	—62	12,03	4,52	3,90	3,45	—12	—71
Japan .	14	40	58	48	—17	+243	33	65	84	75	—11	+127
Total .	474	285	263	220	—16	—54	13,27	5,47	4,98	4,49	—10	—66
Coloured.												
From—												
United Kingdom.	279	213	155	117	—25	—58	9,50	5,05	3,78	2,94	—22	—69
Japan .	154	140	191	161	—16	+5	3,45	2,12	2,51	2,38	—5	—31
Total .	483	361	352	282	—20	—42	15,15	7,43	6,46	5,50	—15	—64
Total Cotton piecegoods.												
Share of—												
Bengal .	856	293	295	230	—22	—73	20,30	4,72	4,50	3,69	—18	—82
Bombay .	485	262	264	218	—17	—55	13,25	4,94	4,39	3,86	—12	—71
Sind .	291	237	223	190	—15	—35	7,60	4,14	3,70	3,30	—11	—57
Madras .	107	71	66	53	—20	—50	3,39	1,35	1,19	95	—20	—72
Burma .	144	81	99	73	—26	—49	4,81	1,73	2,00	1,57	—21	—67
Total .	1,883	944	947	764	—19	—59	49,35	16,93	15,78	13,37	—15	—73

It will be observed that the fall in the imports of piecegoods was distributed over all the three varieties. This decrease was more marked in the importations from the United Kingdom than in those from Japan, though not to the same extent in the case of bleached goods which are mainly of the United Kingdom origin. Expressed in percentages, the imports from Japan of grey and coloured goods declined, as compared with 1935-36, by 15 and 16 per cent respectively ; the corresponding decreases in the case of the United Kingdom were of 38 and 25 per cent. In the case of white goods, the United Kingdom suffered a loss of 18 per cent and Japan of 17 per cent.

Imports.

A study of the percentage variations of the quantity and value of the imports of each class in 1936-37 as compared with the preceding year also reveals that prices, on the average, of grey goods remained steady, while in the case of white and coloured goods, there was an increase. This is more clearly brought out in the following table which gives the declared value per yard of the three main varieties of piecegoods during 1936-37 as compared with the values recorded in the preceding years :—

Cotton piecegoods	1913-14	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.
Grey (unbleached) . .	0 2 8	0 3 10	0 3 7	0 3 0	0 2 6	0 2 3	0 2 2	0 2 1	0 2 1	0 2 1
White (bleached) . .	0 2 11	0 4 5	0 4 6	0 3 8	0 3 1	0 2 10	0 2 11	0 3 1	0 3 0	0 3 3
Coloured, printed or dyed	0 3 5	0 5 6	0 5 0	0 4 5	0 3 8	0 3 2	0 3 2	0 3 3	0 2 11	0 3 1

It may be noted that the general level of prices of imported grey and coloured goods was actually below that in 1913-14. In the case of white goods, however, it was higher than in any year since 1931-32 and also in 1913-14. The variations in prices of grey, white and coloured, printed or dyed goods imported from the United Kingdom and Japan since 1931-32 are shown in the following table :—

Average declared value of piecegoods imported from the United Kingdom and Japan.

(Value per yard.)

	Grey		White		Coloured	
	United Kingdom	Japan	United Kingdom	Japan	United Kingdom	Japan
	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.
1931-32 . . .	0 2 7	0 2 6	0 3 1	0 2 6	0 4 2	0 2 9
1932-33 . . .	0 2 6	0 2 2	0 3 0	0 2 2	0 4 0	0 2 2
1933-34 . . .	0 2 5	0 1 11	0 3 2	0 2 0	0 4 0	0 2 2
1934-35 . . .	0 2 6	0 2 0	0 3 1	0 2 7	0 3 9	0 2 5
1935-36 . . .	0 2 6	0 1 11	0 3 2	0 2 4	0 3 11	0 2 1
1936-37 . . .	0 2 9	0 1 11	0 3 4	0 2 6	0 4 0	0 2 4

It will be noticed that in the case of the United Kingdom, the average declared values per yard for all the three descriptions were higher than in the preceding year, the increase being greater in the case of grey goods than in others. The average declared value per yard of grey goods imported from Japan remained the same as in 1935-36, but in the case of white and coloured goods there were increases.

Of the total imports of grey goods in 1936-37, 168 million yards represented plain greys and 94 million yards consisted of bordered varieties. Imports of

these two descriptions in the last three years and in 1929-30 are shown in the following table :—

[In million yards.]

	Plain grey.	Bordered grey.
1929-30	423·4	502·1
1934-35	178·1	119·3
1935-36	212·3	119·6
1936-37	167·6	94·2

With the exception of only 12 million yards of plain grey cloth, consisting largely of jaconets, madapollams, mulls, etc., imported during 1936-37 from the United Kingdom, the entire trade in this category was in the hands of Japan. In bordered goods also, Japan made a considerable headway and receipts from that source, amounting to 53 million yards, exceeded those from the United Kingdom which totalled 41 million yards in 1936-37. The corresponding imports in the preceding year were : Japan 56½ million yards, and the United Kingdom 63 million yards. In bleached goods, the United Kingdom continued to maintain her predominant position and supplied 164 million yards or 75 per cent out of a total of 220 million yards in 1936-37, as compared with 199 million yards or 76 per cent out of the total imports of 263 million yards in the preceding year. Japan contributed 22 per cent as in 1935-36. Imports of coloured including printed and dyed goods are analysed below :—

	1929-30		1934-35		1935-36		1936-37	
	Million yards	₹ (lakhs)	Million yards	₹ (lakhs)	Million yards	₹ (lakhs)	Million yards	₹ (lakhs)
Total printed goods.	199·9	5,77	199·7	3,49	218·1	3,33	187·6	3,01
Total dyed goods.	151·0	4,92	127·1	3,02	103·2	2,40	81·2	2,09
Total woven coloured goods.	132·5	4,47	34·3	93	30·3	73	13·8	40

Of the total imports of 188 million yards of printed goods, Japan supplied 138 million yards and the United Kingdom 50 million yards as against 150 million yards and 68 million yards, respectively, in the preceding year. In dyed goods, imports of which showed a decline by 22 million yards as compared with 1935-36, the United Kingdom maintained her position as the leading supplier, although her consignments declined from 79 million yards to 63 million yards. Japan's share in dyed goods fell by 7 million yards to 13 million yards, while Switzerland increased her share from 2 million yards to nearly 3 million yards. Imports of woven coloured goods fell from 30 million

yards to nearly 14 million yards and, concurrently, the shares of Japan and the United Kingdom declined from 21 million and 9 million yards in 1935-36 to 10 million and 3·5 million yards, respectively, in 1936-37.

Imports of the principal classes of grey, white and coloured goods are detailed below. The figures are in million yards.

—	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
Grey (unbleached)—					
Dhuties, saris and scarves	806·1	90·3	113·9	119·4	94·2
Jaconets, madapollams, mulls, etc.	150·4	22·1	24·0	19·6	10·7
Longcloth and shirtings	545·4	112·8	155·3	188·3	153·6
Sheetings	0·2	2·2	2·4	0·9	1·6
Drills and jeans	21·3	1·6	0·7	1·7	0·7
Other sorts	10·8	1·2	1·1	2·0	1·0
TOTAL	1,534·2	230·2	297·4	331·9	261·8
White (bleached)—					
Dhuties, saris and scarves	104·3	6·5	8·7	4·9	3·0
Jaconets, madapollams, mulls, etc.	307·9	137·8	169·1	147·1	121·9
Longcloth and shirtings	115·3	75·8	65·4	71·8	63·0
Nainsooks	204·7	17·5	13·3	8·4	3·6
Drills and jeans	5·7	5·3	3·3	3·8	3·0
Checks, spots and stripes	16·1	4·4	4·8	4·5	4·4
Twills	8·3	7·0	6·5	9·6	8·4
Other sorts	31·0	7·6	14·1	13·2	12·3
TOTAL	793·3	261·9	285·2	263·3	219·6
Coloured, printed or dyed—					
Dhuties, saris and scarves	115·2	18·0	25·4	19·3	16·9
Cambrics, etc.	113·6	34·2	50·9	41·5	35·5
Shirtings	152·6	59·6	85·4	92·6	43·2
Prints and chintz	209·7	23·7	28·0	18·6	8·6
Drills and jeans	30·0	53·7	53·1	70·7	75·1
Checks, spots and stripes	19·7	13·0	15·6	23·4	43·5
Twills	31·4	14·9	18·0	14·3	13·0
Other sorts	159·6	51·6	84·7	71·1	46·8
TOTAL	831·8	268·7	361·1	351·5	282·6

Cotton piecegoods.

In greys, barring a small improvement under sheetings, all other descriptions showed decreases, the decrease being more marked under longcloth and shirtings, dhooties, saris and scarves, and jaconets, madapollams and mulls, etc. Under bleached goods, the most important item is jaconets, madapollams, mulls, etc., which showed the largest decrease. Imports of other descriptions of white goods also decreased in varying proportions. In the coloured section, drills and jeans, and checks, spots and stripes showed important increases, while shirtings, which had hitherto been the most important item, recorded a decline. Imports of all other descriptions decreased in comparison with the preceding year.

The following table shows the percentage shares of the United Kingdom and Japan in the imports of piecegoods for a series of years. These countries, between them, divide practically the entire import trade.

Percentage shares in the total quantities of piecegoods imported.

—	1913-14	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
United Kingdom	97·1	79·0	75·9	65·7	59·0	49·9	49·1	54·5	58·5	46·4	43·7
Japan . .	0·3	16·7	18·8	29·9	36·4	45·1	48·5	44·8	39·6	52·4	54·6

It will be noticed that the relative share of the United Kingdom in 1936-37 was the lowest on record, while that of Japan exceeded even the preceding year's record figure. The further analysis given in the table below shows the position of these two countries in each of the three main categories of the piecegoods trade.

—	Grey		White		Coloured	
	United Kingdom	Japan	United Kingdom	Japan	United Kingdom	Japan
1913-14 . . .	98·8	0·5	98·5	..	92·6	0·2
1930-31 . . .	39·2	59·8	84·6	10·3	60·0	30·2
1931-32 . . .	23·9	74·3	74·0	21·4	49·4	42·4
1932-33 . . .	31·2	68·5	68·1	29·2	45·7	50·4
1933-34 . . .	38·3	61·5	70·3	28·7	53·0	46·2
1934-35 . . .	34·5	65·2	83·0	14·1	59·0	38·7
1935-36 . . .	25·7	74·1	75·6	22·1	44·2	54·5
1936-37 . . .	20·4	79·5	74·7	21·9	41·3	56·8

In each of the three main classes, the United Kingdom sustained heavy losses in her relative position in the trade, although she still maintained her supremacy in bleached goods. Japan, on the other hand, made a substantial advance in grey and coloured goods. The percentage share of Japan in the imports of white goods was almost the same as in the preceding year.

Imports.

The following table shows side by side the imports of piecegoods classified according to countries of consignment and the production in India from 1913-14.

Imports by countries of consignment, and production in India, of cotton piece-goods (excluding *fents*).

[In million yards.]

—	United Kingdom	Netherlands	Italy	United States of America	Switzerland	Japan	China	Others	Total Imports	Mill production in India	Total
1913-14 . .	3,068	25	23	9	6	9	..	19	3,159	1,164	4,323
1914-15 . .	2,354	21	10	10	3	16	..	6	2,420	1,136	3,556
1915-16 . .	2,022	21	13	14	4	39	..	5	2,118	1,442	3,560
1916-17 . .	1,748	14	14	8	3	100	1	4	1,892	1,578	3,470
1917-18 . .	1,404	6	7	7	1	95	1	3	1,524	1,614	3,138
1918-19 . .	851	1	1	2	1	238	..	3	1,097	1,451	2,548
1919-20 . .	963	8	1	6	2	76	..	8	1,064	1,640	2,704
1920-21 . .	1,278	13	10	9	4	170	1	7	1,492	1,581	3,073
1921-22 . .	947	12	2	21	1	90	1	6	1,080	1,732	2,812
1922-23 . .	1,440	13	2	5	3	108	3	3	1,577	1,725	3,302
1923-24 . .	1,306	11	6	1	7	123	6	7	1,467	1,702	3,169
1924-25 . .	1,599	12	10	3	7	155	5	10	1,801	1,970	3,771
1925-26 . .	1,275	16	11	3	7	217	2	9	1,540	1,954	3,494
1926-27 . .	1,457	20	17	5	12	244	2	10	1,767	2,259	4,026
1927-28 . .	1,530	20	23	5	15	323	7	10	1,936	2,357	4,293
1928-29 . .	1,442	20	38	7	11	357	13	12	1,900	1,893	3,793
1929-30 . .	1,236	22	25	9	10	562	10	8	1,882	2,419	4,301
1930-31 . .	520	13	10	4	6	321	2	6	882	2,561	3,443
1931-32 . .	376	7	11	3	8	340	4	4	753	2,990	3,743
1932-33 . .	586	5	8	1	10	579	1	3	1,193	3,170	4,363
1933-34 . .	415	2	..	..	1	341	..	2	761	2,945	3,706
1934-35 . .	552	2	2	1	8	374	1	4	944	3,397	4,341
1935-36 . .	440	2	1	1	6	496	..	1	947	3,571	4,518
1936-37 . .	334	2	1	..	8	417	..	2	764	3,572	4,336

The production of piecegoods in India slightly exceeded the record figure of 1935-36. The quantities of cotton piecegoods as well as the quantity *per capita* available for consumption in India (including estimated handloom production) in each year since 1913-14 are shown in the following table. In calculating *per capita* consumption, variations in population from year to year have been allowed for, but it has not been possible to take into account exports by land or stocks left over from year to year. It should also be remembered that the figures of handloom are

only estimates based on the quantity of yarn available for consumption each year.

Consumption per capita *of cotton piecegoods* (including *fents*) *and handloom products in India.*

Year	Net Imports		Net available mill production		Handloom production		Net available for consumption	
	Actual	*Per capita*	Actual	*Per capita*	Estimated	*Per capita*	Total	*Per capita*
	Yards crores	*Yards*	Yards crores	*Yards*	Yards crores	*Yards*	Yards crores	*Yards*
1913-14 .	313	*9·78*	108	*3·38*	107	*3·34*	528	*16·50*
1914-15 .	241	*7·53*	107	*3·34*	118	*3·69*	466	*14·56*
1915-16 .	211	*6·59*	133	*4·16*	105	*3·28*	449	*14·03*
1916-17 .	183	*5·72*	132	*4·13*	82	*2·56*	397	*12·41*
1917-18 .	147	*4·59*	142	*4·44*	81	*2·53*	370	*11·56*
1918-19 .	101	*3·16*	130	*4·06*	105	*3·28*	336	*10·50*
1919-20 .	99	*3·09*	144	*4·50*	56	*1·75*	299	*9·34*
1920-21 .	145	*4·53*	143	*4·47*	115	*3·59*	403	*12·59*
1921-22 .	102	*3·19*	157	*4·90*	119	*3·72*	378	*11·81*
1922-23 .	152	*4·61*	156	*4·73*	134	*4·06*	442	*13·40*
1923-24 .	142	*4·30*	154	*4·67*	101	*3·06*	397	*12·03*
1924-25 .	177	*5·36*	179	*5·43*	126	*3·82*	482	*14·61*
1925-26 .	153	*4·50*	179	*5·27*	116	*3·41*	448	*13·18*
1926-27 .	176	*5·18*	206	*6·06*	133	*3·91*	515	*15·15*
1927-28 .	194	*5·71*	219	*6·44*	131	*3·85*	544	*16·00*
1928-29 .	191	*5·46*	174	*4·97*	108	*3·09*	473	*13·52*
1929-30 .	190	*5·43*	229	*6·54*	140	*4·00*	559	*15·97*
1930-31 .	87	*2·49*	246	*7·03*	139	*3·97*	472	*13·49*
1931-32 .	76	*2·11*	288	*8·00*	150	*4·17*	514	*14·28*
1932-33 .	120	*3·34*	311	*8·64*	170	*4·72*	601	*16·70*
1933-34 .	77	*2·14*	289	*8·03*	144	*4·00*	510	*14·17*
1934-35 .	97	*2·62*	334	*9·03*	146	*3·95*	577	*15·60*
1935-36 .	97	*2·62*	350	*9·46*	166	*4·49*	613	*16·57*
1936-37 .	79	*2·13*	347	*9·38*	149	*4·03*	575	*15·54*

Fents (R98 lakhs).

With effect from 1936-37, imports of fents have been classified under three categories, *viz.*, of cotton, not exceeding 4 yds. in length; of silk, artificial silk, silk mixtures or artificial silk mixtures, not exceeding 2½ yds. in length; and of other materials, not exceeding 4 yds. in length. The imports under these three descriptions during 1936-37 amounted to 6½ million lbs., 7 million lbs. and 193,000 lbs., respectively. Corresponding figures for the preceding year are not available. Combined imports of these fents were valued at R98 lakhs during 1936-37. This figure compares with R72 lakhs in the preceding year, being the value of imports of fents of all descriptions, not exceeding 4 yds. in length. Japan was by far the most important supplier of fents and accounted for R83 lakhs as compared with R55 lakhs in 1935-36. The United Kingdom also increased

her supplies which were valued at R12 lakhs as against R10 lakhs in the preceding year, while the contribution from the United States of America fell from R6 lakhs to nearly R3 lakhs.

Sewing thread (R57 lakhs).

The quantity of sewing thread imported in the year under review was 2½ million lbs. valued at R57 lakhs as against 2 million lbs. valued at R53 lakhs in the preceding year. Supplies from the United Kingdom rose from 1·6 million lbs. valued at R43 lakhs to 1·8 million lbs. valued at R45¾ lakhs in 1936-37.

Hosiery (R33 lakhs).

Imports of hosiery, including knitted fabrics, in 1936-37 were valued at R33 lakhs, or a decline of R17 lakhs as compared with the preceding year. Imports of underwear represented R19¼ lakhs and stockings and socks R7 lakhs, as against R24 lakhs and R8 lakhs, respectively, in 1935-36. Japan considerably reduced her supplies which were valued at R29 lakhs as compared with R46 lakhs in the preceding year. Imports from the United Kingdom were comparatively small, being valued at a little over R1 lakh.

Haberdashery and millinery (R64 lakhs).

The total imports of haberdashery and millinery were valued at R64 lakhs, an increase of over R5 lakhs in comparison with the preceding year. Lace and embroidery accounted for R20 lakhs, ribbons for R2 lakhs and towels not in the piece for R5 lakhs. Imports from Japan advanced from R26 lakhs to R32 lakhs, while those from the United Kingdom fell from R11 lakhs to R10 lakhs. Supplies from Germany were valued at R8½ lakhs and those from Switzerland at R5 lakhs.

Artificial silk (R3,86 lakhs).—There was a notable expansion in the imports of artificial silk under all the three main descriptions. The total imports of

Yarn (R99 lakhs).

artificial silk yarn amounted to 17·6 million lbs. valued at R99 lakhs as compared with 14·9 million lbs. valued at R84 lakhs in the preceding year. Japan continued to increase her supplies which totalled 15 million lbs., as against 10 million lbs. in 1935-36 and nearly 9 million lbs. in 1934-35. On the other hand, imports from Italy and the United Kingdom steadily declined; in the case of the former from 4 million lbs. to 2 million lbs., and in the case of the latter from 522,000 lbs. to 242,000 lbs. The average declared value per lb. of imports from Japan, which had shown a marked decline from 11 as. 1 p. in 1934-35 to 8 as. 6 p. in 1935-36, recovered to 8 as. 11 p. in the year under review. Corresponding figures for imports from Italy were 11 as. 5 p. for 1934-35; 9 as. 8 p. for 1935-36 and 9 as. 10 p. for 1936-37.

Piecegoods (R2,38 lakhs).

Piecegoods made entirely of artificial silk also recorded a marked increase, imports during the year under review having amounted to 102 million yds. with a total value of R2,38 lakhs as against 74·5 million yds. valued at R1,88 lakhs in the preceding year. Here also Japan dominated the supplies, imports from that source amounting to 101·4 million yds. as compared with 73·7 million yds. in 1935-36. The declared value per yd. of imports from Japan was 3 as. 8 p. as compared with 4 as. in 1935-36 and 4 as. 3 p. in 1934-35.

Imports from the United Kingdom were confined to certain special fabrics of higher prices and amounted to 492,000 yds. valued at R4 lakhs in 1936-37.

Receipts of goods of artificial silk mixed with other materials also advanced from 8·3 million yds. to 11·9 million yds. in quantity and in value from R34 lakhs to R37½ lakhs in 1936-37. Consignments from Japan, which had fallen from 8·1 million yds. in 1934-35 to 5·7 million yds. in 1935-36, advanced to 10·8 million yds. in the year under review. The United Kingdom supplied 620,000 yds. as against 1·9 million yds. in the preceding year and 3·3 million yds. in 1934-35. Imports from Italy further declined from 458,000 yds. to 227,000 yds., while those from Germany advanced to 172,000 yds. from 77,000 yds. in 1935-36. With the exception of goods imported from the United Kingdom, prices of all other qualities were generally lower than in the preceding year. The average declared value of imports from Japan and Italy fell from 5 as. 8 p. and 11 as. 7 p. in 1935-36 to 4 as. 2 p. and 9 as. 2 p., respectively, in 1936-37. Corresponding value of the imports from the United Kingdom showed a marked increase from 6 as. 9 p. to 12 as. 6 p.

Wool, raw and manufactured (R2,87 lakhs).—The total imports of raw wool and woollen manufactures in the year under review were valued at R2,87 lakhs as compared with R2,79 lakhs in the preceding year and R3,86 lakhs in 1934-35. Imports of raw wool declined from 7·5 million lbs. to 6·8 million lbs., but higher prices accounted for an increase in value from R44 lakhs to nearly R60 lakhs. Australian supplies were lower than in 1935-36 owing to pressure of European demand for wool in that country which forced the prices well above the level of the preceding year. Imports from Australia amounted to 3·8 million lbs. as against 4·5 million lbs. in 1935-36, while the value recorded an advance from R27 lakhs to R35 lakhs. Consignments from the United Kingdom increased from 1·7 million lbs. to nearly 2 million lbs. in quantity, and in value from R13 lakhs to R21 lakhs. Iran sent only 20,000 lbs. as against 301,000 lbs. in the preceding year. Imports of worsted yarn for weaving declined from 1,086,000 lbs. to 951,000 lbs. with a small increase in value, while those of knitting wool increased from 1 million lbs. to 1·2 million lbs. in the year under review. In both these lines Japan is the leading supplier. In 1936-37 she sent 924,000 lbs. of worsted yarn and 933,000 lbs. of knitting wool as against 956,000 lbs. and 717,000 lbs., respectively, in the preceding year. Imports of knitting wool from the United Kingdom amounted to 226,000 lbs. as against 261,000 lbs. in 1935-36 and 619,000 lbs. in 1934-35. There was a small increase in the imports of woollen and worsted piecegoods which totalled 5·4 million yds. (2·8 million lbs.) valued at R84 lakhs as against 5·3 million yds. (2·7 million lbs.) valued at R81 lakhs in 1935-36. Receipts from the United Kingdom further declined from 1·9 million yds. valued at R43½ lakhs to 1·7 million yds. valued at R41½ lakhs. Japan increased her supplies from 2·8 million yds. to 3·2 million yds. the value of the imports rising from R30 lakhs to R34 lakhs. Imports from Germany advanced from 266,000 yds. to 417,000 yds. and those from Belgium from 10,000 yds. to 15,000 yds.

Raw wool (R59½ lakhs).

Worsted yarn.

Knitting wool.

Piecegoods (R84 lakhs).

There were, however, smaller imports from Italy and France which amounted to 56,000 yds. and 2,000 yds. as against 68,000 yds. and 11,000 yds., respectively, in 1935-36. Imports of woollen goods mixed with other materials were almost the same as in the preceding year at 2·3 million yds. valued at R31 lakhs in 1936-37. Receipts from the United Kingdom totalled 1·8 million yds. as in the preceding year, but those from Japan advanced to 421,000 yds. from 210,000 yds. in 1935-36. Supplies from Italy sharply fell from 113,000 yds. to 15,000 yds. and those from Germany from 54,000 yds. to 48,000 yds.

There was an improvement in the imports of carpets and floor rugs which amounted to 213,000 lbs. valued at R4 lakhs of which the United Kingdom supplied 138,000 lbs. valued at R3 lakhs. The remainder came chiefly from Iran, China and Belgium.

Carpets and floor rugs (R4 lakhs).

The number of shawls imported declined from 500,000 to 495,000, the value, however, showing a rise from R11½ lakhs to R13 lakhs. The trade is practically divided between Germany and Japan. The former sent 238,000 pieces with a total value of nearly R8 lakhs as compared with 153,000 pieces valued at R5¾ lakhs, and the latter 240,000 pieces with a total value of nearly R5 lakhs as against 248,000 pieces valued at nearly R4 lakhs in 1935-36.

Shawls (R13 lakhs).

Imports of blankets and rugs, other than floor rugs, declined in quantity from 4·6 million lbs. to 3·5 million lbs. and in value from R35 lakhs to R25½ lakhs. Concurrently, the share of Italy fell from 4·2 million lbs. valued at R31 lakhs to 2·5 million lbs. valued at R19 lakhs. Among other countries, Japan contributed R1⅓ lakhs and Germany R1½ lakhs. Imports from the United Kingdom were insignificant, being valued at R½ lakh.

Blankets and rugs (R25½ lakhs).

Imports of hosiery fell from R17½ lakhs to R14½ lakhs of which woollen knitted apparel accounted for R10 lakhs and other sorts of hosiery for R4 lakhs, as against R11 lakhs and R6 lakhs, respectively, in 1935-36. Imports of knitted apparel from the United Kingdom were valued at R2 lakhs and those from Japan at R7½ lakhs. Japan's share in other sorts of woollen hosiery was R1¼ lakhs and that of the United Kingdom R3 lakhs.

Hosiery (R14½ lakhs).

Silk, raw and manufactured (R2,42 lakhs).—The total imports of raw silk, including cocoons, in the year under review were valued at R64½ lakhs as compared with R57¾ lakhs in the preceding year. Imports from China, which had declined from R36 lakhs in 1934-35 to only R15 lakhs in 1935-36, recovered to R28 lakhs in 1936-37. The share of Japan, which had nearly doubled in 1935-36 in comparison with the year preceding and reached a total of R42 lakhs, declined to R36 lakhs in the year under review. Imports from other sources were insignificant. The total weight of raw silk, including cocoons, imported during the year was 2·0 million lbs. as compared with 2·2 million lbs. in the

Raw silk (R64½ lakhs).

preceding year. Detailed figures of imports of the various kinds of raw silk in 1936-37 are shown in the table below :—

—	From China (including Hongkong)		From Japan		Total	
	lbs. (000)	₹ (000)	lbs. (000)	₹ (000)	lbs. (000)	₹ (000)
Cocoons	..	..	..	..	..	10
Waste products (including duppion)	175	3,65	99	2,29	274	5,94
Hand-reeled	48	1,29	..	..	48	1,29
Other sorts	677	23,10	975	34,00	1,652	57,10

It will be seen that China continued to dominate the supply of hand-reeled silk and waste products, while the imports of other sorts, which include filature-reeled silk, are largely obtained from Japan.

Silk yarn (₹60½ lakhs).

Imports of silk yarn, the bulk of which consisted of yarn made from waste or noils, fell from 3·6 million lbs. with a total value of ₹84 lakhs in 1935-36 to 2·4 million lbs. valued at ₹60½ lakhs in 1936-37. Of this, imports of waste silk yarn alone amounted to 2·3 million lbs. in the year under review. The share of Japan in the total imports of silk yarn fell from 2,377,000 lbs. in 1935-36 to 1,657,000 lbs. in 1936-37 and that of China from 483,000 lbs. to 468,000 lbs. Imports from the United Kingdom were very much reduced, having amounted to 54,000 lbs. as against 389,000 lbs. in 1935-36 and 587,000 lbs. in 1934-35. There were also smaller imports from Italy. The average declared value per lb. of the imports of silk yarn of all kinds from China was ₹2-4-3 in 1936-37 as compared with ₹2-9-6 in 1935-36. The value of the supplies from Japan was somewhat higher than in the preceding year and averaged ₹2-9-6 as against ₹2-6-1 in 1935-36. The bulk of the imports of silk yarn made from silk, other than wastes and noils, came from Japan which supplied 173,900 lbs. out of a total of 176,000 lbs. in 1936-37. Imports from other countries were insignificant.

Silk piecegoods (₹81 lakhs).

Piecegoods of silk continued to show a decline, imports of which amounted to 21·6 million yards as compared with 27·4 million yards in 1935-36 and 33·3 million yards in 1934-35, the decrease being most noticeable in the case of imports from Japan which supplied 16 million yds. as compared with 22 million yds. in 1935-36. Imports from China amounted to 5·2 million yds. as against 5·3 million yds. in 1935-36. The average declared value per lb. of imports from China was ₹4-2-3 in the year under review as against ₹3-12-9 in 1935-36. In the case of imports from Japan, there was also an increase, the average declared value rising from ₹4-4-8 in 1935-36 to ₹4-12-6

in 1936-37. The following table shows the imports of the various kinds of silk piecegoods, distinguishing the share of China including Hongkong and Japan in the trade :—

	1936-37					
	From China (including Hong Kong)		From Japan		Total	
	Yds. (000)	₹ (lakhs)	Yds. (000)	₹ (lakhs)	Yds. (000)	₹ (lakhs)
Ponjee	317	1	2,489	6	2,824	7
Fuji, boseki and corded (spun) silk .	807	3	4,064	15	4,925	18
Crepes and georgettes . . .	114	1	3,605	19	3,764	20
Satins and tafettas . . .	205	1	1,457	5	1,662	6
Others	3,752	10	4,557	19	8,387	30

The average declared values per lb. of ponjee and fuji, boseki, etc. imported from China were ₹3-2-0 and ₹3-11-4 as compared with ₹2-11-11 and ₹3-6-6, respectively, for corresponding imports from Japan. In the case of crepes and georgettes, and satins and tafettas, the average declared value per lb. was higher for Japanese goods, being ₹5-15-8 and ₹6-12-2, respectively, as against ₹5-4-0 and ₹4-8-10 for similar imports from China.

Imports of goods of silk mixed with other materials, which had declined from 13·4 million yards in 1934-35 to 8·8 million yards in 1935-36, further receded to 6·2 million yards in the year under review. The bulk of the imports came, as usual, from Japan which supplied 5·1 million yards as against 7·8 million yards in the preceding year. Imports from China, however, recovered to 584,000 yards from 254,000 yds. in 1935-36. There were also increased supplies from Germany and the United Kingdom. The total value of the imports from all sources declined from ₹43 lakhs to ₹34 lakhs. The average declared value of imports from Japan advanced from ₹3-10-0 per lb. to ₹3-15-0 per lb.

Metals and manufactures thereof (₹9,67 lakhs).—The imports under this head declined by 20 per cent both in quantity and in value from 533,000 tons valued at ₹12,03 lakhs in 1935-36 to 424,000 tons valued at ₹9,67 lakhs in 1936-37. Iron and steel manufactures accounted for 360,000 tons valued at ₹5,93 lakhs as compared with 446,000 tons valued at ₹7,20½ lakhs in the preceding year. If such secondary items of iron and steel as machinery and millwork, hardware, cutlery, implements and instruments and vehicles are grouped together with metals and manufactures thereof under one head, the total value would aggregate to ₹39 crores. The imports of yarns and

textile fabrics, which constitute the most important single group in the import list, were valued at ₹27 crores in 1936-37.

Iron and steel (₹5,94 lakhs).—The iron and steel industry of the world has experienced a year of intense activity and the outlook for 1937 indicates the possibility of continued advance. The world's production of pig iron rose from 73 million tons in 1935 to 89 million tons in 1936, and of crude steel from 95 million tons to 116 million tons. These figures compare with 94 million tons of pig iron and 115 million tons of steel produced in 1929. Of the chief steel producing countries, the United Kingdom, Germany, the U. S. S. R. and Japan made remarkable progress since 1929, the production in each of these countries being relatively higher than in 1929. In the United Kingdom the steel production amounted to approximately 11¾ million tons which is about 1¾ million tons above the record figure of 1935. The output of pig iron, at 7¾ million tons, was higher than in any year since 1920. This expansion has been entirely due to increased domestic requirements. The export trade of the United Kingdom has, however, contracted and is now strictly regulated by the agreement between the British Iron and Steel Federation and the International Steel Cartel which was concluded provisionally in July, 1935, and established on a regular basis in July, 1936. In India the production of pig iron advanced from 1,541,000 tons in 1935-36 to 1,552,000 tons in 1936-37, while that of steel ingots declined from 880,000 tons to 861,000 tons. The production of finished steel, which excludes the products of some re-rolling mills using either imported or Tata's *semis*, showed an increase from 677,000 tons to 692,000 tons, the improvement being most noticeable in the case of rails and galvanised sheets. The following table shows the details of production of pig iron, steel ingots and iron and steel manufactures for the last two years :—

Production of pig iron and iron and steel manufactures in India during 1935-36 and 1936-37.

(In thousand tons).

Description	1935-36	1936-37	Increase (+) Decrease (—)
Pig iron	1,541	1,557	+11
Iron castings and manufactures	76	99	+23
Steel Ingots	880	861	—19
Finished Steel—			
Angles	40	48	+8
Tees	13	7	—6
Sheets { Galvanised	75	92	+17
Sheets { Black	40	29	—11
Plates	46	50	+4
Rails	65	86	+21
Steel sleepers	16	15	—1
Fish Plates	3	3	..
Bars, Beams and Channels (including sheet bars, sleeper bars and tin bars).	304	289	—15
Others	75	73	—2
TOTAL FINISHED STEEL	677	692	+15

Imports.

Imports of pig iron, almost entirely from the United Kingdom, receded to 1,600 tons from 1,700 tons in 1935-36; likewise, those of ferro alloys fell from 3,100 tons to 1,300 tons. Manufactured iron and steel, excluding pig iron and old iron and steel, showed a decline from 446,000 tons to 360,000 tons in quantity and from R7,20½ lakhs to R5,93 lakhs in value. The following table shows the quantities and values of the principal descriptions of iron and steel imported into British India during the last three years :—

	Quantity Ton (000)			Value R (lakhs)		
	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
Steel angle and tee	13·8	19·4	14·9	14·1	19·6	15·9
Steel bars (other than cast steel)	62·6	54·5	27·5	68·8	61·7	36·5
Beams, channels, pillars, girders and bridgework.	22·3	28·7	24·9	23·5	31·2	29·6
Bolts and nuts	10·2	12·6	9·4	28·6	31·9	23·4
Fencing materials (including fencing wire).	7·3	8·8	7·8	18·1	18·1	15·2
Hoops and strips	34·5	46·9	41·2	45·3	57·1	53·9
Nails, rivets and washers	12·2	15·9	12·3	32·1	40·0	32·5
Galvanised sheets and plates	58·8	73·2	64·6	1,10·9	1,29·7	1,10·0
Tinned sheets and plates	5·6	6·5	1·4	17·0	20·4	5·7
Sheets and plates not galvanised or tinned.	31·4	37·4	26·5	42·6	48·5	36·0
Rails, chairs and fishplates	5·3	7·9	10·0	7·5	7·8	10·1
Tubes, pipes and fittings, wrought	34·9	62·1	40·4	88·8	1,11·8	79·5
Wire nails	15·7	15·3	8·0	24·1	22·0	12·5
Wire rope	3·2	3·0	3·4	15·5	14·9	17·9
Cast pipes and fittings	1·6	1·4	1·4	6·9	6·8	6·6
Sleepers and keys of steel or iron for Railways.	4·3	4·5	4·6	6·5	7·0	6·5

With the exception of rails, chairs and fishplates and wire rope, all the principal descriptions showed decreases. Imports of galvanised sheets declined from 73,000 tons valued at R1,30 lakhs to 65,000 tons with a total value of R1,10 lakhs; corrugated sheets formed the bulk of these imports, receipts of which amounted to 53,000 tons, while imports of plain sheets accounted for 12,000 tons. Of the total imports of galvanised sheets, the United Kingdom supplied 41,000 tons or 63 per cent, as compared with 56,000 tons or 77 per cent in the preceding year. Imports from Japan, which had risen from 2,700 tons in 1934-35 to 6,600 tons in 1935-36, further advanced to 15,800 tons in 1936-37, while supplies from Belgium dropped from 10,000 tons to 7,000 tons.

Galvanised sheets.

Imports of tin plates shrank from 6,500 tons to 1,400 tons in quantity, and from R20 lakhs to R6 lakhs in value. As usual, the United Kingdom was the largest supplier, consignments from that country having amounted to 1,300 tons as against 5,400 tons in the preceding year.

Tin plates.

Imports of sheets and plates, not galvanised or tinned, also dropped from 37,400 tons to 26,500 tons, the value of the consignments falling from R48½ lakhs to R36 lakhs. Imports from the two principal supplying countries, the United Kingdom and Belgium, declined, the former reducing her contribution from 26,600 tons to

Sheets and plates, not galvanised.

18,600 tons, and the latter from 7,300 tons to 5,400 tons. The bulk of the imports consisted of sheets up to $\frac{1}{8}$" thick, imports of which showed a decline, while those of over $\frac{1}{8}$" thick were well maintained.

Steel bars.

Imports of steel bars (other than cast steel) continued to show a decline and amounted to 27,500 tons valued at R36½ lakhs as compared with 54,500 tons valued at R62 lakhs in the preceding year. There was a large decrease in the imports from the United Kingdom and Belgium which amounted to 14,000 tons and 6,000 tons, as against 22,000 tons and 12,000 tons, respectively, in the preceding year. Consignments from other countries, such as Germany, Luxemburg and France, were also much less than in the preceding year.

Bars and channels.

Under iron bars and channels, imports fell from 1,045 tons to 690 tons. Arrivals from Sweden and the United Kingdom totalled 309 and 273 tons, as against 606 and 399 tons, respectively, in the preceding year.

Beams, channels, pillars, girders and bridgework.

Imports of beams, channels, pillars, girders and bridgework declined from 28,700 tons valued at R31 lakhs to 24,900 tons with a total value of R30 lakhs. Imports from the United Kingdom recorded a decrease in quantity from 16,000 tons to 15,000 tons with a slight increase in value amounting to R21 lakhs. Consignments from Germany and Belgium declined from 6,300 and 4,900 tons to 2,900 and 4,000 tons, respectively, while those from France increased from 1,200 tons to 3,000 tons. There was also a considerable decrease in the imports of wrought tubes, pipes and fittings which amounted to 40,000 tons valued at R80 lakhs as compared with 62,000 tons valued at R1,12 lakhs in the preceding year. The United Kingdom and Germany were the two principal suppliers, both of which reduced their contributions from 30,000 tons and 27,000 tons to 19,000 tons and 17,000 tons, respectively. Imports from other countries, *e.g.*, Belgium, Japan and the United States of America, which were comparatively small, also showed a decline. Imports of cast iron pipes and fittings, mostly from the United Kingdom, increased in quantity from 1,357 tons to 1,420 tons but decreased in value from R6·8 lakhs to R6·6 lakhs.

Tubes, pipes and fittings.

Under hoops and strips, imports recorded a fall from 47,000 tons valued at R57 lakhs to 41,000 tons valued at R54 lakhs. The share of the United Kingdom, which had remained fairly steady at 13,500 tons in 1934-35 and 1935-36, improved to 15,200 tons in the year under review. Imports from Belgium and Germany, on the other hand, declined from 14,700 and 6,500 tons to 10,700 and 6,400 tons, respectively. Arrivals from other countries included 1,500 tons from Japan and 2,300 tons from France, their respective contributions in the preceding year being 2,800 tons and 5,200 tons.

Hoops and strips.

The improvement recorded under bolts and nuts in the preceding year was not maintained, and imports fell from 12,600 tons valued at R32 lakhs to 9,400 tons valued at R23 lakhs in 1936-37. With the exception of Japan which increased her share from 700 tons to 1,600 tons, all the principal countries reduced their contributions. Imports from Germany totalled 3,900 tons as against 5,200 tons

Bolts and nuts.

and those from the United Kingdom and Belgium amounted to 1,900 and 1,800 tons as against 2,400 and 3,800 tons, respectively, in the preceding year. The aggregate imports of nails, rivets and washers also declined from 15,900 tons valued at R40 lakhs to 12,300 tons valued at R32 lakhs. Imports from the United Kingdom fell from 5,100 tons to 4,000 tons and those from Germany and Belgium from 4,200 tons and 2,400 tons to 3,400 tons and 1,200 tons, respectively. Sweden and Norway together supplied 2,700 tons as compared with 3,400 tons in 1935-36. Imports of wire nails further declined from 15,300 tons to 8,000 tons, the corresponding decline in value being from R22 lakhs to R12½ lakhs. Belgium and Japan were the largest suppliers, both of which reduced their shares from 7,000 tons and 5,200 tons to 4,500 tons and 1,100 tons, respectively. Arrivals from other countries included 700 tons (1,300 tons) from Germany and 900 tons (1,100 tons) from Hungary, the figures for the preceding year being given in brackets.

Nails, rivets and washers.

Wire nails.

Imports of rails, chairs and fishplates advanced from 7,900 tons valued at R8 lakhs to 10,000 tons valued at R10 lakhs in the year under review. The share of the United Kingdom recovered from 2,400 tons to 3,600 tons, while the imports from the United States of America, which had shown a striking increase from 13 tons in 1934-35 to 3,900 tons in 1935-36, receded to 500 tons in the year under review. Among other countries, Germany increased her share from 1,200 tons to 1,600 tons and France which had supplied nothing in 1935-36 sent 1,500 tons in 1936-37. Imports of sleepers and keys of steel or iron for railways also showed an increase in quantity from 4,500 tons to 4,600 tons, but declined in value from R7 lakhs to R6½ lakhs. Supplies came chiefly from the United Kingdom, but her share declined from 4,100 tons to 2,800 tons. There was, however, an increased participation of Belgium, imports from that country having amounted to 800 tons as against 200 tons in the preceding year. There was a decrease in the imports of fencing materials, including fencing wires, which amounted to 7,800 tons valued at R15 lakhs as compared with 8,800 tons valued at R18 lakhs in the preceding year. Imports from Germany remained fairly steady at 2,200 tons, while those from Belgium improved from 800 tons to 1,700 tons. Imports from Japan and the United Kingdom fell from 4,300 tons and 1,000 tons to 2,200 tons and 800 tons, respectively. Imports of wire, other than fencing wire, decreased by about 1,000 tons in quantity and by R1½ lakhs in value to 8,600 tons with a total value of R14 lakhs. Supplies from Japan and the United Kingdom were on a smaller scale and amounted to 2,500 tons and 1,600 tons as compared with 3,300 tons and 2,100 tons, respectively. Imports from Germany and Belgium also declined from 2,300 tons and 1,400 tons to 2,000 tons and 1,300 tons, respectively. An increase was recorded in the imports of wire rope from 3,000 tons valued at R15 lakhs to 3,400 tons valued at R18 lakhs. The share of the United Kingdom advanced from 2,100 tons to 2,800 tons, but supplies from Germany (400 tons), Japan (100 tons) and Belgium (50 tons) showed decreases. Imports of screws fell from 2,300 tons (R10 lakhs) to 1,900 tons (R8 lakhs). The United Kingdom reduced her share

Rails, chairs and fishplates.

Fencing materials.

Wire, other than fencing wire and wire rope.

Screws.

from 638 tons to 563 tons, Sweden from 897 tons to 439 tons and Belgium from 289 tons to 266 tons. Imports of steel angles and tees fell from 19,400 tons valued at R20 lakhs to 14,900 tons valued at R16 lakhs, the United Kingdom supplying 8,700 tons and Belgium 3,400 tons as compared with 10,500 tons and 5,600 tons, respectively, in 1935-36. Imports of iron angle, tee, bolt and rod were, as in the preceding year, insignificant in the year under review.

Table No. 19 appended to this Review shows the details of imports and declared values of different descriptions of iron and steel and Table No. 20 the principal sources of supply. The following table shows the percentage shares of the principal countries participating in the trade :—

——	United Kingdom		Germany		Belgium		France		United States		Other Countries		TOTAL
	Tons (thousand).	Share per cent.	Tons (thousand).	Share per cent.	Tons (thousand).	Share per cent.	Tons (thousand).	Share per cent.	Tons (thousand).	Share per cent.	Tons (thousand).	Share per cent.	Tons (thousand).
1923-24 .	429	56·7	61	8·0	217	28·7	5	0·5	18	2·4	26	3·7	756
1924-25 .	439	50·5	88	10·1	273	31·4	16	1·8	17	2·0	36	4·2	869
1925-26 .	489	55·3	69	7·8	229	25·9	45	5·1	23	2·6	29	3·3	884
1926-27 .	406	48·1	79	9·3	257	30·4	33	3·9	29	3·4	41	4·9	845
1927-28 .	685	57·2	79	6·6	316	26·4	48	4·0	16	1·4	53	4·4	1,197
1928-29 .	650	55·5	70	6·0	333	28·5	54	4·6	18	1·5	45	3·9	1,170
1929-30 .	486	49·9	58	6·0	312	32·1	35	3·6	16	1·6	66	6·8	973
1930-31 .	269	43·8	44	7·2	207	33·7	29	4·7	15	2·4	50	8·2	614
1931-32 .	164	44·2	26	7·0	118	31·8	16	4·3	5	1·4	42	11·3	371
1932-33 .	140	43·0	22	6·7	104	31·9	12	3·7	2	0·6	46	14·1	326
1933-34 .	166	50·5	23	7·0	72	21·9	13	4·0	2	0·6	53	16·0	329
1934-35 .	182	49·2	32	8·6	74	20·0	12	3·2	3	0·8	67	18·2	370
1935-36 .	215	47·9	68	15·1	90	20 0	16	3·5	5	1·2	55	12·3	449
1936-37 .	165	45·5	48	13·2	84	23·1	13	3·6	4	1·1	49	13·5	363

There was a noticeable decrease in the aggregate imports of iron and steel from 449,000 tons to 363,000 tons, and supplies from the principal countries were considerably reduced. Of the total imports in 1936-37, 165,000 tons, or about 45 per cent, came from the United Kingdom as compared with 215,000 tons, or 48 per cent, in the preceding year. The share of Germany also fell from 15 to 13 per cent. The percentage share of Belgium, however, advanced from 20 to 23, although the total imports from that country showed a decrease. Other countries showed relatively small variations in 1936-37 as compared with 1935-36, with the exception of Japan which increased her contribution from 5·7 to 7·4 per cent.

Other Metals (R3,73 lakhs).—Imports of metals, other than iron and steel, declined from 84,000 tons valued at R4,80 lakhs in 1935-36 to 61,000 tons valued at R3,73 lakhs in 1936-37. Lower stocks resulting from increased consumption of most of these metals abroad and rising prices checked their imports into India. Imports of aluminium fell from 63,500 cwts. valued at R45 lakhs to 63,200 cwts. valued at R43 lakhs. This decrease was in evidence in the importation

Aluminium.

of wrought circles which amounted to 51,300 cwts. valued at R33 lakhs as compared with 52,000 cwts. valued at R34 lakhs, while the comparatively small items, wrought sheets and other manufactures, recorded increases. Wrought circles were drawn chiefly from Japan and the United Kingdom, their contributions falling from 17,000 cwts. and 16,000 cwts. to 14,000 cwts. and 13,000 cwts., respectively. Imports from Canada fell from 2,200 cwts. to 900 cwts., while German supplies, which had increased from 134 cwts. in 1934-35 to 16,300 cwts. in 1935-36, further advanced to 19,800 cwts. in the year under review. The United States of America was practically out of the market. Imports of wrought sheets, chiefly from the United Kingdom, increased from 2,700 cwts. to 3,000 cwts. and those of other manufactures showed a small increase in quantity with a decrease in value and amounted to 8,800 cwts. valued at R8 lakhs. Imports of unwrought aluminium were insignificant amounting to only 100 cwts. in the year under review.

Brass.

There was a large decrease in the imports of brass which totalled 329,000 cwts. valued at R1,00 lakhs, as compared with 509,000 cwts. valued at R1,34 lakhs in 1935-36. With the exception of brass tubes, all other descriptions recorded decreases. Mixed or yellow metal for sheathing, which accounted for 80 per cent of the total quantity of brass imported in 1936-37, showed a decline from 428,000 cwts. valued at R1,08 lakhs to 263,000 cwts. valued at R75 lakhs. Germany, as usual, was the principal source of supply, but her supplies fell by 56,000 cwts. to 164,000 cwts. Imports from the United Kingdom and Japan also declined from 93,000 cwts. and 114,000 cwts. to 54,000 cwts. and 45,000 cwts., respectively. Imports of other manufactures of brass taken together amounted to 63,000 cwts. valued at R24 lakhs as compared with 79,000 cwts. valued at R26 lakhs in the preceding year. Imports of unwrought brass advanced from 2,000 cwts. to 3,000 cwts. in quantity and from R50,000 to R76,000 in value.

Copper.

Copper imports fell from 417,000 cwts. valued at R1,17 lakhs in 1935-36 to 221,000 cwts. valued at R80½ lakhs in the year under review. Wrought copper, consisting chiefly of sheets, rods, tubes and wire, recorded a decrease from 376,000 cwts. to 201,000 cwts., and unwrought copper from 36,000 cwts. to 18,000 cwts. In wrought copper, supplies from Germany and the United Kingdom fell from 152,000 cwts. and 104,000 cwts. to 65,000 cwts. and 47,000 cwts., respectively, while Japan increased her share from 51,000 cwts. to 53,000 cwts. Imports from the United States of America declined from 64,000 cwts. to 32,000 cwts. As regards unwrought copper, the United Kingdom and the United States of America contributed 2,400 cwts. and 3,400 cwts. as against 6,400 cwts. and 7,700 cwts., respectively, in the preceding year. The supplies from the Union of South Africa, which had increased from 4,800 cwts. in 1934-35 to 12,400 cwts. in 1935-36, receded to 3,600 cwts. in 1936-37.

Lead.

Imports of lead declined from 27,600 cwts. to 25,900 cwts., but higher prices accounted for an increase in value from R5·1 lakhs to R5·3 lakhs. The quantity of lead sheets imported declined from 10,100 cwts. to 9,700 cwts., the recorded value, however, showing a small improvement to R1½ lakhs. Imports of pipes and tubes remained fairly steady at 10,000 cwts. with a total value of R2·4 lakhs. Receipts of lead sheets for tea chests were comparatively small, amounting to 400 cwts. valued at R9,000 as against 200 cwts. valued at R3,000 in 1935-36.

Machinery and millwork.

Tin.

Imports of tin, consisting mainly of blocks, ingots, etc., showed a decrease from 53,000 cwts. to 43,000 cwts. in quantity and from R77¾ lakhs to R59½ lakhs in value. The imports were, as usual, derived mostly from the Straits Settlements.

Zinc.

Arrivals of unwrought zinc recorded a decrease in quantity from 454,000 cwts. to 444,000 cwts. but, due to higher prices, increased in value from R46½ lakhs to R48 lakhs. Australia increased her contribution from 231,000 cwts. to 267,000 cwts., but the shares of the United States of America and Germany fell from 66,000 cwts. and 64,000 cwts. to 14,000 cwts. and 19,000 cwts., respectively. Imports from the United Kingdom were much smaller than in the preceding year and amounted to 17,000 cwts. as against 43,000 cwts. in 1935-36, while those from Belgium advanced from 28,900 cwts. to 89,600 cwts. Imports of wrought zinc amounted to 30,000 cwts. as compared with 32,000 cwts. in the preceding year, the value remaining fairly steady at R5·2 lakhs.

German silver.

Imports of German silver, including nickel silver, amounted to 27,000 cwts., almost the same as in 1935-36, the value, however, showing a decline from R15 lakhs to R14 lakhs. The chief sources of supply were Germany (R4 lakhs), the United Kingdom (R3 lakhs), Austria (R1½ lakhs) and Japan (R5 lakhs).

Quicksilver.

Imports of quicksilver, which had risen sharply from 192,000 lbs. valued at R4½ lakhs in 1934-35 to 421,000 lbs. valued at R9 lakhs in 1935-36, shrank to 75,000 lbs. valued at R1¾ lakhs in the year under review.

Machinery and millwork (R14,78 lakhs).—The following table analyses the imports of machinery according to classes in 1929-30 and during the past five years :—

——	1929-30	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Prime-movers	4,12	1,00	1,21	1,44	1,57	1,65
Electrical	2,41	1,56	1,27	1,69	2,05	2,55
Boilers	1,09	45	66	44	76	87
Metal working (chiefly machine tools)	36	15	16	14	18	30
Mining	61	38	32	52	41	74
Oil crushing and refining	43	19	27	21	22	28
Paper mill	7	5	11	9	8	8
Refrigerating	20	9	9	11	15	16
Rice and flour mill	24	9	7	10	9	8
Saw mill	9	3	3	3	5	5
Sewing and knitting	85	45	50	83	74	61
Sugar machinery	9	1,53	3,36	1,05	66	95
Tea machinery	28	21	12	22	13	15
Cotton machinery	2,10	2,08	2,03	2,41	2,00	1,81
Jute mill machinery	1,44	36	32	54	1,15	74
Wool machinery	6	3	3	2	4	3
Typewriters, including parts and accessories.	26	7	10	18	19	19
Printing and lithographing presses	23	9	15	15	17	18
Belting for machinery	90	53	46	50	54	46

Imports.

As compared with 1935-36, the total value of imports of machinery and millwork in 1936-37, rose by R40 lakhs to R14,78 lakhs. With the exception of textile machinery, sewing and knitting machines and rice and flour mill machinery, all the principal descriptions showed increases.

Imports of prime-movers in 1936-37 were valued at R1,65 lakhs, or R8 lakhs more than in 1935-36. While there was a decrease in the imports of railway locomotive engines and parts from R57 lakhs to R46 lakhs, imports of oil engines and steam engines, including parts (other than locomotives) rose from R69 lakhs and R10 lakhs to R81 lakhs and R13 lakhs, respectively. The value of boilers imported further rose from R76 lakhs to R87 lakhs, the United Kingdom's share increasing from R58 lakhs to R72 lakhs. Imports from Germany also showed an increase from R2½ lakhs to R12 lakhs. Imports of electrical machinery advanced from R2,05 lakhs to R2,55 lakhs of which the United Kingdom supplied to the value of R1,79 lakhs as compared with R1,38 lakhs in 1935-36. Imports from Germany and the United States of America also rose from R29 lakhs and R16 lakhs to R37 lakhs and R17 lakhs, respectively. Textile machinery was imported to the value of R2,75 lakhs in 1936-37, as compared with R3,42 lakhs in 1935-36, and R3,24 lakhs in 1934-35. Cotton machinery accounted for R1,81 lakhs of which R95 lakhs represented spinning machinery, R55 lakhs weaving machinery and R6 lakhs bleaching and dyeing machinery. Imports of cotton machinery from the United Kingdom fell from R1,63 lakhs to R1,25 lakhs, while German supplies advanced from R17 lakhs to R28 lakhs. Imports from Japan, consisting of spinning and weaving machinery in almost equal proportions, were valued at R6 lakhs as compared with R4 lakhs in the preceding year. There was a decrease in the imports of jute mill machinery from R1,15 lakhs to R74 lakhs. Supplies from the United Kingdom were valued at R70 lakhs as against R1,02 lakhs in 1935-36. Imports of wool machinery, which were comparatively small, also showed a decline from R4 lakhs to R3 lakhs. There was an expansion in the imports of sugar machinery which were valued at R95 lakhs in 1936-37, as compared with R66 lakhs in 1935-36. These figures compare with R1,05 lakhs in 1934-35 and R3,36 lakhs in 1933-34. The United Kingdom and Germany increased their contributions from R50 lakhs and R11 lakhs to R68½ lakhs and R12 lakhs, respectively. Receipts from other countries also showed an increase and included R4 lakhs from the Netherlands, R6 lakhs from Java and R3½ lakhs from the United States of America.

Electrical machinery.

Textile machinery.

Sugar machinery.

The demand for metal-working machinery, including machine tools, which is indicative of industrial activity, has been growing in recent years. Imports were valued at R30 lakhs in 1936-37, as compared with R18 lakhs in 1935-36 and R14 lakhs in 1934-35. The United Kingdom accounted for R20 lakhs or 68 per cent, Germany for R4 lakhs or 14 per cent, and the United States of America for R2½ lakhs or 8 per cent, as compared with 68 per cent, 20 per cent and 8 per cent, respectively in the preceding year. There was an expansion in the imports of mining machinery which rose from R41 lakhs to R74 lakhs, the United Kingdom contributing R22 lakhs or 30 per cent, the United States of America R21 lakhs and Belgium R19 lakhs to this total. Imports of sewing and knitting machines declined from 84,755 valued

at R66 lakhs to 64,791 valued at R51 lakhs. The United Kingdom supplied 42,098 machines or 18,153 less than in the preceding year, and Germany 21,202 as against 21,889 in 1935-36. The number of typewriters, imported chiefly from the United States of America, fell from 15,872 to 15,829, the corresponding decline in value being from R17 lakhs to R16 lakhs. The trade in paper mill machinery showed no great elasticity, being valued at R8 lakhs in 1936-37, almost the same as in the preceding year. The United Kingdom supplied 78 per cent and Germany and the United States of America 7 per cent each of the total imports in 1936-37. There are only nine paper mills at work in India, which is the same as in the preceding year. Imports of oil-crushing and refining machinery were valued at nearly R28 lakhs as compared with R22 lakhs in the preceding year, the supplies from the United Kingdom accounting for R13 lakhs and those from Germany for R10 lakhs. Imports of rice and flour mill machinery were valued at R8 lakhs or about R1 lakh less than in 1935-36, the United Kingdom contributing 42 per cent and Germany 28 per cent. Under tea machinery, imports had declined from R22 lakhs in 1934-35 to R13 lakhs in 1935-36, but recovered to R15 lakhs in the year under review, the United Kingdom accounting for R14 lakhs. The total imports of agricultural machinery of all kinds were valued at R12 lakhs as against R10 lakhs in the preceding year. Of these the agricultural tractors and parts accounted for R6 lakhs and ploughs and parts for R2 lakhs. The United States of America supplied 67 per cent of the total value of the tractors, the United Kingdom contributing 6 per cent and Germany 27 per cent. Of the ploughs and parts thereof, the supplies from the United Kingdom formed 50 per cent and the United States of America 28 per cent. Imports of pumping machinery, chiefly from the United Kingdom (R21½ lakhs) and the United States of America (R4 lakhs), remained fairly steady at R31 lakhs. Imports of refrigerating machinery, which includes both cold storage equipment and domestic refrigerators, were valued at R16 lakhs as compared with R15 lakhs in 1935-36 and R11 lakhs in 1934-35. Imports were largely drawn from the United States of America (R11 lakhs) and the United Kingdom (R2 lakhs). Boot and shoe-making machinery, largely from Czechoslovakia, and saw-mill and wood-working machinery, chiefly from the United Kingdom, were imported to the value of R5 lakhs each.

Belting for machinery.

Imports of beltings of all descriptions receded from R54 lakhs to R46 lakhs of which leather beltings accounted for R19 lakhs, cotton beltings for R7 lakhs and beltings of other descriptions for R20 lakhs. The United Kingdom supplied practically the whole of cotton beltings imported, while in the case of leather beltings, her supplies were valued at R12 lakhs and those from the United States of America at R4½ lakhs. The value of beltings of other descriptions imported from the United Kingdom was R13 lakhs and of those from Japan and Germany R3 lakhs and R2 lakhs, respectively.

Bobbins.

Imports of bobbins declined from R31 lakhs to R22 lakhs of which the United Kingdom supplied to the value of R14 lakhs, Japan R5 lakhs and Germany R3 lakhs.

Imports.

The following table shows the relative shares of the principal countries in the import trade in machinery and millwork :—

Imports of machinery and mill-work (including belting for machinery and printing machinery).

—	1913-14 (pre-war year)		1932-33		1933-34		1934-35		1935-36		1936-37	
	R (lakhs)	Per cent	R (lakhs)	Per cent	R (lakhs)	Per cent	R (lakhs)	Per cent	R (lakhs)	Per cent	R (lakhs)	Per cent
United Kingdom.	7,41	90	8,23	73·7	9,11	68·1	9,55	71·9	9,69	67·3	9,64	65·2
United States.	27	3	90	8·1	94	7·0	1,28	9·6	1,31	9·1	1,36	9·2
Germany .	46	6	1,04	9·3	1,36	10·2	1,31	9·9	1,70	11·8	2,10	14·2
Belgium .	..	..	39	3·5	43	3·2	17	1·3	28	1·9	31	2·1
Other Countries.	12	1	60	5·4	1,54	11·5	97	7·3	1,40	9·9	1,37	9·3
TOTAL .	8,26	100	11,16	100	13,38	100	13,28	100	14,38	100	14,78	100

The fall in the percentage share of the United Kingdom from 67 to 65 is partly due to a reduced demand for such items of machinery as textile machinery, tea machinery, sewing and knitting machinery, etc., which are the specialities of British manufactures, and partly to severe German competition in almost every item, particularly in oil engines, electrical machinery and cotton textile machinery. Germany further increased her participation from 12 per cent to 14 per cent, while some of the other countries, such as the United States of America and Belgium, also showed some improvement.

Mineral oils (R5,93 lakhs).—The total value of the imports of mineral oils of all kinds showed a small increase from R5,92 lakhs in 1935-36 to R5,93 lakhs in the year under review. India's requirements of kerosene and motor spirit are largely met from the oilfields of Burma, Assam and the Punjab. The production of kerosene in India and Burma in 1936-37 was reported to be 173·8 million gallons as against 162·4 million gallons in 1935-36. The quantity of petrol produced slightly decreased from 91·7 million gallons to 91·1 million gallons. The following table shows the imports of each description of mineral oil by sea from abroad into British India :—

Imports of mineral oils into India by sea from foreign countries.

—	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
	Gals. (000)	Gals. (000)	Gals. (000)	Gals. (000)	Gals. (000)	Gals. (000)
Fuel oil . . .	7,766	104,528	103,871	111,263	138,527	139,729
Kerosene—						
In bulk . . .	52,976	58,263	56,628	67,217	63,497	61,221
In tins . . .	15,874	1,231	1,520	1,429	926	988
TOTAL KEROSENE .	68,850	59,494	58,148	68,646	64,423	62,209
Lubricating oils . .	14,953	17,274	18,166	19,248	19,342	19,222
Benzine, benzol, petrol, etc.	37	5,117	1,606	1,483	2,078	9,747
Paints, solutions and compositions.	1	36	80	106	122	131
Other kinds . .	3,416	1,335	4,351	586	2,295	2,971
TOTAL MINERAL OILS .	95,023	187,784	186,222	201,332	226,787	234,009

Mineral oils.

Imports of kerosene declined from 64 million gallons valued at ₹2,17 lakhs to 62 million gallons valued at ₹1,96 lakhs. Practically the entire imports were obtained in bulk. With the expansion of bulk storage facilities, Soviet Russia is pushing her sales into all markets. Imports into India from that source, which had increased from 43·4 million gallons in 1934-35 to 46·9 million gallons in 1935-36, receded to 40·8 million gallons in the year under review. Imports from Iran also declined from 10·8 million gallons to 6·7 million gallons, while those from Netherlands Indies improved from 4·7 million gallons to 13·5 million gallons. Consignments from the United States of America, which consist of oil of special grades, are small and received in tins.

Imports of Kerosene oil	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
	Gals. (000)	Gals. (000)	Gals. (000)	Gals. (000)	Gals. (000)
United States of America .	42,311	2,265	858	331	185
Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.	1,079	38,234	43,363	46,855	40,770
Iran	2,303	292	6,770	10,805	6,696
Borneo, Sumatra and Celebes.	20,815	1,698	12,670	4,684	13,544
Straits Settlements . .	2,240	..	684	460	240
Other Countries. . .	2	15,659	4,301	1,288	774
TOTAL .	68,850	58,148	68,646	64,423	62,209

The detailed imports are given in the marginal table. The average declared value per gallon of the imports from Soviet Russia and Iran was 4 as. 7 p. each and of those from Sumatra was 6 as. 3 p. Coastwise imports of kerosene from Burma into British India amounted to 120 million gallons in the year under review as compared with 106 million gallons in 1935-36.

Fuel oils.

Imports of fuel oils increased in quantity from 139 million gallons to 140 million gallons but declined in value from ₹2,20 lakhs to ₹2,10 lakhs. The bulk of these supplies came, as usual, from Iran which sent 107 million gallons as compared with 104 million gallons in 1935-36. Imports from Borneo declined from 31·5 million gallons to 21·7 million gallons. Arrivals from other countries included 8·3 million gallons from the Straits Settlements and 2·3 million gallons from Soviet Russia.

Lubricating oils.

Imports of batching oils continued to decline and amounted to 8·3 million gallons valued at ₹19 lakhs as against 8·4 million gallons valued at ₹26 lakhs in 1935-36, and nearly 9 million gallons valued at ₹40 lakhs in 1934-35. Receipts of other lubricating oils, on the other hand, showed a small increase and totalled 10·9 million gallons valued at ₹1,00 lakhs in 1936-37. The trade in batching oils is practically divided between the United States of America and Borneo in the proportion of 6·6 million gallons and 1·7 million gallons as against 6·8 million gallons and 0·9 million gallons in the preceding year. Imports of other lubricating oils were drawn chiefly from the United States of America and the United Kingdom, the former reducing her supplies from 8·2 million gallons to 7·9 million gallons and the latter increasing her share from 2·3 million gallons to 2·8 million gallons.

Petrol.

Imports under the Customs classification " Petroleum, dangerous, flashing below 76° F. including petrol, benzine and benzol," continued to advance and totalled nearly 10 million gallons as against 2 million gallons in 1935-36, the corresponding increase in value being from ₹14½ lakhs to ₹35 lakhs. The trade is in the hands of a few

controlling oil companies and fluctuates greatly from year to year. Soviet Russia which had supplied 1·6 million gallons out of a total of 2 million gallons in 1935-36, was practically out of the market in 1936-37. Iran controlled the supply with 8·4 million gallons in 1936-37, although imports from that source in the preceding year were insignificant. Arrivals from other countries included 681,000 gallons from Roumania and 698,000 gallons from Germany. The total consumption of petrol in India in 1936-37, is estimated at 101·6 million gallons as compared with 89·8 million gallons in 1935-36. The price of petrol in Calcutta was R1-5-6 per gallon *ex*-pump till about the 1st of May. Since then the rate has been reduced by 6 p. per gallon. In Bombay, petrol was sold at 15 as. per gallon *ex*-pump throughout the year under review.

Motor vehicles (R4,52 lakhs).—Since 1934-35, the trade in motor vehicles has developed a state of great activity. Imports of motor cars numbered 12,939 valued at R2,43 lakhs in 1936-37, as compared with 13,590 valued at R2,51 lakhs in the preceding year and 14,434 valued at R2,59 lakhs in 1934-35. The reduction of prices in recent years and the addition of fresh decorative and mechanical accessories provided an incentive to the frequent exchange of old for new cars, with the result that while there was a steady demand for new cars, an organised market for second-hand cars has also come into existence. The table below shows the number of motor cars imported during the last ten years, indicating the principal sources of supply :—

Number of motor cars imported.

——	United Kingdom	United States of America	Canada	France	Italy	Other Countries	TOTAL
1927-28 . .	3,600	6,031	3,400	538	1,367	186	15,122
1928-29 . .	3,645	10,145	4,366	277	967	167	19,567
1929-30 . .	3,758	9,620	2,318	364	1,150	189	17,399
1930-31 . .	2,885	5,098	3,250	261	917	190	12,601
1931-32 . .	2,178	3,368	676	161	510	327	7,220
1932-33 . .	3,958	1,201	296	84	226	436	6,201
1933-34 . .	5,348	2,227	1,715	62	221	186	9,759
1934-35 . .	6,311	5,564	2,057	26	267	209	14,434
1935-36 . .	6,744	3,851	2,328	13	210	444	13,590
1936-37 . .	6,337	3,870	1,290	42	382	1,018	12,939

The rise in the number of cars imported from the United Kingdom noticed in 1935-36, was not maintained and the number of such cars fell from 6,744 to 6,337. There was a slight improvement in the consignments from the United States of America which totalled 3,870 as against 3,851 in the preceding year. As might be expected, imports from Canada showed a reduction from 2,328 to 1,290, due chiefly to the decline in the number of " Ford " cars which are at present largely supplied from the British Works at Dagenham. Lower prices have helped to increase the competitive power of Germany and imports from that source numbered 813 as against 335 in 1935-36 and 120 in 1934-35. Imports from Italy also recorded an increase from 210 to 382. Arrivals from other countries included 42 from France and 36 from Japan.

Motor vehicles.

The number of motor omnibuses, vans and lorries imported during the year under review totalled 9,160 as compared with 8,470 in the preceding year, the value of the imports rising from R1,20 lakhs to R1,31 lakhs. The share of the United Kingdom rose from 982 to 1,217, but that of Canada declined from 2,335 to 1,719. Imports from the United States of America advanced from 5,051 to 6,012. The average declared value of chassis imported from the United Kingdom in 1936-37, declined from R2,843 to R2,207. The average value for the imports from the United States of America and Canada were R1,125 and R1,345 as compared with R1,072 and R1,312, respectively in the preceding year. The following table shows the total number of motor omnibuses imported during the last ten years :—

Imports of motor omnibuses, vans, etc.

——	United Kingdom	United States of America	Canada	Other Countries	TOTAL
1927-28 . . .	447	3,699	4,268	268	8,682
1928-29 . . .	473	7,572	4,610	135	12,790
1929-30 . . .	398	12,017	2,799	92	15,306
1930-31 . . .	258	6,197	2,397	61	8,913
1931-32 . . .	435	3,236	598	33	4,302
1932-33 . . .	517	1,793	338	28	2,676
1933-34 . . .	528	3,692	1,243	33	5,496
1934-35 . . .	1,171	6,559	2,058	185	9,973
1935-36 . . .	982	5,051	2,335	102	8,470
1936-37 . . .	1,217	6,012	1,719	212	9,160

Imports of motor cycles showed a recovery and numbered 921 valued at R3½ lakhs in 1936-37 as compared with 734 valued at R3¼ lakhs in the preceding year. As usual, the largest number came from the United Kingdom which supplied 491 as compared with 554 in 1935-36, although she experienced a severe competition from Germany which supplied 408 as against 154 in the preceding year. The following table shows the number of all classes of

motor vehicles running in the different provinces of British India at the end of March, 1937 :—

Number of motor vehicles running in British India at the end of March, 1937.

Provinces	Motor cars including taxi cabs	Motor cycles, including scooters and auto-wheels	Heavy motor vehicles (lorries, buses, etc.)	TOTAL
	No.	No.	No.	No.
Bengal (excluding Calcutta and Howrah Town).	3,839	253	1,765	5,857
Calcutta including Howrah Town *	15,352	763	3,331	19,446
Bombay †	27,300	1,550	1,750	30,600
Madras City	5,062	512	797	6,371
Madras Presidency (excluding Madras City).	9,706	840	4,196	14,742
United Provinces *	12,508	1,277	3,313	17,098
Punjab ‡	8,908	1,690	8,578	19,176
Burma	12,190	963	6,593	19,746
Bihar	5,778	587	1,039	7,404
Orissa	750	88	279	1,117
Central Provinces and Berar	4,076	732	2,119	6,927
Sind	2,537	355	875	3,767
Delhi Province	2,338	262	650	3,250
North-West Frontier Province §	5,163	1,658	3,787	10,608
Ajmer-Merwara	657	77	175	909
Assam	2,661	90	1,694	4,445
TOTAL	118,825	11,697	40,941	171,463

* As at 31st December, 1936. † Approximate. ‡ Registered up to 31st March, 1937.
§ Progressive figures from commencement of registration.

Imports of cycles and parts thereof in 1936-37 were valued at R1,12 lakhs as compared with R1,10 lakhs in the preceding year and R99 lakhs in 1934-35.

Cycles (R1,12 lakhs).

The total number of cycles imported entire or in sections was 165,390 valued at R47 lakhs as against 133,595 valued at R39 lakhs in the preceding year. The bulk of the supplies came, as usual, from the United Kingdom which sent 151,784 complete machines or 28,715 more than in the preceding year. Imports from Japan and Germany

were comparatively small and numbered 12,508 and 979 in 1936-37 as against 9,573 and 796, respectively, in 1935-36. Competition from these countries is mostly confined to parts and accessories, imports of which fell from R71 lakhs to R65 lakhs. Of the total value of these imports in 1936-37, the United Kingdom supplied 58 per cent, Japan 23 per cent and Germany 14 per cent as against 63 per cent, 21 per cent and 11 per cent, respectively, in the preceding year.

The value of rubber manufactures showed a small improvement from R2,07 lakhs to R2,11 lakhs in the year under review. The following table shows the imports of the prinicipal descriptions of rubber manufactures during the past three years :—

Rubber manufactures (R2,11 lakhs).

Imports of Rubber manufactures.

—	1934-35		1935-36		1936-37	
	Number ('000)	R (000)	Number (000)	R (000)	Number (000)	R (000)
Pneumatic motor covers	327·5	1,24,45	280·9	1,26,22	290·5	1,32,15
Pneumatic motor cycle covers	4 4	51	3·2	41	2·9	37
Pneumatic cycle covers	1,584·5	19,72	1,819·1	23,14	1,816·9	23,18
Pneumatic motor tubes	314·3	17,49	253 9	15,63	264·1	14,06
Pneumatic motor cycle tubes	13·7	31	4·7	12	5·1	12
Pneumatic cycle tubes	2,150·4	10,78	2,005·6	10,14	2,424·0	11,53
Solid rubber tyres for motor vehicles	4·8	3,81	3·6	2 86	2·3	2,20

By far the largest item is pneumatic motor covers, imports of which represented about 63 per cent of the total value of rubber manufactures imported during 1936-37, and numbered 290,500 valued at R1,32 lakhs as compared with 280,900 valued at R1,26 lakhs in the preceding year. The United Kingdom supplied 227,543 valued at R1,05 lakhs as against 216,123 valued at R99 lakhs in 1935-36. Imports from Germany rose from 14,465 valued at R7 lakhs to 22,128 valued at R10 lakhs, while those from the United States of America fell from 19,739 valued at R10 lakhs to 16,020 valued at R7 lakhs. The participation of other countries, such as France, Italy and Canada, is no longer important. Imports of pneumatic cycle covers were fairly steady at R23 lakhs, the United Kingdom, however, increasing her supplies from R16 lakhs to R18 lakhs. Imports of pneumatic motor tubes increased in number from 253,865 to 264,053, but declined in value from R16 lakhs to R14 lakhs.

Imports of solid rubber tyres fell from 3,573 to 2,322 in 1936-37, the United Kingdom supplying 1,630 as against 2,218 in the preceding year. An event of outstanding importance is the establishment, near Calcutta, of a large factory for the manufacture of tyres and other rubber goods which commenced its operations in July, 1936. With the development of local production, it is possible that the imports of rubber manufactures will tend to decline in future.

Provisions (R3,20 lakhs).—Imports under this head advanced by R8 lakhs to R3,20 lakhs in the year under review, all the important items showing increases. Imports of biscuits and cakes increased from 54,700 cwts. valued at R36 lakhs in 1935-36 to 62,800 cwts. valued at R39½ lakhs in 1936-37. Arrivals from the United Kingdom alone accounted for R32 lakhs as against R30 lakhs in 1935-36. Total imports of canned and bottled provisions were valued at R64 lakhs as compared with R65 lakhs in 1935-36. Under this head, tinned or canned fish, imported chiefly into Burma, recorded an increase from 64,100 cwts. to 83,500 cwts. in quantity and from R14 lakhs to R16⅓ lakhs in value. Japan continued to increase her sales, her supplies being valued at R10 lakhs in 1936-37 as against R7½ lakhs in 1935-36 and R5 lakhs in 1934-35. The value of supplies from the United Kingdom remained fairly constant at R3 lakhs. Imports of canned and bottled fruits, at 44,900 cwts., were larger than the preceding year's total of 43,300 cwts., but lower prices accounted for a decrease in value from R11 lakhs to R10 lakhs. Receipts from the United States of America were valued at R5 lakhs and those from the Straits Settlements and the United Kingdom at R2⅓ lakhs and R1⅓ lakhs, respectively. Imports of unspecified descriptions of canned and bottled provisions fell by R1 lakh to R37 lakhs, imports from the United Kingdom amounting in value to R24 lakhs as in the preceding year, and those from the United States of America to R4 lakhs. Consignments from France and Italy were small, being valued at R1 lakh and R½ lakh, respectively. The trade in vegetable products (vegetable ghi, etc.), is no longer important, the total receipts being valued at R1 lakh in the year under review. Imports of farinaceous foods advanced from 329,000 cwts. valued at R27 lakhs to 349,000 cwts. valued at R29 lakhs. There were, however, smaller receipts of milk foods for infants and invalids which amounted to 8,700 cwts. valued at R15½ lakhs, as compared with 10,400 cwts. valued at R16½ lakhs in 1935-36, while those of other patent foods advanced from 45,400 cwts. valued at R30 lakhs to 47,000 cwts. valued at nearly R33 lakhs. In both cases, supplies were derived mostly from the United Kingdom, imports of milk food from that source declining in value from R14 lakhs to R12 lakhs, while those of other patent foods rose from R24 lakhs to R26 lakhs. An improvement was recorded in the imports of condensed and preserved milk which amounted to 210,400 cwts. valued at nearly R54½ lakhs as against 209,200 cwts. valued at R54 lakhs in 1935-36. There were increased supplies from the Netherlands and Australia amounting in value to R21 lakhs and R2 lakhs, respectively, while the United Kingdom's contribution fell from R29 lakhs to R26 lakhs. Receipts from Denmark were valued at R2 lakhs, almost the same as in the preceding year. Burma is the chief consuming province (R39 lakhs); next in importance are Madras (R6 lakhs) and Bengal (R5 lakhs). Imports of butter also rose from 7,700 cwts. to 8,400 cwts. in quantity and from R7 lakhs to

R8 lakhs in value. Imports from Australia and the United Kingdom were valued at R3½ lakhs and R2 lakhs, respectively, being almost the same as in the preceding year. There was also an improvement in the imports of jams and jellies which totalled 20,500 cwts. valued at R7⅓ lakhs as against 20,000 cwts. valued at R7 lakhs in 1935-36. Imports of confectionery, mainly from the United Kingdom, rose from R21½ lakhs to R23 lakhs. Pickles, chutnies, sauces, and condiments also imported mainly from the United Kingdom, recorded an increase from 10,800 cwts. to 11,400 cwts. in quantity, the value, however, remaining fairly steady at R7 lakhs. Imports of bacon and hams amounted to 18,200 cwts. as against 17,100 cwts. in 1935-36, the value of the imports improving from R12⅓ lakhs to R13 lakhs. Supplies from the United Kingdom and Denmark were valued at R9½ lakhs and R2 lakhs, respectively. The variations in trade in some of the more important articles under provisions are indicated in the table below :—

Articles	1929-30		1933-34		1934-35		1935-36		1936-37	
	Cwts. (000)	R (lakhs)	Cwts. (000)	R (lakhs)	Cwts. (000)	R (lakhs)	Cwts. (000)	R (lakhs)	Cwts. (000)	R (lakhs)
Bacon and hams .	15	16	15	12	16	11	17	12	18	13
Biscuits and cakes.	65	55	39	30	48	33	55	36	63	39
Tinned or canned fish.	81	26	27	9	47	11	64	14	83	16
Cheese . .	11	11	10	8	11	8	11	8	12	8
Confectionery .	29	26	23	17	27	18	34	22	37	23
Butter . .	2	4	5	6	6	6	8	7	8	8
Milk food for infants and invalids.	21	37	12	16	9	14	10	17	9	15
Jams and Jellies .	16	8	17	6	17	6	20	7	21	7
Milk, condensed and preserved (including milk cream).	243	88	172	46	181	48	209	54	210	54
Other sorts . .	—	2,93	—	1,22	—	1,34	—	1,35	—	1,37

The total imports of provisions from the United Kingdom were valued at R1,78½ lakhs, being almost the same as in the preceding year, but her relative share in the trade fell from 57·2 per cent to 55·8 per cent. Imports from the Straits Settlements, consisting largely of farinaceous foods in bulk and, to some extent, of goods in transit from Australia, rose from R27 lakhs to R28 lakhs with a corresponding increase in her percentage share in the total trade from 8·5 to 8·8 per cent. The Netherlands was responsible for 9·1 per cent of the total imports and the United States of America for 5·2 per cent, the actual value of the imports from these sources being R29 lakhs and R17 lakhs as against R25 lakhs and R18 lakhs, respectively, in 1935-36. Australia and Japan had each more than 4 per cent of the trade, the supplies from these two countries being valued at R14½ lakhs and R15⅓ lakhs as compared with R12½ lakhs and R11⅓ lakhs, respectively, in the preceding year.

Hardware (R2,89 lakhs).—Imports of hardware, which had improved from R3,05 lakhs in 1934-35 to R3,27 lakhs in 1935-36, receded to R2,89

lakhs in 1936-37. The following table compares the values of the different classes of hardware imported during 1929-30 and in the last five years :—

	1929-30	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Agricultural implements . . .	14	6	6	2	2	2
Other implements and tools (except machine tools)	71	35	39	48	56	49
Builders' hardware	40	27	21	24	28	23
Domestic hardware	13	9	8	9	10	11
Enamelled ironware	32	23	22	18	19	15
Metal lamps	78	41	40	53	54	44
Metal lamps, parts	10	5	4	4	5	3
Stoves	10	4	4	5	5	5
Safes, etc.	2	..	..	..	1	..
Gas mantles	8	9	5	3	3	2
Other sorts	2,29	1,40	1,39	1,39	1,44	1,35

With the exception of agricultural implements and domestic hardware, imports of all other descriptions recorded decreases. Imports of agricultural implements showed an improvement from R1·7 lakhs to R2·4 lakhs, the United Kingdom being, as usual, the principal source of supply. The value of the imports of other implements and tools, excluding machine tools, declined from R56 lakhs to R49 lakhs, the share of the United Kingdom remaining fairly steady at 50 per cent as in the preceding year. The share of Germany declined from 22 per cent to 19 per cent, while the United States of America increased her participation from 19 per cent to 22 per cent. Supplies from Japan were comparatively small being valued at R2 lakhs. The number of metal lamps imported fell from 5,659,000 to 4,666,000, the corresponding decline in value being from R54 lakhs to R44 lakhs. These imports were chiefly consigned from Germany, the United States of America and Japan, all of which reduced their shares. Imports from Germany declined from 4,007,000 valued at R38 lakhs to 3,973,000 valued at R36 lakhs, and those from the United States of America from 1,178,000 valued at R9 lakhs to 293,000 valued at R3 lakhs. Japan supplied 213,000 metal lamps as compared with 294,000, the value of the consignment being R1 lakh as in 1935-36. The value of parts of metal lamps, imported mainly from Germany, also declined from R4½ lakhs to R3⅓ lakhs. There was a decrease of about R4 lakhs in the imports of enamelled ironware which were valued at nearly R15 lakhs in 1936-37. Supplies from Japan were smaller than in the preceding year and were valued at R9 lakhs as against R11 lakhs in 1935-36. Imports from Czechoslovakia also fell from R3¼ lakhs to R2 lakhs. Imports from the United Kingdom, which were confined to

high grade materials, as well as those from Germany remained fairly steady at ₹1 lakh each. Imports of domestic hardware, other than enamelled ironware, showed a further improvement from ₹10 lakhs to nearly ₹11 lakhs. Arrivals from the United Kingdom in 1936-37 represented 39 per cent, the United States of America 20 per cent, Germany 13 per cent and Japan 12 per cent as compared with 25 per cent, 22 per cent, 22 per cent and 15 per cent, respectively, in the preceding year. Imports of builders' hardware fell from ₹28 lakhs to ₹23 lakhs. Germany, the principal source of supply, reduced her share from ₹15 lakhs to ₹13 lakhs, but her percentage share rose from 54 to 55. The United Kingdom maintained her position by supplying to the value of ₹5 lakhs, or 22 per cent of the imports. Consignments from Sweden decreased from ₹6 lakhs to ₹4 lakhs. Imports from Japan which are in competition with local manufactures, are comparatively small, being valued at about ₹1 lakh. Imports of stoves, mainly from Sweden, were valued at ₹4¾ lakhs, almost the same as in the preceding year. Imports of gas mantles fell from ₹3½ lakhs to ₹2⅓ lakhs, to which Germany contributed ₹2 lakhs in 1936-37. The following table shows the percentage shares of the principal countries participating in the import trade in hardware :—

Imports of hardware.

——	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom . .	57	37	32	34	32	32	34
Germany . . .	18	29	36	30	31	33	32
United States . . .	10	10	6	8	10	9	9
Japan	1	6	10	12	11	11	12
Other Countries . .	14	18	16	16	16	15	13
TOTAL .	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Notwithstanding competition from Germany and Japan, the United Kingdom advanced her position from 32 per cent to 34 per cent, the share of the United States of America remaining steady at 9 per cent. Japanese products, however, compete more with Germany than with the higher grade imports from the United Kingdom.

Cutlery.

The value of cutlery imported amounted to ₹28½ lakhs as against ₹29 lakhs in 1935-36. The share of Germany and the United Kingdom remained fairly steady at ₹16 lakhs and ₹9 lakhs, respectively. Imports from Japan were valued at ₹2¾ lakhs.

Electroplated ware.

The value of electroplated ware imported remained at ₹2 lakhs as in the preceding year, the United Kingdom supplying the bulk of the requirements.

Paper and pasteboards (R2,82 lakhs).—There was a setback in the import trade in paper and pasteboard during the year under review, the aggregate imports being valued at R2,82 lakhs as compared with R2,99 lakhs in 1935-36. Imports of paper of all kinds declined from 2,836,000 cwts. to 2,718,000 cwts. in quantity and from R2,62 lakhs to R2,46 lakhs in value.

Printing paper.

Printing paper recorded a decrease from 1,014,000 cwts. valued at R96 lakhs to 991,000 cwts. valued at R87 lakhs. An analysis of the detailed figures would, however, reveal the steady advance in the receipts of newsprints and similar papers, while those needed for posters and display advertising were in smaller demand. Imports of newsprinting paper rose from 687,000 cwts. valued at R52 lakhs to 735,000 cwts. valued at R53 lakhs, and those of other sorts of white printing paper advanced from 86,000 cwts. valued at R12 lakhs to 107,000 cwts. valued at R15 lakhs. On the other hand, there was a decrease in the imports of machine glazed poster paper and miscellaneous printing papers which were valued at R3½ lakhs and R15 lakhs as against R4⅓ lakhs and R27 lakhs, respectively, in 1935-36. Norway and Sweden, owing to the abundance of natural resources of raw material, were in a far better position to outbid all other countries, which generally depend on imported raw material in the supply of printing paper. The combined imports from Norway and Sweden amounted to 276,000 cwts. as compared with 331,000 cwts. in the preceding year, while the supplies from Germany, which are, in the main, of Scandinavian origin, advanced from 321,000 cwts. to 431,000 cwts. Arrivals from the United Kingdom and Austria fell from 43,000 cwts. and 93,000 cwts. to 33,000 cwts. and 32,000 cwts., respectively. Imports from Belgium and Japan in 1936-37, at 2,000 cwts. and 7,600 cwts., respectively, were smaller than the corresponding totals of 5,700 cwts. and 8,900 cwts. in the preceding year. There was a small

Writing paper.

improvement in the imports of writing paper and envelopes from 147,000 cwts. to 150,000 cwts., the value, however, showing a decline from R35 lakhs to R34 lakhs. Imports from Norway and Sweden declined from 56,000 cwts. and 14,000 cwts. to 48,000 cwts. and 12,000 cwts., respectively. Supplies from the United Kingdom also declined from 32,000 cwts. to 30,000 cwts., while those from Germany

Packing paper.

advanced from 12,000 cwts. to 31,000 cwts. Imports of packing paper fell from 405,000 cwts. valued at R53 lakhs in 1935-36 to 364,000 cwts. valued at R48 lakhs in the year under review. Sweden and Norway together supplied 185,000 cwts. or 51 per cent of the total quantity imported in 1936-37 as against 246,000 cwts. or 61 per cent in the preceding year. Arrivals from Germany increased from 72,000 cwts. to 85,000 cwts. and those from Austria from 12,000 cwts. to 17,000 cwts. Receipts from the United Kingdom, at 27,000 cwts., were smaller than the preceding year's figure of 30,000 cwts.

Imports of old newspapers in bales and bags declined in quantity from 1,152,000 cwts. to 1,095,000 cwts. and from R42 lakhs to R39 lakhs in value.

Old newspapers, etc.

Of these, the United Kingdom sent 1,084,000 cwts. and the United States of America, 10,400 cwts. as against 1,103,000 cwts. and 48,500 cwts., respectively, in 1935-36. The

share of the United Kingdom in the trade was 99 per cent, as against 96 per cent in the preceding year.

Paper manufactures.

Imports of paper manufactures rose from 40,000 cwts. valued at ₹15½ lakhs to 41,000 cwts. valued at ₹18 lakhs. The United Kingdom was, as usual, the principal supplier, consignments from that source aggregating in value to ₹11 lakhs. Imports of pasteboard, millboard and cardboard, including manufactures thereof, declined from 497,000 cwts. valued at ₹36½ lakhs to 485,000 cwts. valued at ₹35 lakhs. Of this, strawboard accounted for ₹11 lakhs as against ₹13 lakhs in 1935-36. The following table shows the percentage shares of the principal countries in the total value of paper and pasteboard imported into India :—

Percentage shares of principal countries in the total value of imports of paper and pasteboard.

—	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1929-30	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom . .	56·2	32 8	33·7	34·6	29·7	30·5
Norway . . .	5·1	14·2	15·2	11·5	12·6	10·8
United States of America	0·8	2·2	2·2	2·2	1·6	1·1
Sweden . . .	3·2	10·3	12·7	13·2	13·8	11·5
Netherlands . .	2·5	7·0	4·3	4·4	3·9	3·9
Japan	1·0	2·8	4·7	3·9	3·9	4·1
Germany . . .	17·3	12·0	7·7	9·6	19·1	25·2
Austria . . .	8·3	9·1	9·7	7·8	4·8	3·1
Other countries . .	5·6	9·6	9·8	12·8	10·6	9·8
TOTAL .	100	100	100	100	100	100

The improvement in the percentage share of the United Kingdom is noteworthy. German supplies were, in the main, of Scandinavian origin and the increase in German participation was chiefly the result of losses sustained by Sweden and Norway.

Wood pulp.

In 1936 there were altogether 11 paper mills at work in India ; four each in Bengal and Bombay, and one each in the United Provinces, Madras and Travancore. One mill in Bombay and another in Madras did not, however, work during the year. The aggregate production in all the reporting mills in India amounted to 971,000 cwts. in 1936-37 as compared with 962,000 cwts. in 1935-36 and 892,000 cwts. in 1934-35. Imports of wood pulp, mostly for the use of Indian paper mills, amounted to 221,000 cwts. valued at ₹15 lakhs as compared with 309,000 cwts. valued at ₹20½ lakhs in 1935-36. Norway and Sweden together accounted for 163,000 cwts. as against 216,000 cwts. in 1935-36, the remainder coming chiefly from the United States of America.

Imports.

Chemicals (R2,72 lakhs). The e was a decrea e in the import- of chemical which had a total recorded value of R2,72 lakhs in 1936-37 as against R3 12 lakhs in 1935 36 and R2,92 lakhs in 1934 35. Sodium compounds represented 42 per cent of the total value of chemicals imported during the year, the quantity received declining from 2 012,000 cwts. to 1,998,000 cwts. with a corresponding decrease in value from R1,38 lakhs to R1,14 lakhs. Imports of sodium carbonate fell from 1 253,000 cwts. valued at R62 lakhs to 1,251,000 cwts. valued at R51 lakhs. The chief source of supply was, as usual, the United Kingdom. Import of caustic soda continued to advance in quantity and amounted to 421,000 cwts. as against 406,000 cwts. in 1935 36, the value, however, showing a decline from R41⅓ lakhs to R36½ lakhs. The United Kingdom supplied 355,000 cwts. while Japan and the United States of America sent 36,000 cwts. and 29,000 cwts., respectively. Imports of sodium bicarbonate fell from 129,000 cwts. to 121,000 cwts. but those of bichromate rose from 14,200 cwts. to 16,400 cwts. Imports of borax receded and amounted to 25,500 cwts. as against 32,200 cwts. in 1935-36. There was also a decrease in the imports of sodium silicate and sulphide, which amounted to 43,700 cwts. and 43,900 cwts., respectively, while imports of sodium sulphate showed an increase from 4,900 cwts. to 16,600 cwts. Imports of sodium cyanide at 3,000 cwts. were smaller by 2,200 cwts. than in the preceding year.

Sodium compounds.

The total imports of acids fell from 41,100 cwts. valued at R12 lakhs to 31,600 cwts. valued at R9 lakhs. Imports of acetic acid remained fairly steady at 5,100 cwts., while those of tartaric acid declined from 3,400 cwts. to 2,600 cwts. There were also decreases in the imports of nitric and oxalic acids which amounted to 2,300 cwts. and 3,100 cwts. as compared with 4,300 cwts. and 4,200 cwts., respectively, in 1935-36. Imports of sulphuric acid, which had improved from 3,600 cwts. in 1934-35 to 5,700 cwts. in 1935-36, receded to 2,900 cwts. in 1936-37. There were also decreases in the imports of carbolic, hydrochloric and citric acids.

Acids.

Imports of ammonium salts declined from 57,500 cwts. to 55,100 cwts. Bleaching materials also recorded a decrease, imports of which amounted to 165,000 cwts. valued at R9 lakhs as against 204,000 cwts. valued at R12 lakhs in 1935-36. Imports of alum continued to decline and amounted to 4,100 cwts. as against 7,500 cwts. in 1935-36 and 11,400 cwts. in 1934-35. There were smaller receipts of aluminous sulphates, supplies during the year totalling 34,400 cwts. as against 35,100 cwts. in 1935-36. The increase in the supplies from Italy, accompanied by a decrease from Japan, characterised the imports of sulphur which amounted to 551,000 cwts. as against 520,000 cwts. in the preceding year. The value of imports improved from R20½ lakhs to nearly R22 lakhs, to which Japan contributed R7·9 lakhs and Italy R8·2 lakhs. Imports of carbide of calcium at 65,400 cwts. were smaller than the previous year's total of 66,700 cwts., the value, however, remaining fairly steady at R7 lakhs. Imports of copper sulphate fell from 35,200 cwts. valued at R4 lakhs to 33,100 cwts. valued at R3 lakhs. There were also decreases under potassium chlorate and zinc compounds, while imports of naphthalene and magnesium compounds

Other chemicals.

increased. The following table gives the percentage shares of the principal supplying countries in the total imports of chemicals :—

Percentage shares of principal countries in the total value of chemicals imported

—	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1914-19 (war average)	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	74·7	70·4	51·6	55·2	55·9	55·9	54·0
Germany	12·4	0·7	14·9	12·7	13·4	14·3	13·2
United States of America	0·3	5·5	5·4	5·8	5·8	4·5	5·0
Italy	5·2	2·8	5·6	5·7	4·7	3·5	3·6
Kenya Colony	..	0·3	1·6	1·7	1·4	1·2	1·2
Norway	0·5	0·5	0·3	0·3	0·3	0·2	0·3
Japan	1·5	16·7	4·9	8·4	10·3	11·5	10·4
Other countries	5·4	3·1	15·7	10·2	8·2	8·9	12·3
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

All the principal participating countries, the United Kingdom, Germany and Japan, reduced their shares, while the comparatively unimportant suppliers like the United States of America, Italy and Norway increased their respective contributions.

Liquors (R2,40 lakhs).—The total imports of liquors, returned at 5·1 million gallons, were almost the same as in 1935-36, the value, however, showing a decrease from R2,48 lakhs to R2,40 lakhs. Of the total quantity imported in 1936-37, ale, beer and porter accounted for 75 per cent as against 76 per cent in the preceding year, while the remainder consisted of spirit and wines in the proportion of 21 per cent and 3 per cent as compared with 20 per cent and 4 per cent, respectively, in 1935-36. Imports of ale, beer and porter were almost at the same level as in the preceding year and amounted to 3·8 million gallons valued at R78 lakhs. Of this, 3·0 million gallons were imported in bottles during 1936-37 as against 2·9 million gallons in 1935-36. As in the preceding year, the United Kingdom supplied 44 per cent of the imports and Japan 20 per cent. The Netherlands increased her contribution from 17 per cent to 18 per cent, while German supplies fell from 15 per cent to 14 per cent. German beers are to some extent being displaced by the Dutch products, while Japan enters into competition with the products of Indian breweries. Of the beer imported in bulk, amounting to 830,000 gallons, the United Kingdom supplied 98 per cent, only very small quantities being drawn from the Netherlands and Belgium. The average value of imported German beer in 1936-37 was R2-9-3 per gallon, Dutch R2-1-10 per gallon, and Japanese R1-1-10 per gallon. These figures compare with R2-1-3 per gallon in the case of the United Kingdom. Imports of stout and porter, almost entirely from the United Kingdom, declined from 109,000 gallons to 107,000 gallons, the value of which remained almost stationary at R4 lakhs. Imports of spirits, all sorts, increased from 1,051,000

gallons to 1,052,000 gallons, with a decrease in value from R1,48 lakhs to R1,42 lakhs. The imports of the different kinds of spirits are shown below :—

	1935-36		1936-37	
	Gallons	R (lakhs)	Gallons	R (lakhs)
Brandy	129,300	20	114,700	18
Gin	90,500	8	88,500	8
Rum	2,300	..	2,300	..
Liqueurs	12,700	3	14,000	3
Whisky	353,600	59	334,000	57
Spirit, present in drugs	130,700	38	130,900	38
,, perfumed	7,000	7	6,800	7
,, denatured	296,400	3	337,400	3
,, other sorts	28,100	9	23,000	8

Imports of whisky were, as usual, drawn almost entirely from the United Kingdom and amounted to 334,000 gallons valued at R57 lakhs as compared with 354,000 gallons valued at R59 lakhs. France takes the lead in the supply of brandy and only small quantities are received from the United Kingdom and Germany. Imports of brandy declined from 129,000 gallons to 115,000 gallons in quantity, and from R20 lakhs to R18 lakhs in value. The United Kingdom, as usual, supplied the largest quantity of gin imported into India. The share of the United Kingdom in the total imports of spirits was R93 lakhs or 66 per cent, almost the same as in the preceding year. Consignments from France were valued at R25 lakhs as in 1935-36. The United States of America reduced her contribution from R15¾ lakhs to R14½ lakhs. Imports from Germany and Java were also lower than in the preceding year and were valued at R3⅓ lakhs and R2¾ lakhs, respectively. Under wines, imports receded to 158,000 gallons valued at R19½ lakhs from 188,000 gallons valued at R21 lakhs in 1935-36. Of the total imports, France supplied 51,000 gallons or 32 per cent, Spain 21,000 gallons or 13 per cent, Italy 10,000 gallons or 6 per cent and Portugal 7,000 gallons or 4 per cent. The contribution of the United Kingdom, including re-exports from the four principal producing countries, was 53,000 gallons or 34 per cent, as against 51,000 gallons or 27 per cent in 1935-36.

Drugs and medicines (R2,07 lakhs).—The imports of drugs and medicines showed a decrease from R2,11 lakhs in 1935-36 to R2,07 lakhs in the year under review. The trade in proprietary and patent medicines has recorded a marked expansion in recent years. The imports which were valued at R39 lakhs in 1934-35, advanced to R64 lakhs in 1935-36 and further to R68 lakhs in 1936-37. Notwithstanding intense competition, the United Kingdom increased her supplies from R26 lakhs to R29 lakhs and her percentage share in the total trade rose from 41 to 43. Imports from Germany also increased from R16 lakhs to R18 lakhs, while those from the United States of America fell from R12½ lakhs to R11¾ lakhs. Receipts from other countries included R5½ lakhs from France, and R27,000 from Japan. There was a decrease in the imports of quinine salts which amounted to 99,000 lbs. valued at R23 lakhs as compared with 104,000 lbs. valued at R26 lakhs in 1935-36. The principal suppliers were Germany and the United Kingdom. The former reduced

Proprietary and patent medicines.

Quinine salts.

her share from 45,000 lbs. to 38,000 lbs. and from R11 lakhs to R8½ lakhs in value, while the supplies from the latter remained fairly stationary at 28,000 lbs. valued at R8 lakhs. Java sent quinine worth R3 lakhs as against R2 lakhs in 1935-36. Imports of cod liver oil showed a further improvement from 106,000 lbs. to 196,000 lbs. Imports of camphor declined from 2·2 million lbs. to 1·9 million lbs. in quantity and from R22 lakhs to R21 lakhs in value, Japan and Germany contributing R11 lakhs and R7 lakhs, respectively. There was a noticeable decrease in the imports of saccharin from 91,000 lbs. valued at nearly R4 lakhs to 23,000 lbs. valued at R¾ lakh. Unspecified descriptions of drugs and medicines imported during the year were valued at R91 lakhs, almost the same as in the preceding year.

Camphor.

Salt (R 60 lakhs).—Imports of salt declined in quantity from 389,000 tons in 1935-36 to 382,000 tons in the year under review, but the value of the imports rose from R57 lakhs to R60 lakhs. Aden, as usual, was the principal supplier, and receipts from that source amounted to 295,000 tons valued at R45 lakhs as against 296,000 tons valued at R40 lakhs in 1935-36. There were smaller supplies from Germany which amounted to 78,000 tons valued at R13 lakhs as compared with 81,000 tons valued at R14 lakhs in the preceding year. The United Kingdom sent 2,400 tons or 1,200 tons more than in the preceding year, while Egypt reduced her supplies from 11,300 tons to 6,600 tons. There were no imports from the Italian East Africa. The following table shows the percentage shares of the principal countries participating in the trade :—

Percentage shares of the principal countries in the imports of salt.

——	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1929-30	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
Aden and Dependencies .	19·1	36·0	52·4	77·5	78·0	76·0	77·2
Germany . . .	8·8	9·8	10·5	15·1	16·0	20·7	20·4
Egypt	13·9	16·3	7·3	3·0	3·4	2·9	1·7
United Kingdom . .	22·5	12·9	4·5	0·1	0·1	0·3	0·6
Spain	15·0	10·8	5·1	0·6	..	..	..
Italian East Africa . .	8·1	10·6	19·0	3·5	2·1	..	..
Other countries . .	12·6	3·6	1·2	0·2	0·4	0·1	0·1
TOTAL .	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
TOTAL QUANTITY IMPORTED (IN TONS).	607,300	643,850	544,124	372,703	377,570	388,974	382,177

Imports.

Bengal and Burma are the principal consumers of foreign salt. The former took 300,000 tons or 79 per cent of the total quantity imported in 1936-37, as against 328,000 tons or 84 per cent in the preceding year. Imports into Burma amounted to 82,000 tons or 21 per cent as compared with 61,000 tons or 16 per cent in 1935-36. The coastwise imports of Indian salt into Bengal in 1936-37 amounted to 230,000 tons as compared with 239,000 tons in the preceding year. The following table shows the prices at Calcutta, per 100 maunds, of Liverpool, Hamburg (Vaca), Aden and Indian salts at about the end of each month during 1936-37 :—

	Imported			Indian
	Liverpool (*ex*-golah)	Hamburg Vaca (*ex*-golah)	Aden Fine (*ex*-ship)	Bombay (*ex*-golah)
1936—	R	R	R	R
April	..	..	50	41
May	..	..	48	40
June	56	..	40	40
July	56	56	33	40
August	56	54	38	..
September	56	54	..	..
October	56	54	..	40
November	56	54	47	40
December	..	54	40	40
1937—				
January	..	53	..	42
February	..	..	..	48
March	..	57	..	50

The above figures are exclusive of duty. It should be remembered that Liverpool and Hamburg salt were liable to an additional duty, not applicable to Aden or Bombay salt. This additional duty has, with effect from the 21st April 1936, been reduced to 1½ as. per md. (R9-6-0 per 100 mds.).

Sugar (R24 lakhs).—The world's sugar production in 1936-37 was estimated by Messrs. Willett and Gray at 30,978,339 tons as compared with 28,663,117 tons in 1935-36. The area under sugarcane in India in 1936-37 was 4,433,000 acres as compared with 4,022,000 acres in 1935-36. The acreage under improved varieties of cane in the different provinces continued to show an increase, being estimated at 3,071,000 acres in 1935-36 as against 2,446,000 acres in 1934-35. The production in terms of *gur* (raw sugar) in 1936-37 is estimated at 6,719,000 tons or 810,000 tons more than in the preceding year. The total number of sugar factories manufacturing direct from cane

during the season 1936-37 was 146 as against 137 factories in operation in the season 1935-36. A few of these had, however, *gur* refineries attached. The number of factories reported to be engaged in refining *gur* during the season 1936-37 was 9. The following table gives the production of sugar in Indian factories during the last ten seasons as estimated by the Director, Imperial Institute of Sugar Technology :—

Production of Sugar from Cane and Gur.

Season*	Direct from Cane	Refined from *Gur*	Total
	Tons	Tons	Tons
1927-28	67,684	52,055	119,739
1928-29	68,050	31,038	99,088
1929-30	89,768	21,150	110,918
1930-31	119,859	31,791	151,650
1931-32	158,581	69,539	228,120
1932-33	290,177	80,106	370,283
1933-34	453,965	61,094	515,059
1934-35	578,115	39,103	617,218
1935-36	912,100	50,067	962,167
1936-37(*a*)	1,072,500	32,300	1,104,800

(*a*) Estimated.

* Relates to the period from November to October in the case of factories working with cane and from January to December in the case of those refining *gur*. The principal crushing period is from November to May.

It will be noticed that there has been a steady increase in production during the last few seasons. In 1936-37 it has reached a total of 1,105,000 tons which compares with 962,000 tons in 1935-36, 617,000 tons in 1934-35 and 515,000 tons in 1933-34. According to the returns furnished under the Sugar Excise Duty Act of 1934, the production of sugar in the twelve months ending March, 1937, was 1,055,000 tons, being in excess of 173,000 tons over the corresponding figure for 1935-36. According to the Director, Imperial Institute of Sugar Technology, the quantity of sugar available for consumption in India was 1,010,000 tons in 1935-36, as against 1,015,000 tons in 1934-35 and 932,000 tons in 1933-34. As complete figures for stocks of sugar at the ports and upcountry centres are not obtainable, these estimates of consumption are necessarily approximate.

Imports.

The progressive decline in the imports of sugar into India will be apparent from the table below :—

Imports of sugar, all kinds (excluding molasses).

—	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1929-30	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
United Kingdom	900	59,300	22,900	34,900	36,700	16,800	23,400	280
Java	583,000	781,100	366,800	294,800	194,400	175,900	150,400	15,020
Mauritius	139,600	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Straits Settlements	2,900	600	400	200	200	200	300	130
China and Hongkong	1,500	6,100	5,000	2,200	3,400	3,900	3,100	5,010
Germany	700	15,200	15,400	300	..	200	1,000	..
Austria	74,000	1,400	400	..	..	..	..	..
Hungary		36,500	600	..	1,700	..	..	..
Netherlands	..	2,500	600	500	1,300	1,800	1,800	1,650
Belgium	..	1,800	200	2,500	1,900	2,100	300	50
France	..	11,900	..	..	..	1,000	..	..
Czechoslovakia	..	9,700	1,100	500	..	100	..	..
Other countries	400	13,500	102,700	33,600	21,700	20,900	20,900	960
TOTAL ALL COUNTRIES	803,000	939,600	516,100	369,500	261,300	222,900	201,200	23,100
Value ₹ (lakhs)	14,29	15,51	6,01	4,12	2,70	2,11	1,91	24

Imports into British India in 1936-37 fell sharply from 201,000 tons valued at ₹1,91 lakhs to 23,000 tons valued at ₹24 lakhs. These imports consisted largely of sugar, 23 D. S. and above, which in 1936-37, totalled nearly 19,000 tons of which 15,000 tons came from Java and 3,000 tons from China and Hongkong. Of 2,300 tons of sugar below 23 D. S. received during the year, 1,700 tons were despatched from China and Hongkong and 500 tons from Japan. Imports of beet sugar, amounting to 1,900 tons as against 23,600 tons in 1935-36, were drawn chiefly from the Netherlands which supplied 1,600 tons or about 200 tons less than in the preceding year. Imports from the United Kingdom which had totalled 20,500 tons in 1935-36 practically disappeared in the year under review. Imports of sugar into the Kathiawar ports mainly from Java, in 1936-37 amounted to 16,000 tons, raising the total for all-India to 39,100 tons as against the corresponding total of 289,200 tons in 1935-36. There were no imports of molasses into India in 1936-37 as in the preceding year. Re-exports of sugar increased from 3,000 tons to 9,000 tons. Exports abroad of Indian sugar were small amounting to only 500 tons in 1936-37. Exports of molasses rose from 1,000 tons to 24,000 tons in 1936-37 of which the United Kingdom absorbed 14,000 tons.

The price of sugar, Java, White granulated, T. M. O. quality, per cwt. *ex*-godown, at Bombay was generally lower than in the preceding year and ranged between ₹12-14-0 and ₹13-9-0 during 1936-37. In Calcutta, the quotations

of Java, White, 25 D. S. and/or higher, were higher in the first half of the year than in the corresponding period of the preceding year. During the second half, however, the position was reversed. The *ex*-factory price of a typical Indian Sugar (Crystal No. 1) at Cawnpore was R8-10-0 per maund at the beginning of April. The price thereafter displayed a declining tendency and touched R8-6-0 on August 21. The rate ranged between R8-6 and R8-8 up to the end of November. In December, when new sugar came into the market, the price was quoted at R7-14 on the 4th, declining further to R7-5 on the 31st day of the month. The rapid decline that followed brought the price down to R6-6 on the 12th March. An improvement by two annas was noticed by the end of March.

Other articles.—The following table shows the course of the trade in some of the other articles of importance in imports :—

——	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1929-30	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Instruments, apparatus, etc.	1,82	5,38	4,02	4,73	5,18	5,19
Dyeing and tanning substances	1,41	2,43	2,46	3,08	3,34	3,01
Spices	1,73	3,26	1,56	1,55	1,62	1,88
Glass and glassware	1,95	2,52	1,22	1,33	1,39	1,28
Precious stones and pearls, unset	1,07	1,10	75	50	48	98
Tobacco	75	2,70	72	62	62	81
Cement	66	64	22	24	22	19
Coal and coke	11	46	14	12	13	15

Instruments and apparatus (R5,19 lakhs).

Imports of instruments and apparatus, which had risen from R4,73 lakhs in 1934-35 to R5,18 lakhs in 1935-36, were well maintained at R5,19 lakhs in the year under review. There was, however, a decrease in the imports of electrical instruments and apparatus which were valued at R3,04 lakhs as compared with R3,08 lakhs in the preceding year. The United Kingdom, the chief source of supply, reduced her share from R1,75 lakhs to R1,70 lakhs, while Germany and Belgium increased their contributions from R37 lakhs and R3 lakhs to R43 lakhs and R5 lakhs, respectively. Imports from Japan fell by R$\frac{1}{2}$ lakh to R17 lakhs, and those from the Netherlands declined to R6 lakhs from R13 lakhs in 1935-36. Imports from the United States of America and Italy were also lower than in the preceding year and were valued at R36 lakhs and R3$\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs as compared with R38 lakhs and R6 lakhs, respectively.

Imports.

Details of imports under the various classes of electrical instruments and apparatus during the past three years are given in the table below :—

——	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Electric fans and parts thereof	25	33	35
,, wires and cables	87	94	94
Telegraph and telephone instruments	15	18	19
Electric lamps and parts thereof	59	64	58
Batteries	15	21	26
Carbons, electric	2	2	2
Accumulators	8	8	6
Electric lighting accessories and fittings, including switches.	7	8	6
Meters	12	10	11
Electro-medical apparatus, including X-ray apparatus.	4	5	4
Switch boards (other than telegraph and telephone)	4	4	3
Unenumerated	43	41	40
TOTAL	2,81	3,08	3,04

With the development of the Indian film industry, imports of raw films continued to expand and totalled 67·8 million feet (R24 lakhs), as compared with 60·7 million feet (R21 lakhs) in 1935-36, 60·1 million feet (R21 lakhs) in 1934-35 and 36·9 million feet (R15 lakhs) in 1933-34. The total length of exposed films was 9·4 million feet with an aggregate value of R25 lakhs, as compared with 8·8 million feet valued at R26 lakhs in 1935-36. Besides, R12 lakhs' worth of cinema talkie apparatus and equipment, which have been separately recorded from April 1936, were imported during the year 1936-37, chiefly from the United States of America and Germany. Imports of photographic appliances, not included in these figures, were valued at R29 lakhs. The imports of wireless apparatus in 1936-37, including wireless valves worth R1$\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs which were for the first time recorded under this head, were valued at R35 lakhs. In 1935-36 the recorded imports were valued at R28 lakhs and in 1934-35 at R16 lakhs. Both transmitting and receiving apparatus are included in these figures, the share of complete receivers being R25 lakhs in 1936-37. Even if wireless valves were left out, the figures would still show an increase in the imports of wireless apparatus in 1936-37 in comparison with the preceding two years. The increase in wireless apparatus was largely shared by the United States of America and the United Kingdom, which sent supplies to the value of R16 lakhs and R13 lakhs as against R12 lakhs and R10 lakhs, respectively, in 1935-36. Imports from the Netherlands showed a comparatively small increase and were valued at R4 lakhs. Of other descriptions of instruments and apparatus, scientific instruments dropped from R16 lakhs to R14 lakhs, surgical from R15 lakhs to R14 lakhs, musical from R26 lakhs to R22 lakhs and optical from R8 lakhs to R7$\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs. The value of the total imports of instruments and apparatus from the United Kingdom declined from R2,70 lakhs in 1935-36 to R2,60 lakhs in 1936-37, and concurrently her relative share in the total trade dropped from 52 per cent to 50 per cent. Imports from the United States of America, on the other hand, which increased from R87 lakhs to R91 lakhs, represented 18 per

cent of the total imports as against 17 per cent in the preceding year. The value of German supplies also increased from R74 lakhs to R82 lakhs, representing 16 per cent of the total imports as compared with 14 per cent in 1935-36. Japan's share was fairly steady at R31 lakhs as in the preceding year.

Dyeing and tanning substances (R3,01 lakhs).

There was a decrease in the imports of dye stuffs from R3,34 lakhs to R3,01 lakhs, of which imports of coal-tar dyes were valued at R2,61 lakhs as against R3,03 lakhs in 1935-36. Imports of alizarine dyes, however, advanced from 2·3 million lbs. to 2·5 million lbs. in quantity, the value remaining fairly stationary at R16 lakhs. Other coal-tar dyes fell from 18·1 million lbs. to 14·4 million lbs. in quantity and from R2,87 lakhs to R2,45 lakhs in value. The bulk of the imports of coal-tar dyes came from Germany which sent 11·7 million lbs. as against 13·8 million lbs. in the preceding year. Imports from the United Kingdom also decreased from 2·2 million lbs. to 1·8 million lbs. Other countries participating in this trade also recorded a decrease in their respective contributions, the share of the United States of America dropping from 1·4 million lbs. to 791,000 lbs., that of Japan from 1·4 million lbs. to 1·2 million lbs., and of Switzerland from 670,000 lbs. to 458,000 lbs. The following table shows the details of imports of coal-tar dyes during the past three years :—

	Quantity.			Value.		
	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
	lbs. (000)	lbs. (000)	lbs. (000)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Imports of Alizarine Dyes—						
From United Kingdom	726	575	578	5	4	4
„ Germany	2,742	1,720	1,729	18	12	11
„ United States	21	..	..	..	..	..
„ Switzerland	6	4	5	..	..	..
„ Czechoslovakia	130	6	235	1	..	1
„ Other countries	1	..	..	1	..	..
Total	3,626	2,305	2,547	25	16	16
Imports of other Coal-tar Dyes—						
From United Kingdom	1,267	1,609	1,197	27	37	33
„ U. S. S. R.	570	194	499	3	1	3
„ Germany	10,692	12,134	9,937	1,73	1,90	1,68
„ Japan	1,194	1,405	1,156	10	12	11
„ United States	1,003	1,427	791	10	14	8
„ Italy	171	151	97	4	3	2
„ Belgium	21	213	55	..	3	1
„ France	140	221	150	4	5	3
„ Netherlands	18	115	63	..	2	1
„ Switzerland	648	666	453	17	20	15
„ Other countries	6	7	4	1	..	..
Total	15,730	18,142	14,402	2,49	2,87	2,45

Imports.

Imports of barks for tanning, mostly from South Africa, rose from 262,900 cwts. valued at R13⅓ lakhs to 431,600 cwts. valued at R19⅓ lakhs in 1936-37. Imports of cutch and gambier, of which the Straits Settlements is the chief source of supply, showed a decline from R5⅔ lakhs to R5 lakhs. Imports of saffron, mostly from Spain, registered a decline from 35,200 lbs. to 30,700 lbs., the value of the receipts in 1936-37 being R8 lakhs, or about R1 lakh more than in the preceding year.

Spices (R1,88 lakhs).

There was an increase in the imports of spices which amounted to 1,758,000 cwts. valued at R1,88 lakhs in 1936-37, as compared with 1,634,000 cwts. valued at R1,62 lakhs in 1935-36. With the exception of pepper, all other descriptions showed an increase. Imports of betelnuts rose from 1,319,000 cwts. valued at R97 lakhs to 1,502,000 cwts. valued at R1,25 lakhs. The imports were, as usual, drawn chiefly from the Straits Settlements and, to a less extent, from Ceylon, both of which increased their supplies from 1,218,000 cwts. and 83,000 cwts. to 1,346,000 cwts. and 119,000 cwts., respectively. Imports of cloves improved from 74,000 cwts. to 98,000 cwts. in quantity and from R23 lakhs to R38 lakhs in value. Kenya Colony and Zanzibar and Pemba together supplied 62,000 cwts., almost the same as in the preceding year, but larger supplies were available from Madagascar, imports from which source amounted to 22,000 cwts. as against 3,000 cwts. in the preceding year. Imports of pepper, which had shown a striking increase from 6,000 cwts. in 1934-35 to 130,000 cwts. in 1935-36, declined to 39,000 cwts. in the year under review. The Straits Settlements and Java sent 9,000 cwts. and 29,000 cwts. as against 37,000 cwts. and 93,000 cwts., respectively, in 1935-36. Imports of ginger rose from 10,000 cwts. to nearly 17,000 cwts. and of nutmegs from 9,300 cwts. to 9,400 cwts.

Glass and glassware (R1,28 lakhs).

The total value of imports of glass and glassware fell from R1,39 lakhs in 1935-36 to R1,28 lakhs in 1936-37. Japan retained her predominent position in this trade and, although her share showed a decline from R65 lakhs to R62 lakhs, her relative share advanced from 47 per cent to 49 per cent. Czechoslovakia came next with R20 lakhs or 15 per cent, followed by Germany (12 per cent), Belgium (10 per cent) and the United Kingdom (8 per cent). Turning to different descriptions of glassware imported, bottles and phials, beads and false pearls, and sheets and plates showed noticeable decreases, Glass bangles, imports of which had declined from R31 lakhs in 1934-35 to R27 lakhs in 1935-36, recovered to R28 lakhs in the year under review. Beads and false pearls imported showed a decrease from 22,000 cwts. valued at R15 lakhs to 19,000 cwts. valued at R12 lakhs. The principal sources of supply of both these classes were, as before, Japan and Czechoslovakia. The former is displacing the latter in the imports of bangles, while beads continue to be drawn chiefly from Czechoslovakia and, to a lesser extent, from Italy. The share of Japan in the combined imports of these two items was R19 lakhs, as in the preceding year, while that of Czechoslovakia showed a decrease from R17 lakhs to R16 lakhs. Imports of sodawater bottles, chiefly from Japan, Germany and the United Kingdom, numbered 32,000 gross (R5 lakhs) as compared with 50,000 gross (R8 lakhs) in 1935-36. Bottles of other descriptions imported amounted to 813,000 gross (R18 lakhs)

as against 989,000 gross (R22 lakhs) in the preceding year. The total value of bottles and phials imported declined by R7 lakhs to R23 lakhs. Imports of sheet and plate glass also declined from 31 million square feet in 1935-36 to 27 million square feet in 1936-37, the declared value showing a decrease from R24⅓ lakhs to R21⅓ lakhs. Supplies from Belgium were valued at R12 lakhs as against R13 lakhs in the preceding year, but those from the United Kingdom, representing chiefly the superior qualities, remained at R3 lakhs as in 1935-36. Japan's contribution was worth R5 lakhs. Among other descriptions included in this category, mention may be made of tableware and funnels, globes and glass parts of lamps, imports of both these items remaining fairly steady at R4½ lakhs and R6 lakhs, respectively.

Precious stones and pearls (R98 lakhs).

Imports of precious stones and pearls rose from R48 lakhs in 1935-36 to R98 lakhs in 1936-37. The increase was noticeable only in the case of diamonds imports of which advanced from R31 lakhs to R84 lakhs, while other precious stones and pearls unset recorded a decrease from R6 lakhs and R10 lakhs to R4 lakhs and R9 lakhs, respectively. Belgium, as usual, was the chief source of supply of precious stones, the value of her contribution rising from R30 lakhs to R75 lakhs. Supplies from the Netherlands amounted to R5½ lakhs as against R1½ lakhs in the preceding year. The United Kingdom further increased her share in this trade to R6 lakhs from R4 lakhs in the preceding year. Consignments from the Bahrein Islands, consisting mainly of pearls, showed a decrease from R5 lakhs to R4 lakhs, while imports from Arabia remained fairly steady at R5 lakhs.

Tobacco (R81 lakhs).

In 1929-30, imports of cigarettes amounted to 5·3 million lbs.; since then these imports have progressively declined and amounted to 593,000 lbs. in 1933-34. From 1934-35, the imports continued to advance as a result of the revision of duties, and in the year under review amounted to 919,000 lbs. valued at R32 lakhs as against 831,000 lbs. valued at R28 lakhs in 1935-36 and 614,000 lbs. valued at R22 lakhs in 1934-35. The bulk of the imports was, as usual, from the United Kingdom which supplied 877,000 lbs. valued at R30 lakhs as against 780,400 lbs. valued at R27 lakhs in the preceding year. It may be mentioned that the British manufacturers have been supplying, for some years past, the popular brands of cigarettes from their Indian factories for local consumption. Arrivals from other countries included 22,000 lbs. from the United States of America, 6,000 lbs. from China, 3,000 lbs. from Egypt and 5,000 lbs. from Japan. Imports of unmanufactured tobacco, which had declined from 3 million lbs. in 1934-35 to 1·9 million lbs. in 1935-36, recovered to 3·3 million lbs. in the year under review. Imports of raw tobacco were obtained chiefly from the United States of America which supplied 3·1 million lbs. in 1936-37 as compared with 1·5 million lbs. in 1935-36 and 1·8 million lbs. in 1934-35. Imports from other countries included 170,000 lbs. from the United Kingdom, 26,000 lbs. from the Netherlands, 11,000 lbs. from Belgium and 7,000 lbs. from Egypt. Imports of tobacco for pipes increased from 51,000 lbs. in 1935-36 to 58,000 lbs. in the year under review. The United Kingdom supplied 37,000 lbs. and the United States, 11,500 lbs. as compared with 35,000 lbs. and 6,100 lbs., respectively, in 1935-36. Imports from Australia also showed an increase

from 8,400 lbs. to 8,800 lbs. Imports of cigars numbered 735,000 with a total weight of 13,900 lbs. as compared with 787,000 weighing 12,800 lbs.

Cement (₹19 lakhs).

Imports of cement continued to decline and amounted to 51,000 tons valued at ₹19 lakhs as compared with 59,000 tons valued at ₹22 lakhs in 1935-36 and 67,000 tons valued at ₹24 lakhs in 1934-35. The Indian requirements are largely met from the local cement works which produce cement equal in quality to the imported material. The Indian cement industry has recently taken a great step forward with the grouping of the ten principal concerns under unified control. The new combine, known as Associated Cement Companies, is expected to show considerable economies in working, and it is doubtful whether imports will show much expansion in future. Owing to remoteness of their situation from Indian cement works, the Madras Presidency and Burma remain the principal consuming markets for imported cement, although their requirements declined from 21,600 tons and 15,900 tons to 20,100 tons and 12,100 tons, respectively. The bulk of the consignments came, as usual, from the United Kingdom, supplies from that country amounting to 38,000 tons (₹15 lakhs) as against 47,000 tons (₹19 lakhs) in 1935-36. Imports from Japan declined from 10,000 tons to 8,000 tons. Arrivals from other countries included 2,500 tons from Yugoslavia and 500 tons from Germany. The total production of Portland cement in India amounted to 997,000 tons in 1936-37 as compared with 891,000 tons in 1935-36 and 781,000 tons in 1934-35.

Coal (₹11 lakhs).

Imports of foreign coal increased in quantity from 59,400 tons in 1935-36 to 74,900 tons in 1936-37 and in value from ₹9 lakhs to ₹11 lakhs. With the exception of Sind, imports into other provinces increased. Bombay took 26,700 tons as against 13,300 tons, and Burma and Bengal 9,800 tons and 2,600 tons as against 3,100 tons and 600 tons, respectively, in the preceding year. Imports into Sind fell from 42,000 tons to 36,000 tons. There were no imports into Madras. The following table shows the sources of the imports of foreign coal during 1929-30 and in the last five years :—

——	1929-30	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
United Kingdom .	19,000	16,000	10,000	12,000	10,000	17,000
Union of South Africa (mainly Natal).	197,000	14,000	36,000	32,000	19,000	37,000
Japan . . .	1,000	..	300	2,000	..	3,000
Australia . . .	2,000	3,000	6,000	4,000	5,000	2,000

As will be seen from the above table, the imports from the Union of South Africa (mainly Natal) which had fallen from 32,000 tons in 1934-35 to 19,000 tons in 1935-36, recovered to 37,000 tons in the year under review. There was also an increase in the receipts from the United Kingdom from 10,000 tons to 17,000 tons, while supplies from Australia dropped from 5,000 tons to 2,000 tons in the year under review. Japan, which had sent nothing in 1935-36, re-entered the market with 3,000 tons in 1936-37.

Imports.

Dutiable baggage.

The imports of baggages which are dutiable but not otherwise specified have been separately recorded from April, 1936. The total value of such articles, in the year under review, amounted to R13 lakhs. The following classes of dutiable baggage are, however, recorded under their respective heads and are necessarily excluded from this :—(i) Firearms, cartridges and other arms and ammunitions, (ii) wireless sets and instruments, apparatus and appliances, (iii) liquors and spirits, (iv) furniture and carpets, (v) jewellery, silverware and plated ware, including silver and plated cutlery and (vi) vehicles, including motor cars.

CHAPTER III.

Exports of Merchandise.

The following table shows the comparative importance of the principal articles exported from British India :—

Exports.

(In thousands of Rupees)

——	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	Percentage on total exports of merchandise in 1936-37
Cotton, raw and waste	20,69,95	27,91,47	35,44,87	34,47,04	45,17,38	23·03
Cotton manufactures	3,29,11	2,72,63	2,64,80	2,92,72	3,78,43	1·93
Jute, raw	9,73,03	10,93,27	10,87,11	13,70,76	14,77,10	7·53
Jute manufactures	21,71,18	21,37,49	21,46,83	23,48,95	27,94,75	14·25
Tea	17,15,28	19,84,50	20,13,19	19,82,41	20,03,81	10·22
Seeds	11,30,68	13,66,15	10,54,10	10,33,05	18,46,93	9·42
Grain, pulse and flour	16,07,69	11,74,79	11,84,40	12,40,87	15,37,92	7·84
Metals and ores	4,68,18	5,48,70	5,91,27	7,73,35	8,01,92	4·09
Leather	4,76,42	5,82,98	5,47,88	5,62,89	7,36,37	3·75
Hides and skins, raw	2,76,87	4,25,33	3,13,07	4,13,10	4,43,40	2·26
Wool, raw and manufactured.	1,77,73	2,72,48	2,19,27	2,92,56	3,73,89	1·91
Lac	1,24,24	2,46,44	3,29,96	1,58,36	2,34,21	1·19
Oilcakes	1,96,51	1,64,72	1,96,09	1,81,70	2,26,93	1·16
Paraffin wax	2,01,88	2,28,91	1,91,93	2,27,87	1,95,99	1·00
Wood and timber	56,18	84,24	1,10,27	1,34,57	1,77,47	0·91
Fruits and vegetables	69,52	99,06	1,07,78	1,64,66	1,69,89	0·87
Rubber, raw	8,78	31,18	65,89	88,71	1,04,03	0·53
Fodder, bran and pollards.	70,29	46,64	77,30	73,43	95,74	0·49
Mica	31,52	44,74	69,07	83,49	94,06	0·48
Tobacco	77,11	93,80	81,90	92,43	92,51	0·47
Coffee	1,09,81	1,02,45	72,71	1,02,20	83,67	0·43
Coir	60,24	76,96	79,86	87,81	70,96	0·36
Oils	53,79	57,24	55,36	63,65	69,97	0·36
Hemp, raw	32,16	36,09	39,03	60,34	69,27	0·35
Dyeing and tanning substances.	75,43	78,69	71,61	70,35	64,43	0·33
Spices	72,33	72,20	77,34	54,98	55,41	0·28
Manures	20,39	25,45	31,84	38,23	51,42	0·26
Bones for manufacturing purposes.	34,82	24,38	31,96	32,19	46,45	0·24
Fish (excluding canned fish).	45,71	44,87	44,55	45,60	44,96	0·23
Bristles	13,65	17,47	23,41	22,78	28,91	0·15
Provisions and oilman's stores.	32,62	28,12	27,87	27,13	28,38	0·14
Drugs and medicines	31,26	23,81	25,95	25,44	27,34	0·14
Coal and coke	44,19	37,35	29,22	17,33	20,41	0·10
Fibre for brushes and brooms.	24,02	22,02	19,15	21,93	19,98	0·10
Apparel	8,93	11,14	11,33	12,81	13,76	0·07
Building and Engineering materials other than of iron, steel or wood.	9,24	9,84	9,75	10,45	12,69	0·06
Saltpetre	12,26	15,26	13,78	13,20	11,53	0·06
Animals, living	10,10	9,86	12,24	9,26	8,31	0·04
Cordage and rope	7,73	6,55	7,36	6,85	7,51	0·04
Silk, raw and manufactured.	3,18	3,29	4,60	6,50	6,96	0·04
Sugar	2,10	2,38	2,43	2,39	5,68	0·03
Candles	4,74	5,33	5,00	5,31	4,98	0·03
Horns, tips, etc.	2,48	3,22	2,47	2,82	4,37	0·02
Tallow, stearine and wax	1,97	1,98	1,19	80	96	..
Opium	11,25	72,65	6,81	1	..	..
All other articles	2,79,06	2,47,05	2,62,27	3,48,91	5,51,42	2·81
TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS.	132,27,21	147,25,07	151,66,97	160,52,19	196,12,46	100

Cotton.

Cotton (R44,41 lakhs).*—The world's production of cotton which had risen sharply in 1935-36 is reported to have further advanced in the following season. The Indian cotton crop of the season 1936-37 has been estimated at 6,307,000 bales of 400 lbs. each, as compared with 5,933,000 bales in 1935-36. The American crop of 1936, estimated at 12,399,000 bales of 500 lbs. each (equivalent to 15,499,000 bales of 400 lbs. each), was larger than the preceding year's crop of 10,638,000 bales (or 13,297,000 bales of 400 lbs. each). Increased production was also reported from the U. S. S. R., China and Egypt. The world's stocks at the end of the season 1935-36 rose slightly than in the preceding year, but the consumption was higher than at any time since 1928-29. In the United States of America, there was a considerable reduction of Government holdings of raw cotton at the end of the 1935-36 season and the prices advanced. The increased world demand was the predominant factor in the rise of prices earlier in the year, but since July, 1936, the prices were greatly influenced by crop conditions. The first Government estimate of the area under cultivation in the United States of America issued on July 8, was considerably below expectations. In August, the production was estimated at 12,481,000 bales which was reduced to 11,121,000 bales in September. It rose again in October and November and the final estimate in December, 1936, placed the crop at 12,407,000 bales. On January 4, 1937, the U. S. A. Government announced the terms of further release of loan cotton in February and March, and this tended to accentuate the rise in prices of raw cotton which touched new high levels in March, 1937, being the highest since June, 1930.

In the Liverpool market, the quotation for Middling American cotton on the spot was 6·50*d.* per lb. on the 3rd April and, except for a small recession in the first week of May, ruled higher until it reached 7·66*d.* on July 11. By the end of August, the price fell to 6·70*d.* but firmed up again and stood at 7·02*d.* on October 2. In the succeeding weeks there was an easier tendency but the price rose again towards the end of December and, with small fluctuations, advanced to its highest point 7·95*d.* by the end of March, 1937.

The Bombay market was generally featureless in the first two months of the year, Broach April-May 1936 contract moving from R197 per candy of 784 lbs. on the 2nd April, the lowest quotation of the year, to R200 on the 22nd May. Reports of unfavourable weather conditions in the United States of America, especially drought in the East, created some sensation and the prices for July-August contract, which commenced with R204 on May 29, gradually advanced to R224 on July 3, and spurted up to R238 on July 10, immediately after the publication of the United States of America low crop report. A week later the market took a downward turn on receipt of advices of good crop in the United States of America which were supported by the Bureau Report issued on the 8th August. From the low level of R211 (April-May delivery) at the end of August, the prices showed some improvement till the end of October, and remained fairly steady in November owing to strong overseas demand. The quotations in December were definitely on a higher level, as heavy purchases were reported to have been made by Japan and stood at R228 on the 30th December. In January, the prices remained steady, but lack of Japanese interest and a reduced demand from local mills brought

* Acknowledgments are due to the Secretary, Indian Central Cotton Committee, for assistance in connection with these paragraphs.

them down to R220 on the 19th February. There was, however, a renewed activity in March and the rise of prices in New York and Liverpool led to a corresponding improvement in Bombay, and the price rose to its highest point of R245 on the 19th March, there being very little change during the remainder of the year.

The following statement compares the prices (spot) of Indian cotton (Fine Broach) and American Middling at Liverpool during 1936-37. It will be seen from the accompanying chart illustrating the price parities that throughout the year under review, the parity was on a lower level and was therefore more favourable to India than in the preceding year. Earlier in the year the parity which stood at 83·5 on April 3, remained somewhat high. But after the first week of May it was on a lower level and touched 78·4 on July 17. Subsequently, there was a rise, but towards the end of the year, the parity dropped to its lowest point 77 on the 12th March and stood at 78·6 on the 25th March.

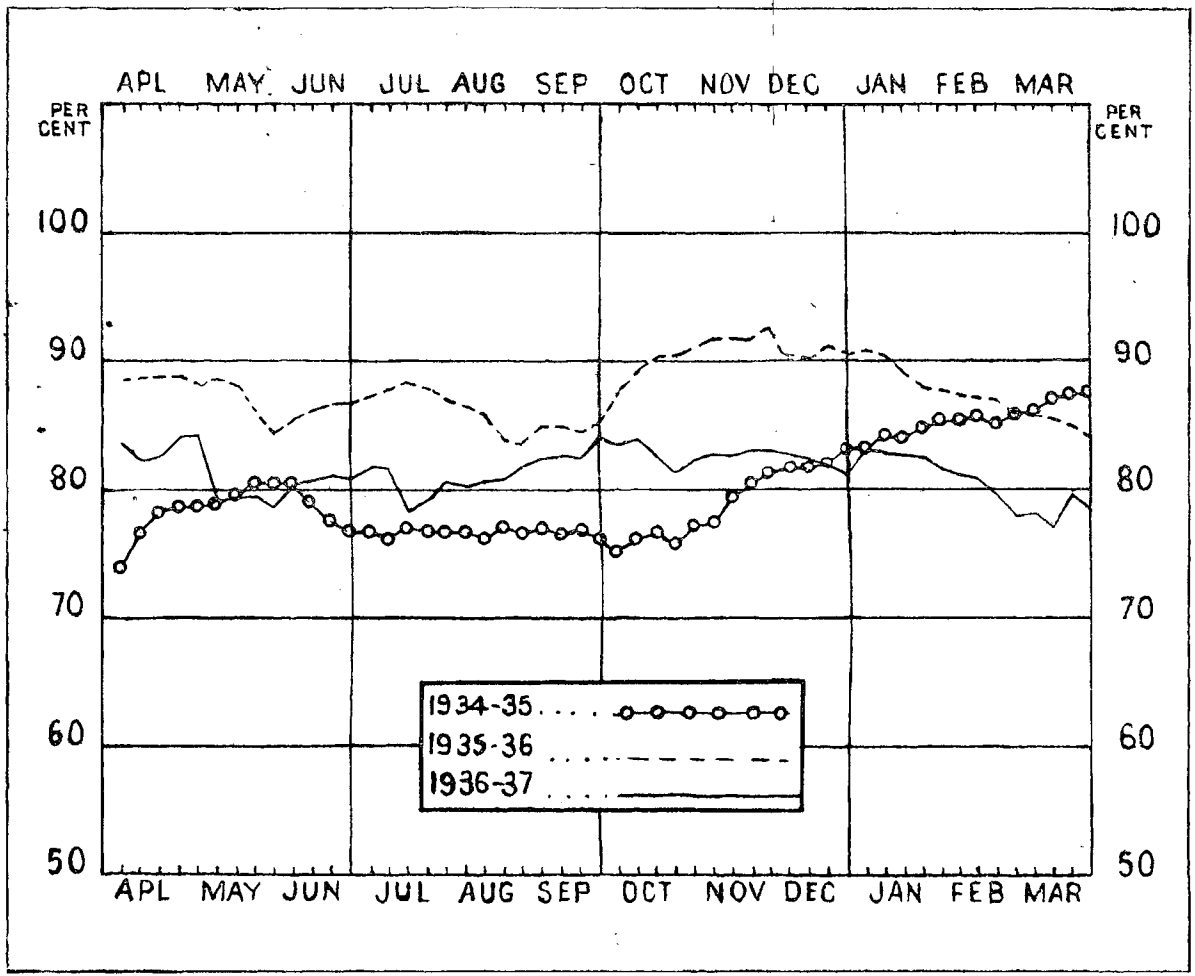
Prices of Indian and American cotton at Liverpool with parities (per cent of Indian on American).

	PRICE PER LB.		PARITIES (per cent of Indian on American)		PRICE PER LB.		PARITIES (per cent of Indian on American)
	Middling American	Fine Broach*			Middling American	Fine Broach*	
	d.	*d.*			*d.*	*d.*	
1936—				1936—*contd.*			
April 3	6·50	5·43	83·5	October 2	7·02	5·86	83·5
„ 9	6·57	5·40	82·2	„ 9	6·86	5·76	84·0
„ 17	6·58	5·43	82·5	„ 16	6·99	5·79	82·8
„ 24	6·62	5·57	84·1	„ 23	6·96	5·66	81·3
				„ 30	6·81	5·61	82·4
May 1	6·46	5·44	84·2	November 6	6·92	5·72	82·7
„ 8	6·46	5·12	79·3	„ 13	6·71	5·54	82·6
„ 15	6·56	5·20	79·3	„ 20	6·76	5·61	83 0
„ 22	6·57	5·22	79·5	„ 27	6·72	5·58	83·0
„ 29	6·64	5·22	78·6	December 4	6·81	5·63	82·7
June 4	6·68	5·37	80·4	„ 11	6·93	5·71	82·4
„ 12	6·82	5·51	80·8	„ 18	6·88	5·62	81·7
„ 19	7·00	5·67	81·0	„ 24	7·01	5·68	81·0
„ 26	7·18	5·80	80·8	„ 31	7·10	5·89	83·0
July 3	7·18	5·87	81·8	1937—			
„ 10	7·58	6·19	81·7	January 8	7·11	5·89	82·8
„ 17	7·47	5·86	78·4	„ 15	7·20	5·95	82 6
„ 24	7·33	5·82	79·4	„ 22	7·16	5·91	82·5
„ 31	7·10	5·72	80·6	„ 29	7·34	5·99	81 6
August 7	7·02	5·64	80·3	February 5	7·30	5·92	81·1
„ 14	6·92	5·57	80·5	„ 12	7·28	5·88	80·8
„ 21	6·74	5·44	80·7	„ 19	7·22	5·74	79·5
„ 28	6·70	5·48	81·8	„ 26	7·41	5·77	77·9
September 4	6 70	5·53	82·5	March 5	7·70	6·01	78·1
„ 11	6·99	5·78	82·7	„ 12	7·94	6·11	77·0
„ 18	6·98	5·76	82·5	„ 19	7·88	6·28	79·7
„ 25	6·73	5·64	83·8	„ 25	7·95	6·25	78·6

* Since June, 1936, the quotations relate to good staple, and are nominal.

The exports of Indian cotton in 1936-37 totalled 4,268,000 bales as compared with 3,397,000 bales in the preceding year. Japan, as usual the best customer, took 2,426,000 bales or 667,000 bales more than in 1935-36. It is interesting to observe that the share of India in the total imports of raw cotton into Japan, as recorded in the Japanese trade accounts, which had

Chart showing the percentage parity of prices of Fine Broach Cotton to those of Middling American at Liverpool during 1934-35, 1935-36, and 1936-37.



stood at nearly 32 per cent in 1934 prior to the Indo-Japanese Trade Agreement, sharply rose to nearly 43 per cent in 1934 and further to 44 per cent in 1936, chiefly at the expense of the United States of America from which Japan still continues to draw the bulk of her requirements. Owing chiefly to the activities of the Lancashire Indian Cotton Committee, the exports to the United Kingdom steadily advanced from 342,000 bales in 1933-34 to 347,000 bales in 1934-35, 456,000 bales in 1935-36 and 601,000 bales in 1936-37. The fall in the exports to Germany from 264,000 bales to 215,000 bales was largely compensated by increased shipments to Belgium which amounted to 311,000 bales in 1936-37 as compared with 225,000 bales in 1935-36. Exports to Italy were 11,000 bales more than in the preceding year and amounted to 165,000 bales, while those to France were smaller by a like amount and totalled 155,000 bales. Shipments to Spain and China declined from 68,000 bales and 109,000 bales to 26,000 bales and 72,000 bales, respectively, in 1936-37 while those to the United States of America and the Netherlands increased from 57,000 bales and 44,000 bales to 92,000 bales and 51,000 bales, respectively. It will be seen that on the whole Indian cotton was generally in better demand in foreign markets than in the preceding year due partly to the favourable price parity for most of the months of the year 1936-37. The following statement gives the monthly exports of Indian cotton during the last five years with the pre-war average :—

Exports of Indian cotton in bales of 400 lbs.

——	Pre-War average 1909-14	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
April . . .	303,600	95,000	290,000	418,700	288,600	484,700
May . . .	248,800	115,900	232,100	445,000	445,700	398,700
June . . .	218,900	121,800	308,200	360,200	264,800	308,200
July . . .	190,100	100,400	213,700	318,200	186,800	294,600
August . . .	110,300	83,300	170,400	180,700	123,800	169,000
September . .	75,300	163,200	69,300	145,900	125,900	160,200
October . . .	66,800	120,500	84,700	114,200	175,100	137,100
November. . .	101,400	121,500	113,300	165,500	181,200	269,100
December . .	158,200	164,600	162,700	236,100	246,400	406,800
January . . .	319,800	267,200	251,200	354,900	338,900	615,200
February . . .	318,300	373,800	367,200	367,700	500,900	444,100
March . . .	295,800	316,000	558,000	383,200	518,500	580,200
TOTAL .	2,407,300	2,043,200	2,820,800	3,490,300	3,396,600	4,267,900

Exports from Bombay amounted to 51 per cent of the total quantity of raw cotton exported from India in the year under review and those from Karachi to 39 per cent.

Imports of foreign cotton, mostly into Bombay, which had risen from 339,000 bales in 1934-35 to 429,000 bales in 1935-36, declined to 364,000 bales in 1936-37. British East Africa continued to be the principal source of supply and sent 224,000 bales as compared with 231,000 bales in the preceding year. There were larger supplies of Egyptian cotton which totalled 104,000 bales as compared with 87,000 bales in 1935-36. Imports from the United States of America dropped to 5,000 bales from 58,000 bales in 1935-36. Imports of staple fibre, almost entirely into Bombay, in 1936-37 amounted to 1,865 cwts.

as compared with 1,308 cwts. in 1935-36. The quantity of foreign cotton re-exported from Bombay and Sind during the last five years is shown in the following statement :—

——	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales
To Germany . .	..	1,389	431	1,394	459
„ United Kingdom .	342	1,848	235	6	454
„ Ceylon . . .	22	22	..	633	..
„ Japan . . .	297	1,361	3,192	78	..
„ Other countries .	..	370	387	28	45
TOTAL .	661	4,990	4,245	2,139	958

It will be seen that since 1933-34 the re-exports of foreign cotton have steadily declined.

During the cotton season 1936-37, over 3,129,000 bales of raw cotton were received in Bombay up to the end of August, 1937, as against 3,170,000 bales in the corresponding period in the preceding year. The estimated stock of raw cotton held by exporters, dealers and mills in Bombay, at the end of August, 1937, was 682,000 bales as compared with 701,000 bales in 1935-36. The consumption of Indian cotton by mills in India during 1936-37 was slightly higher than that of the preceding year, being estimated at 2,612,000 bales, as compared with 2,609,000 bales in 1935-36. The table below shows the quantity consumed in the different centres of the industry in the last five years :—

Consumption of Indian raw cotton in Indian mills.

(In bales of 400 lbs.)

——	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
Bombay Island . .	570,501	530,352	604,618	666,409	615,180
Ahmedabad . .	335,640	353,090	378,458	304,665	301,595
Bombay Presidency .	1,104,738	1,078,344	1,201,309	1,177,273	1,109,364
Madras . . .	289,430	273,852	296,330	339,490	398,535
United Provinces . .	265,538	269,542	289,061	307,493	316,833
Central Provinces and Berar.	118,517	108,298	121,300	122,900	124,050
Bengal . . .	107,376	102,960	105,989	99,774	86,448
Punjab and Delhi .	88,852	71,835	78,137	87,832	93,673
Rest of British India .	31,736	33,011	36,661	41,090	35,377
TOTAL BRITISH INDIA.	2,006,187	1,937,842	2,128,787	2,175,861	2,164,280
TOTAL INDIAN STATES.	372,828	352,088	424,653	433,517	447,744
TOTAL INDIA .	2,379,015	2,289,930	2,553,440	2,609,378	2,612,024

Cotton manufactures.

Cotton manufactures (R3,78 lakhs).—As noted in an earlier part of this Review, the total production of cotton piecegoods in Indian mills remained practically the same as in the preceding year and amounted to 3,572 million yards. In 1934-35 the production was 3,397 million yards. The quantity of Indian cotton consumed in the mills in 1936-37, estimated at 2,612,000 bales, was 3,000 bales more than in the preceding year, while there was a decrease of 65,000 bales in the quantity of foreign cotton imported. The following table shows the production of piecegoods in Indian mills, month by month, in Bombay Island, Ahmedabad and the rest of India during the last three years :—

(In thousands of yards)

Month	Bombay Island			Ahmedabad			Rest of India		
	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
April . . .	65,890	97,545	98,524	82,437	79,480	81,819	96,234	106,358	120,938
May . . .	29,238	101,894	102,052	96,900	84,248	81,552	107,891	114,818	124,271
June . . .	47,610	101,334	101,381	90,066	74,040	77,678	107,792	107,380	124,372
July . . .	82,237	105,422	100,069	84,881	73,716	73,614	110,357	115,833	124,569
August . . .	94,031	107,884	91,253	80,676	73,405	68,508	114,082	117,644	119,124
September . .	96,842	99,148	90,264	81,722	76,301	73,491	108,498	112,280	119,132
October . . .	106,194	105,444	90,082	90,444	82,600	76,823	116,550	112,653	118,615
November . .	101,518	107,415	82,768	91,764	86,412	74,590	111,161	117,031	113,021
December . .	107,256	111,987	101,955	111,548	99,316	99,203	122,723	122,615	121,874
January . . .	101,847	103,028	101,803	83,848	73,004	90,655	114,464	118,067	125,813
February . .	97,911	97,490	93,764	77,614	75,974	79,998	107,669	116,474	118,210
March . . .	94,787	97,614	102,170	77,667	78,395	85,973	105,107	117,122	122,059
TOTAL .	1,025,361	1,236,205	1,156,085	1,049,567	956,891	963,904	1,322,528	1,378,275	1,451,998

GRAND TOTAL . { 1934-35 3,397,456; 1935-36 3,571,371; 1936-37 3,571,987

As compared with 1935-36 there was a decline of 80·1 million yards in production in the Bombay Island, but an increase of 7·0 million yards in Ahmedabad and 73·7 million yards at all other centres in India taken together. Stocks of piecegoods in Indian mills on the 1st April 1937 were lower than on the corresponding date in the preceding year and amounted to 540 million yards of which Bombay Island accounted for 24·8 per cent and Ahmedabad 29·8 per cent. Exports of Indian piecegoods recorded an improvement in the year under review and totalled 102 million yards as compared with 71 million yards in the preceding year. Only a small proportion of Indian production is exported. In the year under review exports formed 3 per cent of the total production, while in the preceding year the proportion was 2 per cent. The

Exports.

following table sets forth the quantities of piecegoods exported from 1929-30 onwards and the average exports during the war years :—

—	(In thousand yards)								
	War average	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
Cotton piecegoods—									
Grey . .	74,576	15,043	9,798	8,585	4,682	4,165	6,350	8,867	23,229
White . .	1,475	1,199	399	267	358	292	534	1,323	4,644
Coloured . .	80,377	117,184	87,520	95,784	61,402	52,004	50,809	61,060	73,763
TOTAL .	156,428	133,426	97,715	104,636	66,442	56,461	57,693	71,250	101,636

Exports of all the descriptions of cotton piecegoods showed marked increases. Ceylon continued to be the most important market for Indian piecegoods and took nearly 25 million yards in the year under review, or 6 million yards more than in the preceding year. Iran absorbed 12 million yards, or an increase of 3 million yards over 1935-36. Shipments to the Straits Settlements advanced from 7·7 million yards to 12·8 million yards. There were also smaller increases in the exports to other neighbouring territories such as Iraq, Aden and Dependencies, Arabia, Federated Malay States, and to Anglo-Egyptian Sudan and Portuguese East African Territories, while shipments to Mauritius and Dependencies fell from 5 million yards to 4 million yards. Exports to other countries included 13·3 million yards (0·4 million yards) to Egypt, 3·8 million yards (7·2 million yards) to Nigeria and 2·9 million yards (1·9 million yards) to Bahrein Islands, the corresponding figures for the preceding year being given in brackets.

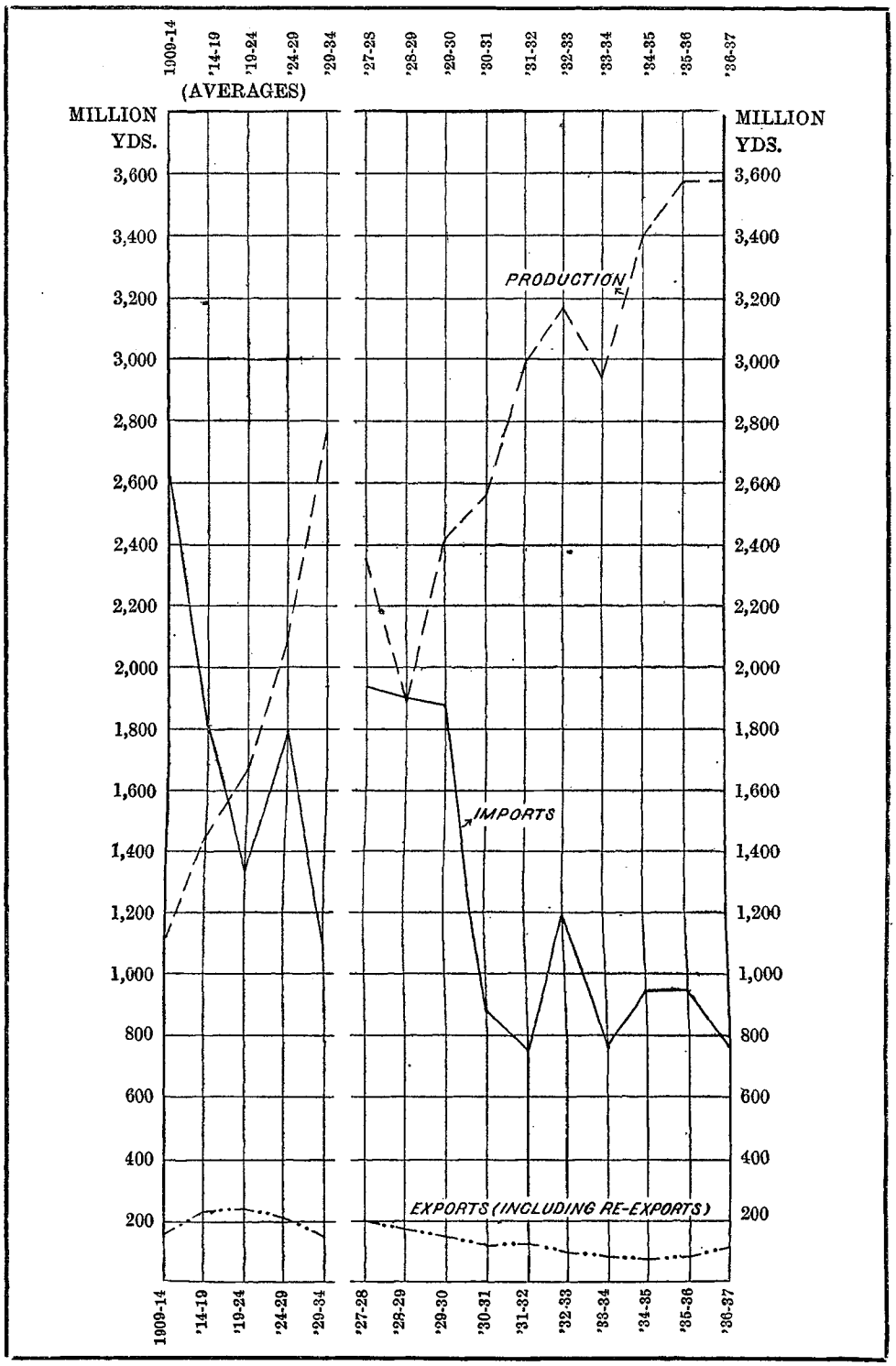
The detailed figures of production and exports of the different classes of cotton piecegoods for the past three years and for 1913-14 are given below :—

Production in Indian Mills.

——	1913-14 (pre-War year)	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
	Million yards	Million yards	Million yards	Million yards
Grey and bleached piecegoods—				
Shirtings and longcloth . .	292·5	863·5	842·8	900·7
Chadars	69·9	59·0	59·5	65·9
Dhuties	284·8	1,110·0	1,240·5	1,117·7
T. cloth, domestics and sheetings.	128·9	161·9	152·1	170·5
Drills and jeans . . .	27·8	118·6	128·9	136·6
Other sorts	68·5	328·7	349·7	370·4
TOTAL .	872·4	2,641·7	2,773·5	2,761·8
Coloured piecegoods	291·9	755·8	797·9	810·2
TOTAL PIECEGOODS .	1,164·3	3,397·5	3,571·4	3,572·0

COTTON PIECEGOODS.

Chart showing the production, imports and exports of cotton piecegoods during the years 1927-28 to 1936-37 as compared with the averages of the pre-war, war and post-war periods.



Cotton manufactures.

Exports.

——	1913-14 (pre-War year)	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
Grey and bleached piecegoods—	Million yards	Million yards	Million yards	Million yards
Shirtings	2·2	2·0	4·2	8·8
Chadars and dhuties	7·6	1·3	1·0	1·5
T. cloth and domestics	21·6	0·3	..	..
Drills and jeans	0·6	0·5	1·0	1·3
Other sorts	12·2	2·8	4·0	16·3
TOTAL	44·2	6·9	10·2	27·9
Coloured piecegoods	45·0	50·8	61·0	73·7
TOTAL PIECEGOODS	89·2	57·7	71·2	101·6

The following table shows the average declared values per yard of exported piecegoods compared with the corresponding values for imported piecegoods in 1913-14 and the last five years :—

Imported piecegoods.

——	1913-14	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.
Grey	0 2 8	0 2 3	0 2 2	0 2 1	0 2 1	0 2 1
White	0 2 11	0 2 10	0 2 11	0 3 1	0 3 0	0 3 3
Coloured	0 3 5	0 3 2	0 3 2	0 3 3	0 2 11	0 3 1

Indian piecegoods exported.

——	1913-14	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.
Grey	0 2 7	0 4 4	0 4 2	0 3 7	0 3 3	0 2 10
White	0 6 0	0 5 0	0 4 11	0 3 10	0 3 6	0 3 6
Coloured	0 5 0	0 5 1	0 4 9	0 5 1	0 4 9	0 4 7

As compared with the preceding year, the average declared value of grey and coloured goods exported declined during the year under review, while those for white goods showed no variations. These values are still high in comparison with those of the corresponding descriptions of imported piecegoods.

Exports.

Exports of handkerchiefs and shawls in the piece, consisting mostly of what are known in the trade as Madras handkerchiefs, were valued at R45 lakhs as compared with R30 lakhs in the preceding year. These are mostly destined to West African territories, although a great part of the trade goes through the United Kingdom.

The figures of production of cotton twist and yarn in Indian mills are given in the table on page 36. The exports of cotton twist and yarn advanced from 9·7 million lbs. to 12·1 million lbs. in quantity and from R47 lakhs to R59 lakhs in value. The principal customer is Syria which took 3·6 million lbs., or over a million lbs. more than in the preceding year. The exports to Iraq and the Straits Settlements also rose from 0·9 million lbs. and 1·3 million lbs. to 1·0 million lbs. and 1·4 million lbs., respectively, while those to Aden declined from 1·5 million lbs. to 1·1 million lbs. Among other countries, there were small increases in the exports to Cyprus and Belgium but decreases in the case of Roumania and the United Kingdom. Asiatic Turkey which had taken nothing in 1935-36 required 80,000 lbs. in the year under review.

Jute and jute manufactures (R**2,72 lakhs**).—The official estimate of the jute crop of 1936 placed the outturn at 9,636,000 bales as against 7,240,000 bales in 1935. Arrivals of raw jute in Calcutta and the neighbouring mill area in the year ending March, 1937, amounted to 10·1 million bales as compared with 8·2 million bales in the preceding year. During the season ended June, 1937, arrivals totalled 10·3 million bales or 2·4 million bales less than in the preceding season. Throughout the year the prices of raw jute were greatly influenced by the low prices of manufactured goods. Early in the year the price of jute " Firsts " at Calcutta per bale of 400 lbs. was R34-12 ; later the prices declined, " Firsts " reaching R29-0 on the 21st July. It became evident that the crop which was expected to be bigger than in the preceding season would not be sufficient for world requirements, with the result that the prices recovered to some extent and remained fairly steady at about R31 in August. In the latter half of September there was a setback. In October, the Government of Bengal announced that they would continue their scheme of restriction of raw jute in 1937 by issuing instructions that an effort should be made to reduce the 1937 sowings by 3/16ths of the area in the standard year 1934-35. Thereafter, the prices gradually firmed up to R35-12 on December 22, and, except for the two months January and February when there was a slight reaction, remained equally firm till the end of the year, the quotation on March 30, being R36-8.

In London, the price of jute " First Marks " per ton, which opened with £19-7-6 on the 3rd April, almost steadily declined to £16-7-6 on the 24th July. After a period of comparative steadiness in August and September, prices moved up and reached £19-1-3 on December 30. There was a reaction in January and February, 1937, but the prices firmed up again and on March 19, the rate stood at £19-13-9.

The total exports of raw and manufactured jute during the year under review amounted to 1,792,000 tons as compared with 1,523,000 tons in the preceding year, an increase of 18 per cent. The value of these shipments also rose by 16 per cent, from R37 crores to R43 crores. Both raw and manu-

factured jute showed increases. The following table shows the exports of raw jute and manufactured goods during the past five years :—

	Exports of raw jute	Percentage variation as compared with 1932-33	Exports of sacking bags and cloth	Percentage variation as compared with 1932-33	Exports of hessian bags and cloth	Percentage variation as compared with 1932-33
	Tons (000)		Tons (000)		Tons (000)	
1932-33	563	100	372	100	296	100
1933-34	748	133	357	96	304	103
1934-35	752	134	367	99	310	105
1935-36	771	137	390	105	354	120
1936-37	821	146	470	126	488	165

The exports of raw jute at 821,000 tons were the highest since 1928-29 and were valued at R14,77 lakhs. These figures compare with 771,000 tons valued at R13,71 lakhs in the preceding year. The United Kingdom increased her purchases from 166,000 tons in 1935-36 to 189,000 tons in 1936-37. Exports to Germany were very much reduced, having amounted to 134,000 tons as against 152,000 tons in the preceding year. This decline is partly due to the prohibition of pure jute yarn and textiles for domestic consumption in Germany as a result of which jute products sold in Germany should contain a mixture of flax, hemp or paper. Shipments to the Netherlands, on the other hand, showed very little variation and amounted to 19,800 tons. Purchases by the United States of America, France and Belgium were on a larger scale and amounted to 88,000 tons, 86,000 tons and 70,000 tons as compared with 79,000 tons, 75,000 tons and 56,000 tons, respectively, in 1935-36. Spain required only 17,000 tons or 34,000 tons less than in the preceding year, her purchases in the latter half of the year being on a restricted scale. On the other hand, exports to Italy advanced from 49,000 tons to 76,000 tons. Shipments to the U. S. S. R., which had increased from 3,500 tons in 1934-35 to 15,000 tons in 1935-36, rose slightly to 16,000 tons in the year under review. Among other countries, there were increased exports to Japan, Brazil and the Argentine Republic, while Egypt, China and Australia took less than in the preceding year.

Concurrently with the increased overseas demand, the Indian consumption of raw jute also showed an advance in 1936-37, when the restrictions on mill production were removed by the Indian Jute Mills Association. The following table shows the exports of raw jute and Indian consumption of raw jute in the last five seasons, July to June :—

	Exports of raw jute	Consumption in India*	Excess of consumption over Exports (%)
	Tons (000)	Tons (000)	
1932-33	629	780	+24
1933-34	759	771	+2
1934-35	783	818	+4
1935-36	740	895	+21
1936-37	872	1,082	+24

* Figures refer to mills in the membership of the Indian Jute Mills Association.

Exports.

It will be observed that during all these years the Indian consumption exceeded the exports, although the excess was very much reduced in 1933-34 and in 1934-35. The Indian consumption in 1936-37 was 24 per cent more than exports during the same season.

The monthly production of the principal kinds of jute manufactures in Indian mills is shown in the following table :—

(In millions)

	Hessian				Sacking			
	Cloth		Bags		Cloth		Bags	
	1935-36	1936-37	1935-36	1936-37	1935-36	1936-37	1935-36	1936-37
	Yds.	Yds.	No.	No.	Yds.	Yds.	No.	No.
April . .	95	124	11	16	5	4	46	48
May . .	102	126	7	11	5	5	48	46
June . .	95	132	5	11	5	6	42	47
July . .	111	152	8	13	5	6	49	53
August . .	111	153	6	11	5	5	45	52
September .	108	165	6	11	4	5	45	55
October . .	110	160	9	10	4	6	48	53
November .	104	154	8	11	3	6	45	51
December .	113	165	9	12	5	7	46	56
January .	113	159	10	12	5	6	47	56
February .	103	141	13	10	5	6	43	50
March . .	106	132	16	13	4	6	43	50
TOTAL .	1,271	1,763	108	141	55	68	547	617

As might be expected from the removal of restrictions by the Indian Jute Mills Association, there was an all-round increase in production, the advance being more marked in the case of hessians. The immediate result of increased production was a fall in prices of manufactured good to levels which have not been reached for many years. Lower prices, however, stimulated the demand in foreign countries and there was a slight appreciation in the prices towards

the end of the year. The following table illustrates the prices of a typical grade of bags and two of the more important grades of hessians during 1936-37.

Prices of Jute manufactures during 1936-37.

Date	B. Twills		Hessians, 40″ × 8 oz.		Hessians, 40″ × 10½ oz.	
	Near	Forward	Near	Forward	Near	Forward
	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.
1936—						
April 1 . .	20 11 0	20 14 0	7 8 0	7 9 0	9 12 0	9 12 0
„ 29 . .	21 0 0	21 0 0	7 14 0	7 12 0	10 0 0	10 0 0
May 27 . .	20 4 0	20 4 0	8 3 0	7 11 0 to 7 8 0	9 12 0	9 11 0 to 9 9 0
June 24 . . .	20 0 0	20 4 0	7 14 0	7 10 0 to 7 8 0	10 0 0	9 13 0 to 9 10 0
July 29 . .	19 4 0	19 12 0	7 10 0	7 6 0	9 14 0	9 9 0 to 9 8 0
August 26 . .	19 2 0	19 8 0	7 9 0	7 5 0 to 7 4 0	9 14 0	9 8 0 to 9 6 0
September 30 .	19 8 0	19 9 0	7 3 0	7 2 0	9 8 0	9 5 0
October 28 . .	19 6 0	19 8 0	7 4 0	7 4 0	9 7 0	9 6 0
November 25 .	20 0 0	20 0 0	7 9 0	7 9 0	10 3 0	9 13 0
December 23 . .	21 15 0	21 12 0	7 10 0	7 10 0	10 2 0	10 0 0
1937—						
January 27 . .	21 6 0	20 10 0	7 3 0	7 3 0	9 10 0	9 7 0
February 17 . .	21 7 0	20 12 0	7 7 0	7 5 6	9 11 6	9 9 6
March 24 . . .	21 13 0	21 6 0	8 2 0	7 14 0	10 0 0	10 0 0

Exports.

The increased overseas demand for jute goods also prevented heavy accumulation of stocks as will be seen from the following table which shows the position at the end of each month during the past two years :—

[In million yards.]

At the end of	Hessian cloth and bags		Sacking cloth and bags	
	1935-36	1936-37	1935-36	1936-37
April	82	82	111	94
May	80	69	113	120
June	79	69	140	137
July	93	68	156	147
August	104	76	177	148
September	74	99	138	115
October	49	97	104	95
November	44	95	97	79
December	46	95	104	82
January	60	111	99	78
February	62	115	107	78
March	63	80	98	70

Stocks of hessian cloth and bags at the end of April, 1936, remained practically the same as compared with the corresponding month of the preceding year, but continued to be lower up to the end of August. Thereafter, there was a steady increase, and the year ended with stocks which were in excess of the corresponding figure for the preceding year by about 27 per cent. In the heavy goods section the situation was more favourable. Throughout the year 1936-37 stocks of sacking cloth and bags were lower than on the corresponding dates of the preceding year. At the end of the year 1936-37 these stocks showed a decrease of 29 per cent in comparison with the preceding year. Taking the two items together the stocks showed a decrease of 7 per cent as compared with those at the end of 1935-36.

The exports of bags and cloth in 1913-14 and in the five years ending 1936-37 are shown below :—

——	1913-14	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
Bags (in millions)	369	415	402	423	459	567
Cloth (in million yards)	1,061	1,012	1,053	1,063	1,218	1,710

Gunny bags.

The total exports of gunny bags in 1936-37 numbered 567 million as compared with 459 million in 1935-36, the value of the shipments rising from ₹11,01 lakhs to ₹12,09 lakhs. Of the exports in 1936-37, sacking gunny bags accounted for 424 million valued at ₹9,78 lakhs and hessian gunny bags for 143 million valued at ₹2,31 lakhs. There was a noticeable increase in the shipments of both sacking and hessian bags to the United Kingdom which together numbered 70·3 million valued at ₹1,34 lakhs as compared with 51·3 million valued at ₹1,12 lakhs in the preceding year. Shipments to other European countries taken together, totalled 40 million in number as compared with 25·5 million in 1935-36 and 22·5 million in 1934-35. The best customer of Indian gunny bags is Australia which took 79·6 million bags in 1936-37 as

against 64·9 million in 1935-36 and 56·6 million in 1934-35. Java more than doubled her requirements, shipments to that country having numbered 26·7 million in 1936-37 as against nearly 13 million in 1935-36. Exports to Siam fell from 31 million to 22 million, while those to French Indo-China and Japan advanced from 20 million each in 1935-36 to 26 and 30 million, respectively, in 1936-37. Shipments to African territories were on a larger scale than in the preceding year. The Union of South Africa took about 29 million bags, or 4 million bags more than in 1935-36, while East Africa, including Mauritius, required 34 million as compared with 28 million in the preceding year. Exports to the United States of America were almost the same as in the preceding year and numbered 16·4 million in 1936-37, while those to Cuba and West Indies, other than Cuba and Bahamas, rose from 18 million and 13 million in number to 19 million and 16 million, respectively. The Argentine Republic, which has considerably curtailed her requirements in recent years, took 3·2 million bags or nearly 500,000 bags less than in the preceding year, while Chile required 8·7 million or about 3 million more than in 1935-36. Shipments to New Zealand and Hawaii were larger than in 1935-36 and amounted in number to 13 million and 20 million as compared with 10 million and 15 million, respectively, in 1935-36.

Gunny cloth.

The total quantity of gunny cloth exported increased from 1,218 million yards valued at R12,24 lakhs in 1935-36 to 1,710 million yards valued at R15,47 lakhs in the year under review, of which hessian gunny cloth represented 1,671 million yards valued at R15,00 lakhs as compared with 1,182 million yards valued at R11,74 lakhs in 1935-36. The United States of America, as usual the largest purchaser, increased her takings from 775 million yards to 1,040 million yards in the year under review. Shipments to the United Kingdom and to the Irish Free State also advanced from 86 million yards and 2·4 million yards to 133 million yards and 11 million yards, respectively, in 1936-37. Exports to Turkey (European and Asiatic combined), which had dropped from 9·8 million yards in 1934-35 to 2·9 million yards in 1935-36, recovered to 8·1 million yards in 1936-37. There were also increased exports to the Argentine Republic which amounted to 274 million yards as against 166 million yards in 1935-36. Shipments to other countries in South America during the year under review included 9·2 million yards (2·6 million yards) to Uruguay, 3·6 million yards (3·9 million yards) to Peru and 1·6 million yards (1·5 million yards) to Ecuador, the corresponding figures for the preceding year being given in brackets. Canada required 100 million yards, or 25 million yards more than in the preceding year. Australia also increased her requirements from 26½ million yards to 30 million yards, while shipments to New Zealand were fairly steady at 4⅓ million yards, as in 1935-36. The exports to the Straits Settlements and the Philippines advanced from 10 million yards and 17 million yards to nearly 16 million yards and 26 million yards, respectively, while Egyptian requirements remained fairly steady at 10 million yards. The Union of South Africa continued to increase her requirements which totalled 12 million yards in the year under review as compared with 8·5 million yards in 1935-36 and 6·9 million yards in 1934-35. Table No. 31-A, appended to this Review, shows the details of exports of jute gunny bags and cloth during the past two years, to which a reference may be made.

Exports.

The search for a substitute for jute has not met with any marked success. While attempts have been made in some countries to eliminate jute goods for purposes of packing by using material manufactured from indigenous sources, there has been a gradual expansion of the jute industry in other countries and new uses have been found for jute. With a view to preventing any possible loss of markets, the Indian Central Jute Committee, which commenced their work at the end of 1936, decided to start a technological laboratory under expert management and to carry on continuous research work in jute and jute products.

Tea (**₹20,04 lakhs**).—The world demand for tea showed very little improvement during the year under review. For 1936-37 the export quota under the international agreement was, as in the preceding year, fixed at 82½ per cent of the standard exports. Stocks in the United Kingdom were not much above the normal and amounted to 174 million lbs. at the end of March, 1937, as compared with 249 million lbs. at the end of March, 1936. With further improvement in stocks the International Tea Committee have modified their original decision and raised the quota for the next season which ends on the 31st March, 1938, to 87½ per cent of the standard exports. Stocks of Indian tea in London warehouses at the end of March, 1936, and 1937 were 148 million lbs. and 102 million lbs., respectively. The quantity of tea entered for home consumption in the United Kingdom increased by nearly 12 million lbs. to 463 million lbs. in the year under review of which Indian tea amounted to 265½ million lbs. as compared with 263½ million lbs. in 1935-36.

The total production of tea in India in 1936-37 has been estimated at 394 million lbs., almost the same as in the preceding season. To this the largest share, as usual, was contributed by Assam which produced 223 million lbs. or 57 per cent. Production in the rest of Northern India amounted to 107 million lbs., or 27 per cent. Southern India accounted for 64 million lbs., or 16 per cent. The acreage and production for a number of years are shown in the following tables :—

Acreage.

—	1906	1915	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936*
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Assam . . .	339,200	382,800	430,900	428,400	430,400	435,900	437,200	438,800
Rest of Northern India .	153,900	181,300	226,600	227,200	229,500	231,500	231,000	233,400
Southern India . .	37,600	68,000	149,300	153,800	158,200	158,900	160,100	160,000
TOTAL .	530,700	632,100	806,800	809,400	818,100	826,300	828,300	832,200

Production.

—	1906	1915	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936*
	lbs. (000)	lbs. (000)	lbs. (000)	lbs. (000)	lbs. (000)	lbs. (000)	lbs. (000)	lbs. (000)
Assam . . .	162,468	245,752	243,229	257,058	219,341	232,835	226,417	223,169
Rest of Northern India .	64,216	94,697	94,252	113,847	103,380	105,861	103,742	107,186
Southern India . .	14,281	31,610	56,603	62,764	60,953	60,555	64,270	63,592
TOTAL .	240,965	372,057	394,084	433,669	383,674	399,251	394,429	393,947

* Subject to revision.

Tea.

The exports for the corresponding official years are shown in the table below:—

Exports of tea by sea to foreign countries.

—	1906-07	1915-16	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
	lbs. (000)	lbs. (000)	lbs. (000)	lbs. (000)	lbs. (000)	lbs. (000)	lbs. (000)	lbs. (000)
From Northern India (Calcutta and Chittagong).	217,931	301,403	295,294	323,825	270,822	276,453	262,240	255,756
From Southern India (Madras ports).	13,980	25,840	45,901	54,837	46,799	48,139	50,370	45,960
From Bombay, Sind and Burma.	1,743	11,227	323	175	195	241	95	121
TOTAL .	233,654	338,470	341,518	378,837	317,816	324,833	312,705	301,837

The quota for overseas exports of tea from India for 1936-37 was fixed at 309 million lbs. as compared with 311 million lbs. in 1935-36 and 330 million lbs. in 1934-35. Exports abroad during the year, calculated on the basis of the statistical month which generally ends on or about the 25th, amounted to 302 million lbs. as against nearly 313 million lbs. in the preceding year, the value, however, showing an increase from ₹19,82 lakhs to ₹20,04 lakhs. The exports in the year under review represented 77 per cent of the total production, the balance left for domestic consumption being 92 million lbs. as compared with 82 million lbs. in the preceding year.

The auction sales for the 1936 season opened at Calcutta on the 1st June and there were altogether 32 sales each for invoices with export rights and packages for internal consumption. The number of chests of sound leaf sold with export rights was 584,918 as against 527,340 in the preceding season. Sales of sound leaf tea for internal consumption also increased from 290,336 packages in 1935-36 to 322,913 packages in 1936-37. In all, the total number of packages of sound leaf sold was 907,831 as compared with 817,676 in the preceding season. There was also a good demand for tea dust for internal consumption, the number of packages sold being 273,796 or 27,527 packages more than in 1935-36. No packages of tea dust were sold for export, corresponding sales in the previous season having amounted to 76 packages. The average price realised for tea sold with export rights improved to 10 as. 1 p. per lb. from 9 as. 5 p. in the preceding season; but the average price of tea sold for internal consumption declined from 4 as. 10 p. per lb. to 4 as. 8 p. The average price of dust for internal consumption showed a slight increase from 5 as. 2 p. to 5 as. 4 p.

At the first auction sale on June 1, the average price for tea sold with export rights was 10 as. 6 p. per lb., but this was not realised at later sales until July 20, when the average rate stood at 10 as. 7 p. Thereafter the values were generally on a lower level and ranged between 9 as. 8 p. and 10 as. until the 2nd November. In November and December, there was a slight appreciation in the average prices and on January 11, the average value again reached 10 as. 6 p. With a slight setback in the succeeding sales, the average rate at the last auction sale of the season, held on the 24th February, rose to 10 as. 9 p. per lb. As regards tea sold for internal consumption, while the

Exports.

June sales realised fairly steady values around 5 as. per lb., the tendency was in the main, downwards. From 5 as. per lb. realised at the first sale held on the 2nd June and again realised on July 7, the average rate dropped to 4 as. 4 p. on the 24th November. Better values were realised in December and January, the rate on the 26th January being 5 as. per lb. The rates again declined and the average value realised at the last two sales was 4 as. 8 p. per lb. In the diagram on the opposite page, the weekly district averages for tea sold with export rights are graphed along with the general average for such teas.

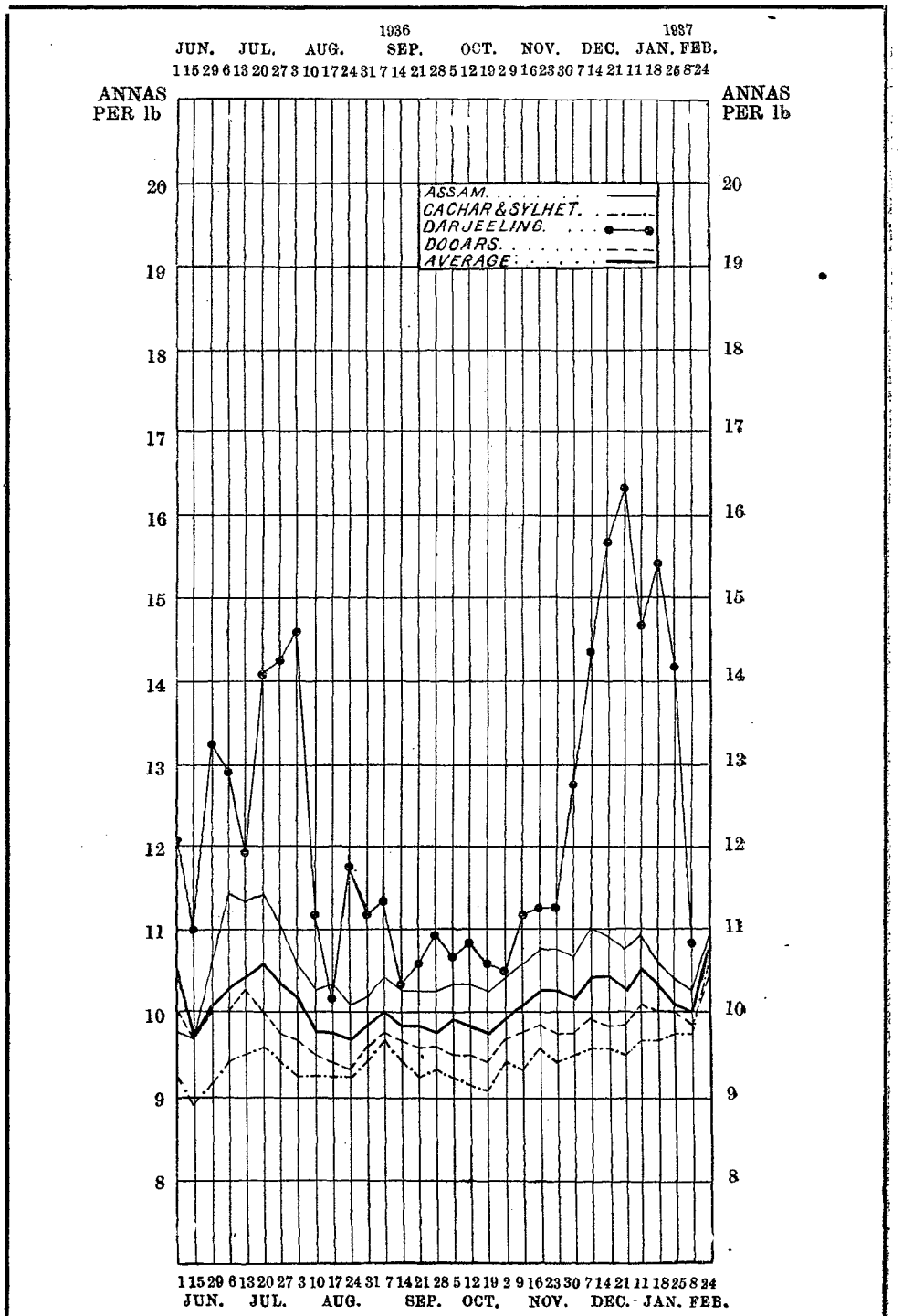
Of the total exports of 302 million lbs. in 1936-37, shipments to the United Kingdom accounted for 256 million lbs. In the preceding year, the United Kingdom took nearly 276 million lbs. out of a total of 313 million lbs. It may be noted that the import duty on tea in the United Kingdom has, with effect from the 22nd April, 1936, been raised by 2*d.* per lb. as a result of which Indian tea is liable to a duty of 4*d.* per lb. instead of 2*d.* per lb., there being a corresponding rise in the full rate of duty from 4*d.* to 6*d.* per lb. The Irish Free State required 2 million lbs., or about 1 million lbs. less than in the preceding year. Direct exports to Canada from India rose from 12·8 million lbs. to 14·9 million lbs. and those to the United States of America from 6·9 million lbs. to 7·9 million lbs. Exports to Australia and New Zealand were smaller than in the preceding year, and amounted to 1 million lbs. and 181,000 lbs. as against 1·9 million lbs. and 407,000 lbs., respectively, in 1935-36. Exports by sea to Iran advanced from 1·8 million lbs. to 11 million lbs. in 1936-37. This large increase in the exports by sea to Iran is due to the fact that exports across the land frontier of India have been subjected to quota restriction and are not permitted without licence. Exports to Ceylon and Iraq amounted to 2·6 million lbs. and 462,000 lbs. as compared with 3·5 million lbs. and 641,000 lbs., respectively, in 1935-36. The U. S. S. R. continued to take larger quantities, shipments amounting to 1·7 million lbs. as against 976,000 lbs. in 1935-36 and 40,000 lbs. in 1934-35. Among other countries, exports to France, the Union of South Africa, Italy, East Africa and Chile declined, while those to Germany and Turkey showed increases.

The share of Calcutta in the total exports of tea in 1936-37 was 60 per cent and of Chittagong 24 per cent, the remainder being shipped almost entirely from Madras. Shipments from Calcutta amounted to 182 million lbs. and from Chittagong to 74 million lbs., while exports from Madras totalled 46 million lbs. Coastwise exports of tea from Bengal amounted to 21·7 million lbs. as compared with 19·8 million lbs. in the preceding year.

Exports of Indian tea from the United Kingdom in 1936 totalled 35 million lbs. as compared with 33 million lbs. in 1935 and 30 million lbs. in 1934. Re-exports to the Irish Free State declined from 14 million lbs. in 1935 to 13 million lbs. in 1936, while those to the Soviet Union advanced from 3·9 million lbs. to 5·2 million lbs. Germany and the United States of America also took larger quantities of Indian tea from the United Kingdom in 1936, their takings amounting to 4·3 million lbs. and 5·2 million lbs. as against 2·4 million lbs. and 4·2 million lbs., respectively, in the preceding year. There was, however, a decrease in the shipments to Canada which totalled 1·5 million lbs. as against 2 million lbs. in the preceding year.

TEA.

Chart showing the weekly district average prices of tea sold with export rights at the auction sales in Calcutta.



Tea.

The following table shows the number of chests of sound leaf sold and the average prices realised at Calcutta auction sales since 1932-33, the season, immediately preceding the introduction of the restriction scheme :—

Season.	Number of chests sold			Average price per lb.		Total weighted average price per lb.
	With export rights.	For internal consumption.	Total.	For teas with export right.	For teas for internal consumption.	
				As. P.	As. P.	As. P.
1932-33	—	—	772,843	—	—	5 2
1933-34	575,709	267,635	843,344	9 7	4 10	8 1
1934-35	566,834	282,991	849,825	8 9	5 2	7 7
1935-36	527,340	290,336	817,676	9 5	4 10	7 9
1936-37	584,918	322,913	907,831	10 1	4 8	8 2

Taking 1932-33 as the base, the variations in production in Northern India and in the total quantity of sound leaf sold at the Calcutta auction sales (including tea sold for internal consumption) and the average price realised at these sales are set forth below :—

Season.	Production.	Total quantity sold (for both export and internal consumption).	Average price.
1932-33	100	100	100
1933-34	87	109	156
1934-35	91	110	147
1935-36	89	106	150
1936-37	89	117	158

While the production remained fairly steady, there was an increase in the sales of tea at Calcutta auctions and in the average price in 1936-37 as compared with the preceding year.

Exports.

The following table shows, in millions of lbs., the exports of tea from the principal tea-growing countries during the past five years :—

(In millions of lbs.)

——	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
Northern India . .	313	277	273	271	261
Southern India . .	55	47	47	50	49
Ceylon . . .	253	216	219	212	218
Java	142	131	113	118	123
Sumatra . . .	32	27	28	27	30
China . . .	87	93	104	84	82
Japan . . .	30	29	32	37	36
Formosa . . .	14	17	21	20	21
TOTAL .	926	837	837	819	820

It will be noticed that as compared with 1935-36, exports of Indian tea have fallen off. On the other hand, Ceylon, Java and Sumatra increased their exports, while the unrestricted tea from China, Japan and Formosa showed very little variations.

Imports of tea into the principal consuming countries from India, Ceylon, China, Japan and Java, as far as information is available, are shown in table No. 63 appended to this Review. It will be seen from this table that exports from India were 55·6 per cent of the total quantity of tea imported into the United Kingdom in 1936 as compared with 56·7 per cent in 1935. The actual quantity of Indian tea imported declined from 270 million lbs. in 1935 to 267 million lbs. in 1936. Imports of Ceylon tea advanced from 142 million lbs. to 145 million lbs., while those of Java tea fell from 42 million lbs. to 38 million lbs. Receipts of China tea into the United Kingdom were practically the same as in 1935, and amounted to 8·5 million lbs. in 1936, but imports from Nyasaland increased from 5·9 million lbs. to 6·9 million lbs. The quantity of Ceylon tea entered for home consumption in the United Kingdom in 1936 was 135 million lbs. as against 251 million lbs. of Indian tea entered for domestic consumption in the same year. Similar figures for 1935 for Indian and Ceylon teas were 259 million lbs. and 133 million lbs., respectively.

Oilseeds.

Oilseeds (**R18,44 lakhs**).—The total exports of oilseeds showed an increase of 72 per cent in quantity and 79 per cent in value, and amounted to 1,155,000 tons valued at R18,44 lakhs as compared with 673,000 tons valued at R10,29 lakhs in 1935-36. Despite growing internal consumption, all the principal varieties of oilseeds, with the exception of castor, recorded increases in exports. The oilseed crushing industry of the United Kingdom experienced, on the whole, a satisfactory year and placed greater reliance on the oil-bearing materials from Empire sources for its requirements of raw materials. Prices were generally more favourable than in the preceding year and afforded some inducement for larger exports.

Linseed (R4,36 lakhs).

The Indian linseed crop of the season 1935-36, which was mostly marketed in the year under review, was estimated at 388,000 tons, as against 420,000 tons in the preceding season. The Argentine crop of 1935-36, unlike its predecessor, was also short, the official estimate of the outturn being 1,402,000 tons. Shipments from India increased by 79 per cent in quantity from 165,000 tons in 1935-36 to 296,000 tons in 1936-37 and by 97 per cent in value from R2,21 lakhs to R4,36 lakhs. Exports to the United Kingdom were more than double those in the preceding year and amounted to 218,000 tons as against 90,000 tons. Continental countries, with the exception of Belgium, Italy and Spain, also took more and their total purchases aggregated 35,000 tons, or an increase of 14,000 tons over the preceding year. The United Kingdom crushers were mostly interested in Indian linseed which enjoys a preference of 10 per cent, while Continental buyers favoured the Argentine seed. According to the United Kingdom trade returns, India contributed 75 per cent to the total imports into that country during 1936-37 as compared with 29 per cent in 1935-36 and 58 per cent in 1934-35. Among other countries, Australia increased her takings from 9,700 tons to 18,300 tons, while shipments to the United States of America declined from 31,000 tons to 17,000 tons. The export trade in linseed is practically confined to Bengal and Bombay, the former being responsible for 40 per cent of the exports in 1936-37 and the latter for 57 per cent as compared with 50 per cent and 46 per cent, respectively, in the preceding year.

The price of linseed, bold, at Bombay, which opened at R7-3-6 per cwt. on the 2nd April, remained fairly constant until the middle of June, ranging between R7-0-9 and R7-4-6. Thereafter, the market responded to the rumours that cereal crops in the United States of America would be affected by drought. The price advanced to R8-7-0 on July 17, and reached R8-15-0 on August 7. In September, October and November, the market declined owing to poor demand for linseed in the consuming countries, the quotation being as low as R7-0-6 in the first week of October. In December, however, the improvement in prices of other commodities benefited linseed to some extent, the latter being quoted at R7-11-0 on the 30th December. This improvement was, however, short-lived, and the price declined to R7-4-6 at the end of February, but recovered again in March, the closing quotation on the 25th March being R8-5-0.

The production of groundnuts in the 1936-37 season has been estimated at 2,803,000 tons of nuts in shell, as against 2,258,000 tons in the preceding

season. Exports during the year under review advanced to 739,000 tons from 413,000 tons in the preceding year and 511,000 tons in 1934-35. The value of the exports also rose from R6,65 lakhs in 1935-36 to R12,29 lakhs in 1936-37. The average price of Coromandel groundnuts in 1936 for near shipment to the United Kingdom and Northern Europe was £14-10 per ton, compared with £14-5 in 1935. The exports to the United Kingdom rose from 62,000 tons to 91,000 tons during the year under review. There was also a noticeable expansion in the shipments to Continental countries, chiefly France, the Netherlands, Germany and Italy, which amounted to 451,000 tons as against 341,000 tons in the preceding year. It may be noted that at end of November, 1936, the French Government decreed that the duty on foreign groundnuts coming into France would be reduced by 50 per cent; the reduction being effective from the 1st December, 1936. As a result of this reduction of duty, France, which is normally the best customer of Indian groundnuts, became a more active buyer during the latter half of the year and absorbed 163,000 tons in 1936-37 as against 141,000 tons in 1935-36. Nearly 86 per cent of the total quantity shipped in 1936-37 was from the Madras Presidency, as compared with 80 per cent in the preceding year, the remainder being despatched almost entirely from Bombay.

Groundnuts (R12,29 lakhs).

The price of groundnuts, machine decorticated, in Madras, which was R33-11 per candy of 500 lbs. on April 2, remained fairly steady, with minor fluctuations, until the first week of June. Since then, prices gradually advanced to R40-12 on August 21. Thereafter, the prices began to ease and, with little buying support, steadily declined to R34-2 on September 25, and further to R33-11 on the 30th October. In November, the reports of a reduction of import duty on Indian groundnuts in France, which came into effect from December, created some activity and the prices appreciated to R39-14 on the 2nd January. February saw some weakness, but in March the price remained firm and was quoted at R36-12 at the end of the year.

Exports of castor seed declined from 60,000 tons valued at R83 lakhs to 43,000 tons valued at R63 lakhs in 1936-37. The United Kingdom and France reduced their takings from 22,400 tons and 14,600 tons to 20,500 tons and 6,500 tons, respectively. Exports to Italy also fell from 6,700 tons to 1,500 tons. Shipments to Australia amounted to 2,000 tons, or only 100 tons more than in the preceding year, while those to the United States of America steadily declined from 14,000 tons in 1934-35 to 4,000 tons in 1935-36 and further to 1,700 tons in the year under review.

Castor seed (R63 lakhs).

The production of rape and mustard seeds in India in 1936-37 and 1935-36 was estimated at 970,000 tons and 957,000 tons, respectively, as compared with 900,000 tons in 1934-35. Exports in 1936-37 advanced to 38,000 tons valued at R54 lakhs from 19,000 tons valued at R26 lakhs in the preceding year. With the exception of Germany, all the principal European countries increased their purchases. Shipments to the United Kingdom improved from 2,000 tons to 9,000 tons and those to France from 3,000 tons to 7,000 tons. Exports to Italy amounted to 5,600 tons in 1936-37, the corresponding figure for the previous year being 156 tons. The Netherlands and Belgium also increased their

Rapeseed (R54 lakhs).

demands from 2,500 tons and 1,000 tons to 5,700 tons and 2,600 tons, respectively, while shipments to Germany fell from 4,700 tons to 800 tons. Of the total quantity exported from India in the year under review, 37,000 tons, or 98 per cent, were shipped from Karachi.

Sesamum (R27 lakhs).

Exports of sesamum, which had declined from 4,200 tons in 1934-35 to 1,300 tons in 1935-36, rose to 14,000 tons in 1936-37. In 1935-36 Ceylon and other neighbouring territories were the only buyers, exports to European countries being insignificant. Shipments in 1936-37 included 4,300 tons to Italy, 2,500 tons to Denmark, 2,200 tons to the Netherlands and 1,700 tons to Ceylon.

Other oilseeds (R35 lakhs).

With the improvement in the prices of Egyptian cotton seed, exports of Indian cotton seed, which had been well below 1,000 tons in the two preceding years, amounted to 9,000 tons in the year under review. The exports were mainly to the United Kingdom. There was also an improvement in the exports of essential oilseeds which totalled 9,700 tons or 700 tons more than in 1935-36, but the value realised declined by R2 lakhs to R21 lakhs. The principal descriptions were Coriander (R6 lakhs), Cummin (R4 lakhs), Fennel (R2 lakhs) and Fenugreek (R3 lakhs).

Food grains and flour (R15,38 lakhs).—The total exports in this group increased from 1,553,000 tons valued at R12,41 lakhs in 1935-36 to 1,877,000 tons valued at R15,38 lakhs in the year under review. With the exception of jowar and bajra and maize, exports of the principal food grains recorded increases. The statement below shows the exports of food grains during the past five years compared with the average exports under each head in the pre-war quinquennium :—

——	Pre-war average	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
	Tons (000)	Tons (000)	Tons (000)	Tons (000)	Tons (000)	Tons (000)
Rice not in the husk .	2,398	1,828	1,733	1,593	1,394	1,457
„ in the husk . .	42	59	11	14	16	8
Wheat . . .	1,308	2	2	11	10	232
„ flour . . .	55	21	13	12	18	24
Pulse	291	111	104	112	99	137
Barley . . .	227	17	..	14	3	10
Jowar and bajra . .	41	16	5	4	9	7
Maize . . .	49	..	..	3	2	..
Other sorts . . .		2	2	2	2	2
TOTAL .	4,411	2,056	1,870	1,765	1,553	1,877
VALUE R(lakhs)	45,81	16,08	11,75	11,84	12,41	15,38

Exports.

Rice accounted for 78 per cent of the total quantity of food grains and flour exported during the year under review, the corresponding percentage for the preceding year being 91. The following table shows the production and export of rice from India proper and from Burma during the past five years, together with the corresponding figures for 1913-14 :—

Rice (R11,62 lakhs).

(In thousand tons.)

	Production		Exports			
	Cleaned rice		Rice		Paddy	
	India proper	Burma	India proper	Burma	India proper	Burma
1913-14 . . .	24,782	4,037	585	1,835	10	20
1932-33 . . .	26,201	4,913	226	1,602	4	55
1933-34 . . .	25,733	5,174	216	1,517	1	10
1934-35 . . .	25,706	4,532	204	1,389	4	10
1935-36 . . .	23,271	4,998	189	1,205	4	12
1936-37 . . .	28,253*	4,709*	234	1,223	1	7

* Subject to revision.

Although the total production of rice in India is considerably higher than in Burma, the latter practically has a monopoly of the export trade. She also makes good any deficiency in the supply for local consumption in other parts of India. The Indian crop for the 1935-36 season, like its predecessor, was below the average, in fact, the smallest since the War. The position was, however, eased by larger production in the following year. About 1,621,000 tons of rice (including paddy) were exported from Burma to India during 1936-37, as compared with 1,748,000 tons in the preceding year and 2,200,000 tons in 1934-35. The total exports from Burma to all destinations which had fallen from 3,599,000 tons in 1934-35 to 2,966,000 tons in 1935-36, further declined to 2,852,000 tons in the year under review. Exports of rice, including negligible quantities of paddy, from India and Burma together amounted to 1,466,000 tons as compared with 1,410,000 tons in 1935-36 and 1,607,000 tons in 1934-35. Of the exports in 1936-37, Burma was responsible for 84 per cent and Bengal and Madras for 8 and 6 per cent, respectively.

The Rangoon market generally remained quiet at the beginning of the year and the small response of prices to the low production in India in 1935-36 was not sustained in the absence of strong export demand. Later, the rise in wheat prices influenced, to some extent, the prices of rice as well, and demand from India gave some support. But arrivals of new crop and the news of larger production in India resulted in a setback and prices weakened towards the end of the year. The quotation for rice " Big Mills Special " at Rangoon per 100 baskets of 75 lbs. each, was R210 on the 1st April. In the succeeding weeks, there was a rise in prices which were quoted at R222-8 on the 22nd April. Subsequently there was an easier tendency, and by the middle of July the prices fell again to R210, but advanced to R225 by the

middle of August. Thereafter, a steady decline carried the prices down to R212-8 on the 21st October. November saw some appreciation and by the middle of December, the highest quotation R245 was reached. In the next three months there was a setback, the closing quotation being R222-8 on March 31.

The following table shows the exports of rice to various foreign countries from Burma and India separately during the last three years :—

Exports of rice, not in the husk, to foreign countries.

(In thousand tons.)

	From Burma			From India proper		
	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
United Kingdom	83	44	45	6	6	8
Poland	49	53	30	..	..	..
Netherlands	57	67	38	5	3	8
Germany	157	79	53	1	..	1
Belgium	20	7	8	..	1	..
Italy and Fiume	25	13	12	..	..	..
Rest of Europe	39	24	44	1	1	..
Arabia	17	14	13	31	33	36
Ceylon	317	352	344	75	72	84
Straits Settlements	130	133	155	5	5	6
Sumatra	70	75	47	..	..	..
Java	26	4	1	..	..	..
Federated Malay States	51	66	70	2	2	2
Japan	4	9	48	..	..	..
China (including Hongkong)	176	77	31	..	..	..
Rest of Asia	13	11	21	13	19	26
Egypt	30	14	9	..	..	..
Mauritius and Dependencies	33	41	24	29	14	26
Union of South Africa	8	7	10	18	19	23
Rest of Africa	20	33	43	9	9	8
Cuba	16	23	30	1	2	1
West Indies (excluding Cuba and Bahamas).	34	42	27	2	1	2
United States of America	1	..	..	2	2	3
Australia	4	4	5	..	..	..
New Zealand	3	..	1	..	..	..
"For orders" cargoes	..	..	94*	..	..	..

* Includes 77,000 tons shipped "for orders" to the United Kingdom.

While the total shipments destined for the United Kingdom, at 53,000 tons, were slightly higher than in 1935-36, rice shipped to that country "for orders" amounted to 77,000 tons during 1936-37, the exact distribution of which among the various European countries is not known at the time of writing. In the circumstances, the figures for exports to each of the European countries are not strictly comparable with those for the preceding year. The total shipments of rice to Europe, which had declined from 443,000 tons in 1934-35 to 298,000 tons in 1935-36, advanced to 331,000 tons in 1936-37. Ceylon, India's best customer of rice, slightly increased her takings from 424,000 tons to 428,000 tons. The Straits Settlements took 161,000 tons, or 23,000 tons more than in the preceding year. Requirements of other

Asiatic countries were comparatively small. Of these, shipments to the Federated Malay States and Japan increased from 68,000 tons and 9,000 tons to 72,000 tons and 48,000 tons, while those to Sumatra and China (including Hongkong) recorded decreases from 75,000 tons and 77,000 tons to 47,000 tons and 31,000 tons, respectively. Exports to African countries, which had declined from 147,000 tons in 1934-35 to 137,000 tons in 1935-36, recovered to 143,000 tons in the year under review. The Union of South Africa took 33,000 tons, or nearly 7,000 tons more than in the preceding year, while exports to Mauritius and Dependencies declined from 55,000 tons to 50,000 tons. Shipments to Cuba advanced from 25,000 tons to 31,000 tons, while those to the West Indies, excluding Cuba and Bahamas, fell from 43,000 tons to 29,000 tons.

As a result of the imposition of a protective duty of 12 as. per maund on broken rice effective till the end of March, 1938, imports of rice, chiefly from Siam, steadily declined from 283,000 tons in 1934-35 to 90,000 tons in 1935-36 and further to 18,000 tons in 1936-37. Imports of paddy, mostly from French Indo-China, also fell from 120,000 tons to 68,000 tons.

The world production of wheat during the 1936-37 season (excluding the U. S. S. R. and certain minor producing areas) has been the lowest since 1924-25, and is placed at 3,358 million bushels, as compared with 3,435 million bushels in the preceding season, or a decrease of 2 per cent. The European crop, exclusive of Russia, is estimated at 1,481 million bushels—a decline of 95 million bushels on the previous season. The total North American production also showed a reduction in comparison with the previous season. As a result of the succession of short crops, the United States of America, notwithstanding a slight increase in her production during the 1936-37 season, has practically disappeared from the export market. The course of the wheat market was governed by the crop situation in Australia and Argentina. Although the crops of both these countries turned out to be larger than in 1935-36, the margin between the increased world import requirements, estimated at 580 million bushels, and exportable supplies, at 700 million bushels, was narrowed down to 120 million bushels. Small stocks, shorter total production and greater demand from the importing countries all combined to send the wheat prices to a higher level.

"Wheat (R2,10 lakhs).

The price of wheat No. 3 Northern Manitoba per 480 lbs. c.i.f. London (shipping current month) stood at 28*s*. 10½*d*. on the 3rd April, 1936, and advanced to 29*s*. 9½*d*. in the last week of the month. In May there was decline, but from June onwards, a firmer tone set in and carried the prices to 29*s*. 7½*d*. on the 26th June, 36*s*. 1½*d*. on the 31st July, with a further rise to 38*s*. 10½*d*. in the first week of August. After a slight reaction, the price advanced again to 39*s*. 3*d*. at the end of September and to 41*s*. 6*d*. on the 16th October. After small fluctuations in November, it reached 48*s*. 6*d*. on the 31st December. In January and February, there was some weakness, but in March, the news of the possible restriction of exports from Argentina has been the cause of a further rise in prices, the quotation for April shipments on the 25th March being 51*s*. 6*d*.

The Indian prices generally moved in sympathy with the trend in overseas markets. The quotation for wheat, white, 2 per cent barley, 1½ per

cent dirt, per candy of 656 lbs., at Karachi, stood at R24-4 on the 2nd April, 1936, and rose to R25-6 on the 24th April. In May there was a decline, the quotation on the 22nd May being R23-12. Prices firmed up in June and from the end of that month there was a steady increase until August 7, when the price was quoted at R30-3. In the following weeks there was a slight reaction, but the price rose to R30-12 on the 25th September and further to R31-6 on the 16th October. Since then prices somewhat weakened to R28-15-6 on the 20th November, but recovered again in December, the quotation in the first week of January being R33-14. There was no further improvement until the end of March, when the price advanced to R34-9, the highest quotation for the year.

The production of wheat in India in 1935-36 was estimated at 9·4 million tons, while in 1936-37 it has been put at 9·8 million tons. Owing to favourable price parity, there were appreciable exports of wheat from India during the year under review. The following table shows the production and exports of wheat during the past five years and in the pre-war year 1913-14 :—

Total production of wheat and total exports by sea to foreign countries.

—	Production	Exports
	Tons (000)	Tons (000)
1913-14	8,367	1,202
1932-33	9,455	2
1933-34	9,370	2
1934-35	9,729	11
1935-36	9,420	10
1936-37	9,808*	232

* Subject to revision.

Exports in 1936-37 amounted to 231,500 tons valued at R2,09½ lakhs as against 9,600 tons valued at R9½ lakhs in the preceding year. The bulk of the exports were made from Karachi. The United Kingdom, as usual, was the principal buyer of Indian wheat and took 203,400 tons as against 7,000 tons in 1935-36. Imports of wheat into India in 1936-37 were insignificant, amounting only to 100 tons as against 13,100 tons in 1935-36. The import duty on wheat and wheat flour, which was reduced from R1-8 per cwt. to R1 per cwt. on 9th April, 1936, has, owing to improved world prices, lapsed on the 31st March on the termination of the period for which that duty remained effective.

Exports of wheat flour from India advanced from 18,000 tons valued at R22 lakhs to 24,000 tons valued at R32½ lakhs, about 7,000 tons going to Arabia and 3,900 tons to the Straits Settlements as compared with 4,600 tons and 3,400 tons, respectively, in 1935-36. Exports to Aden and Dependencies rose from 3,100 tons to 5,900 tons, while those to Kenya Colony fell from 3,500 tons to 1,400 tons. The following table shows for a number of years the production of wheat in India, the net imports or exports, and the balance available for consumption

Wheat flour (R32½ lakhs).

in the country. In calculating the net imports and exports, the equivalent in wheat of flour imported or exported has been taken into account :—

Years	Production of previous crop year	Net imports(+) or net exports (—) during the year	Balance available for consumption during the year
	Tons	Tons	Tons
Pre-war average (1909-10 to 1913-14)	9,424,000*	—1,381,000	8,043,000
War average (1914-15 to 1918-19)	9,455,000†	—877,000	8,578,000
1921-22	6,706,000	+269,000	6,975,000
1922-23	9,830,000	—269,000	9,561,000
1923-24	9,974,000	—707,000	9,267,000
1924-25	9,660,000	—1,219,000	8,441,000
1925-26	8,867,000	—272,000	8,595,000
1926-27	8,696,000	—220,000	8,476,000
1927-28	8,973,000	—317,000	8,656,000
1928-29	7,791,000	+370,000	8,161,000
1929-30	8,592,000	+268,000	8,860,000
1930-31	10,469,000	—31,000	10,438,000
1931-32	9,306,000	+28,000	9,334,000
1932-33	9,024,000	+2,000	9,026,000
1933-34	9,455,000	—2,000	9,453,000
1934-35	9,370,000	—20,000	9,350,000
1935-36	9,729,000	—22,000	9,707,000
1936-37	9,420,000	—264,000	9,156,000

* Production for 1908-09 to 1912-13.

† „ „ 1913-14 to 1917-18.

Other food grains (R133½ lakhs).

Among other food grains, the exports of barley, which had declined from 14,000 tons in 1934-35 to 3,500 tons in 1935-36, rose to 9,800 tons in the year under review. The exports were, as usual, mainly to the United Kingdom. Shipments of *jowar* and *bajra* fell from 8,500 tons valued at R8⅓ lakhs to 7,100 tons valued at R7½ lakhs. Arabia took 1,800 tons and Aden and Dependencies 3,200 tons as compared with 3,300 tons and 2,000 tons, respectively, in 1935-36. Exports of maize were small in 1936-37 and amounted only to 96 tons as against 2,400 tons in the preceding year. Exports of pulses recorded an improvement and amounted to 137,000 tons valued at R1,16 lakhs as compared with 99,000 tons valued at R92 lakhs in 1935-36. Under this group, exports of beans rose from 31,000 tons valued at R19¾ lakhs to 54,000 tons valued at R30¼ lakhs, and those of gram advanced from 7,500 tons valued at R8 lakhs to 24,000 tons valued at R22 lakhs. The bulk of the exports of beans were to Japan, which took 44,000 tons as against 24,600 tons in the preceding year. Of the shipments of gram, 3,000 tons went to Ceylon and 1,500 tons to the Straits Settlements. Exports of lentils were also larger than in the preceding year and amounted to 18,000 tons valued at R21 lakhs, as compared with 13,000 tons valued at R15 lakhs in 1935-36. Exports of other sorts of pulses together amounted to 41,600 tons valued at R43 lakhs as against 47,700 tons valued at R49½ lakhs in the preceding year. Of these, Ceylon and the Straits Settlements accounted for R19 lakhs and R5 lakhs, respectively. Shipments to the United Kingdom were valued at R6⅓ lakhs, to Mauritius and Dependencies at R3½ lakhs and to the Union of South Africa at R2⅔ lakhs.

Hides and Skins.

Hides and skins (R11,18 lakhs).—Exports of raw hides and skins increased by 5 per cent in quantity and by 7 per cent in value, from 48,800 tons valued at R4,13 lakhs to 51,200 tons valued at R4,43 lakhs. Raw hides represented 47 per cent of the total quantity of raw hides and skins exported in 1936-37 and recorded an increase from 22,700 tons valued at R1,12 lakhs to 24,200 tons valued at R1,33 lakhs. Shipments in the year under review consisted of 19,400 tons of raw cow hides, 4,500 tons of buffalo hides and 300 tons of calf skins which are included under raw hides. The following table shows the details for the past three years and for 1913-14 :—

—	Quantity				Value			
	1913-14	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1913-14	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)
Raw cow hides	37,200	19,300	19,500	19,400	5,91	95	98	1,09
„ buffalo hides	17,300	2,800	2,700	4,500	2,20	12	11	22
„ other hides	1,300	500	500	300	19	2	4	2
„ goat skins	22,700	13,900	20,100	18,000	3,13	1,81	2,78	2,78
„ sheep skins	1,600	1,200	900	600	26	16	14	15
„ other skins	..	100	200	300	..	6	5	9
TOTAL HIDES AND SKINS, RAW (excluding cuttings)	80,100	37,800	43,900	43,100	11,69	3,12	4,10	4,35

Exports of raw cow hides amounted to 19,400 tons, almost the same as in 1935-36, but higher prices accounted for an increase in value from R98 lakhs to R1,09 lakhs. Nearly 33 per cent of the shipments in the year under review went to Germany which took 6,500 tons as against 5,900 tons in the preceding year. The United Kingdom also increased her demand from 4,300 tons to 5,000 tons and Greece from 800 tons to 1,100 tons ; while shipments to Italy fell from 2,200 tons to 1,600 tons. Purchases by Finland, France and Japan were almost on the same level as in the preceding year and totalled 1,000 tons, 800 tons and 400 tons, respectively, in 1936-37. There were smaller exports to the Netherlands amounting to 500 tons as against 700 tons in 1935-36. Norway and Sweden together required about 800 tons as against 1,000 tons in 1935-36. Shipments to Spain were very much reduced and amounted to only 70 tons as compared with 700 tons in the preceding year. For price quotations, reference may be made to table No. 50 appended to this Review. Shipments were, as usual, mostly from Bengal which accounted for 62 per cent of the total quantity exported in 1936-37, as compared with 61 per cent in 1935-36. Burma accounted for 23 per cent and Sind for 13 per cent as compared with 21 per cent and 9 per cent, respectively, in the preceding year.

Exports of buffalo hides increased from 2,700 tons valued at R11 lakhs to 4,500 tons valued at R22 lakhs in 1936-37. Germany was again the largest purchaser with 800 tons as against 500 tons in the preceding year. Shipments to the United States of America increased from 200 tons to over 600 tons, and to Bulgaria and Greece from 200 tons each to 600 tons and 500 tons, respectively, in 1936-37. The United Kingdom, however, reduced her takings from 470 tons to 280 tons. Calf skins were in less demand than in the preceding year, exports of which amounted to 300 tons as against 500 tons in 1935-36. The shipments were mainly to Germany, the United States of America and Italy.

Exports.

Exports of raw skins, consisting largely of goat skins, declined in quantity from 21,200 tons to 18,800 tons, but increased in value from R2,98 lakhs to R3,01 lakhs. Goat skins showed a decrease of 11 per cent in quantity from 20,100 tons to 18,000 tons and were valued at R2,78 lakhs, almost the same as in 1935-36. The United States of America was, as usual, the best customer and was followed by the United Kingdom, both of which reduced their takings from 13,600 tons and 4,400 tons to 11,400 tons and 4,200 tons, respectively. France and Germany, however, increased their purchases from 300 tons each in 1935-36 to 700 tons and 400 tons, respectively, in 1936-37, while shipments to the Netherlands and Belgium declined from 600 tons and 300 tons to 500 tons and only 50 tons. Exports to Australia, at 500 tons, were practically the same as in the preceding year. Exports of sheep skins also declined from 900 tons to 600 tons in quantity, but increased in value from R14 lakhs to R14½ lakhs. Germany took 145 tons, the United Kingdom 73 tons and France 50 tons. The average declared value per lb. of the exports was R1-1-3 as against 11 as. in 1935-36. For price quotations, a reference is again invited to table No. 50. The share of Bengal in the total quantity of raw skins shipped in 1936-37 was 53 per cent and of Sind 26 per cent, as compared with 46 and 26 per cent, respectively, in the preceding year. Bombay had 16 per cent of the trade as against 20 per cent in 1935-36.

The revival of the trade in tanned hides and skins continued in the year under review, and the total exports increased from 20,300 tons valued at R5,20 lakhs in 1935-36 to 25,400 tons valued at R6,74 lakhs in 1936-37. The following statement shows the details :—

	Quantity				Value			
	1913-14	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1913-14	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)
Tanned cow hides	7,900	9,600	11,800	14,900	1,47	1,63	1,87	2,57
,, buffalo hides	800	700	1,200	1,400	11	13	19	24
,, other hides	..	1,100	1,000	1,600	..	22	23	36
,, goat skins	3,700	3,600	3,100	3,800	1,61	1,83	1,42	1,84
,, sheep skins	2,500	2,800	3,100	3,600	96	1,34	1,43	1,68
,, other skins	300	100	100	100	7	7	6	5
TOTAL HIDES AND SKINS, TANNED	15,200	17,900	20,300	25,400	4,22	5,22	5,20	6,74

Tanned cow hides showed the largest increase from 11,800 tons to 14,900 tons, representing a rise of 26 per cent in quantity and from R1,87 lakhs to R2,57 lakhs, or an increase of 37 per cent in value. As usual, nearly the whole quantity was taken by the United Kingdom. Exports of tanned buffalo hides improved from 1,200 tons valued at R19 lakhs to 1,400 tons valued at R24 lakhs. Shipments to the United Kingdom rose from 824 tons to 975 tons. The exports of calf skins, mostly to the United Kingdom, also advanced from 1,100 tons to 1,500 tons, the corresponding increase in value being from R23 lakhs to R36 lakhs.

Exports of tanned goat skins increased by 700 tons to 3,800 tons, the value rising from R1,42 lakhs to R1,84 lakhs. Shipments to the United Kingdom amounted to 3,550 tons and to the United States of America only 54 tons. The United Kingdom, as usual, took the largest quantity of tanned sheep skins exported, *viz.*, 3,000 tons out of a total of 3,600 tons as against 2,500 tons out of a total of 3,100 tons in 1935-36. The remainder went chiefly

to Japan which took 540 tons as against 470 tons in 1935-36. The average declared value per lb. of tanned goat skins and sheep skins was R2-2-7 and R2-1-8 as against R2-1-1 and R2-1-3, respectively, in the preceding year.

Metals and ores (R8,02 lakhs).—The total exports of ores amounted to 748,000 tons in 1936-37, or 45,000 tons less than in the preceding year.

Manganese ore (R1,31 lakhs).

Manganese ore represented 91 per cent of this total, exports of which declined from 729,000 tons in 1935-36 to 677,000 tons in the year under review. As in the preceding year, the United Kingdom was the best customer. As a result of the increased activity in her steel industry, she increased her requirements from 197,000 tons to 216,000 tons. Shipments to Belgium also advanced from 72,000 tons to 98,000 tons. On the other hand, Japan reduced her takings from 174,000 tons to 128,000 tons; France from 119,000 tons to 87,000 tons; the United States of America from 106,000 tons to 87,000 tons, and Germany from 17,000 tons to 15,000 tons. The export trade was confined to Bengal, Bombay and Madras, which accounted for 36 per cent, 16 per cent and 48 per cent of the total in 1936-37 as compared with 32 per cent, 9 per cent and 59 per cent, respectively, in the preceding year. There were no exports of ferro-manganese, and those of ferruginous manganese ore were insignificantly small in the year under review.

Exports of wolfram ore advanced from 7,800 tons to 9,000 tons, of which the United Kingdom took 7,000 tons, or about 100 tons more than in 1935-36.

Wolfram ore (R1,09 lakhs).

Smaller quantities were also exported to Germany and Belgium. As usual, the shipments were entirely from Burma.

Exports of chromite declined from 26,000 tons to 23,000 tons. Norway and the United Kingdom increased their purchases from 4,400 tons and 750 tons

Chromite (R7 lakhs).

to 5,200 tons and 1,800 tons, respectively, in the year under review. Sweden required much smaller quantity, *viz.*, 300 tons as against 5,100 tons in 1935-36. Exports to the United States of America also fell from 4,800 tons to 3,100 tons. Canada, which had obtained 4,000 tons in 1935-36, required nothing in the year under review.

Exports of tin ore, entirely to the Straits Settlements, declined by 1,200

Tin ore (R52 lakhs).

tons to 3,000 tons in quantity and by R29 lakhs to R52 lakhs in value.

Shipments of pig lead advanced from 1,309,000 cwts. valued at R1,78 lakhs in 1935-36 to 1,410,000 cwts. valued at R2,35 lakhs in the year under

Pig lead (R2,35 lakhs).

review. Exports to the United Kingdom increased from 827,000 cwts. to 1,019,000 cwts. Apart from the growth in the internal consumption of the United Kingdom, due particularly to re-armament and also to activity in building and electrical industries, there were larger re-exports from that country, especially to France and Italy, which were largely dependent on the London market in the absence of supplies from Spanish sources. Direct shipments to Germany, Belgium and other Continental countries were insignificant in 1936-37, their aggregate purchases in 1935-36, being 38,000 cwts. Japan reduced her requirements from 393,000 cwts. to 313,000 cwts., while Ceylon increased her takings from 25,000 cwts. to 29,000 cwts.

Exports.

Since 1934-35, exports of pig iron continued to advance, and in the year under review totalled 574,000 tons valued at R1,29 lakhs as compared with 538,000 tons valued at R1,24 lakhs in 1935-36 and 417,000 tons valued at R93 lakhs in 1934-35. There was a marked expansion in the exports to the United Kingdom which amounted to 182,000 tons as against 66,000 tons in 1935-36 and 98,000 tons in 1934-35. Japan, the principal customer of Indian pig iron, reduced her takings from 397,000 tons to 306,000 tons, but the United States of America required 56,000 tons or about 4,000 tons more than in the preceding year. Exports to China declined from 8,700 tons to 8,100 tons. The production of iron and steel in India has been dealt with in Chapter II of this Review.

Pig iron (R1,29 lakhs).

The improvement in the exports of zinc or spelter noticed in 1935-36 was fully maintained in the year under review, the exports amounting to 1·7 million cwts. or 5,000 cwts. more than in the preceding year. The value of these exports showed an increase of R4 lakhs to R39 lakhs. Belgium, as usual, took the largest quantity, *viz.*, 1·2 million cwts. as against 1·4 million cwts. in 1935-36. Shipments to Japan advanced from 239,000 cwts. to 437,000 cwts.

Spelter (R39 lakhs).

Exports of scrap iron or steel for remanufacture during the year under review were valued at R29 lakhs as compared with R13½ lakhs in 1935-36 and R14½ lakhs in 1934-35. Japan is the principal market.

Scrap steel (R29 lakhs).

Raw wool (R2,86 lakhs).—During the first half of the year the course of the trade was somewhat featureless, but a keen demand for raw materials, particularly in the United Kingdom, and a considerable advance in prices characterised the second half of the year 1936-37. Exports of raw wool from India amounted to 51·9 million lbs. valued at R2,86 lakhs as compared with 49·4 million lbs. valued at R2,10 lakhs in 1935-36. Shipments to the United Kingdom advanced from 34·7 million lbs. to 39·1 million lbs. and those to Belgium from nearly 1·9 million lbs. to over 2 million lbs., while the United States of America reduced her takings from 11·7 million lbs. to 9·4 million lbs. The United States of America was, however, a more active buyer of foreign wool imported by land across the frontier and shipped from India. These re-exports of wool also rose from 11·3 million lbs. to 13·2 million lbs. in the year under review, the corresponding increase in value being from R28 lakhs to R38 lakhs. As usual, the bulk of the re-exports was to the United States of America which totalled 12·1 million lbs. in 1936-37 as compared with 10·4 million lbs. in the preceding year. Shipments to the United Kingdom were comparatively small, amounting to nearly 800,000 lbs. The price of raw wool, Bikaner, at Bombay, which had advanced to 13 as. per lb. in March, 1936, remained at that level during April and May. In June, there was a slight appreciation to 13 as. 6 p., but this was not maintained in the following two months. From October, there was a steady improvement and the price reached R1-3-0 per lb. in February, and stood at R1 per lb. in March, 1937. At Karachi, the price of wool, Kandahar (loose, uncleaned, best quality, white) which was quoted at R21 per maund in March, 1936, rose to R26 in April. Thereafter the rate varied between R21 and R23 till October. There was a marked improvement which carried the price to R30 in January and it remained at that level till the end of the year.

Raw wool.

The following table shows the exports of raw wool of Indian origin, the imports of foreign wool by land into India and the corresponding re-exports by sea during the last ten years compared with 1913-14 :—

—	Imports by land	Re-exports by sea	Exports by sea (Indian merchandise)
	Cwts. (000)	Cwts. (000)	Cwts. (000)
1913-14	221	91	437
1927-28	234 (a)	113	448
1928-29	230 (a)	107	504
1929-30	157 (a)	73	450
1930-31	76 (a)	45	272
1931-32	95 (a)	81	368
1932-33	52 (a)	34	288
1933-34	128 (a)	95	499
1934-35	111 (a)	56	304
1935-36	140 (a)	101	441
1936-37	194 (a)	118	464

(a) Rail-borne trade at stations adjacent to land frontier routes.

The table below shows the quantity of raw wool imported into the United Kingdom from India and other countries during the last nine years compared with 1913 :—

Imports of sheep's and lamb's wool into the United Kingdom (excluding goat hair).

(In million lbs.)

—	1913	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
Australia	265	223	270	257	200	302	309	256	358	339
New Zealand	181	182	194	175	188	201	244	216	172	233
South Africa	133	162	167	158	131	211	174	107	118	109
Argentina	55	49	51	60	94	90	81	86	81	81
India	55	55	54	34	36	34	41	38	38	42
TOTAL, INCLUDING OTHER COUNTRIES.	801	779	814	782	848	918	952	789	864	914
PERCENTAGE OF INDIA'S SHARE.	7	7	7	4	4	4	4	5	4	5

Exports.

The export trade in raw wool is confined chiefly to Sind and Bombay, the percentage shares of these Provinces in 1936-37 being 72 and 23 as compared with 65 and 31, respectively, in the preceding year. In the case of re-exports, Sind had 28 per cent and Bengal 71 per cent of the trade as against 36 per cent and 64 per cent, respectively, in 1935-36.

Exports of carpets and rugs increased from 9·3 million lbs. to 9·9 million lbs. in quantity and from R81 lakhs to R86 lakhs in value. As usual, the United Kingdom was the chief customer, taking 7·5 million lbs. with a total value of R65½ lakhs as against 7 million lbs. valued at R60⅓ lakhs in 1935-36. Exports to the United States of America valued at R12 lakhs, to Canada at R4⅓ lakhs and to Australia at R1 lakh, showed only very little changes in comparison with the preceding year. The bulk of the shipments were made from Bengal which was responsible for about 7·2 million lbs. valued at R62 lakhs.

Lac (R2,34 lakhs).—Despite an improvement in demand and the consequent reduction in stocks held in London, the course of the shellac market was somewhat disappointing with prices constantly losing ground in the absence of sustained buying support in London. By the end of October, London stocks dropped to 124,952 cases, the lowest record of the year. Compared to the opening of the year, when stocks in London amounted to 142,656 cases, the estimate of 137,365 cases at the end of March, 1937, showed a reduction of 5,291 cases. At the beginning of April, the price of shellac T. N. Orange, in London, stood at 57*s.* per cwt. and after a decline to 55*s.* 6*d.* in the following week, rose to 59*s.* on April 24. Owing, however, to marked shrinkage in deliveries from London warehouses, the market was in a depressed state during the next two months, but took a better turn by the end of June and remained firm at prices generally around 60*s.* till August 7. There was an impression that the trade demand had been fully met by that time with the result that prices gradually weakened, and stood at 52*s.* on October 9. In the following week, there was a recovery to 56*s.*, but this rallying movement made little progress in the next two months. From December, the tendency was again towards improvement and the highest quotation 61*s.* was reached on December 30. During the remainder of the year, the prices were on the decline with slight reaction towards the end of the year, the quotation on 19th March being 58*s.*

In the Calcutta market, the price of T. N. Shellac per bazar maund, which opened at R22 on the 3rd April, advanced to R22-8 on the 17th April and remained at that level till the 1st May. Thereafter, except for a sudden rise to R23 on July 10, the prices generally varied between R21 and R22-8 till the middle of September, though lower levels were occasionally touched. Later the prices were on the decline, and were quoted at R18-8 on the 9th October, the lowest quotation for the year. This was followed by an improvement which was more marked in December and January. On the 22nd January, the price rose to its highest point R25, but declined again with slight reactions, to R22 on February 26. Towards the end of the year there was a recovery, the closing quotation being R24 on the 25th March.

Lac.

The following table shows the details of the exports of lac during the past two years as compared with the pre-war, war and post-war averages :—

Exports of lac.

—	Pre-war average		War average		Post-war average		1935-36		1936-37	
	Cwts.	Per cent	Cwts.	Per cent	Cwts.	Per cent	Cwts.	Per cent	Cwts.	Per cent
Shellac and button lac.	391,100	90	310,200	90	370,000	88	313,900	64	530,200	64
Stick lac and seed lac .	15,100	4	18,400	5	7,300	2	133,100	27	266,500	32
Others . . .	28,100	6	16,800	5	38,900	10	40,600	9	37,300	4
TOTAL . .	434,300	100	345,400	100	416,200	100	487,600	100	834,000	100

The total shipments of shellac amounted to 497,000 cwts., as compared with 285,000 cwts. in the preceding year and 432,000 cwts. in 1934-35. Exports to the United Kingdom totalled 145,000 cwts. as against 44,000 cwts. in 1935-36 and 229,000 cwts. in 1934-35. The United States of America and Japan also increased their purchases from 87,000 cwts. and 54,000 cwts. to 156,000 cwts. and 67,000 cwts., respectively, while Australia's requirements remained fairly steady at 5,000 cwts. Direct shipments to Germany and France rose from 28,000 cwts. and 9,000 cwts. to 50,000 cwts. and 13,000 cwts., respectively, while exports to Italy fell from 6,900 cwts. to 2,400 cwts. Purchases by Belgium were stationary at 4,000 cwts. There were also increased exports to Canada amounting to 6,000 cwts., as against 4,000 cwts. in 1935-36, while Brazil required 4,400 cwts., or about 200 cwts. less than in the preceding year. Apart from shellac, larger quantities of seed lac, amounting to 262,000 cwts. as against 126,000 cwts. in 1935-36, were exported from India. Shipments were mainly to the United States of America which took about 206,000 cwts., as compared with 80,000 cwts. in the preceding year, while the United Kingdom required 17,000 cwts., or about 2,000 cwts. more than in the preceding year. Exports of button lac also rose from 29,000 cwts. to 33,000 cwts. of which the United Kingdom absorbed 20,000 cwts. as against 18,000 cwts. in 1935-36. There were also increased exports to Germany and the United States of America, but shipments to France showed a small decline. Exports of stick lac, however, declined from 7,300 cwts. to 4,700 cwts. The Netherlands reduced her purchases from 6,300 cwts. to 3,700 cwts. Exports of other kinds of lac totalled 37,000 cwts. as compared with 41,000 cwts. in 1935-36. The principal destinations of these exports were, the Netherlands (16,000 cwts.), Germany (17,000 cwts.), Belgium (2,500 cwts.), and the United States of America (1,100 cwts.).

The following table shows the exports of stick lac from Bangkok and Singapore during the past four years :—

Exports, in cwts., of stick lac from Bangkok and Singapore.

——	1933	1934	1935	1936
To United States of America . .	5	..	100	..
„ Germany	201	5,548	4,402	7,687
„ United Kingdom . . .	120	112	1,182	26
„ India	9,965	176,628	67,577	120,495
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES) .	11,524	183,826	75,520	131,897

Exports.

There was a considerable improvement in the exports of Siamese stick lac from Bangkok and Singapore, chiefly to India, in 1936 as compared with the preceding year.

The monthly exports of shellac, seed lac, button lac and stick lac from India during the year are shown in the following table :—

(In Cwts.)

——	Shellac	Seed lac	Button lac	Stick lac
April, 1936	29,523	11,906	3,444	124
May „	26,359	25,026	3,397	166
June „	35,724	22,917	2,729	7
July „	36,883	16,836	1,806	2
August „	22,638	21,206	1,228	434
September „	30,337	17,687	1,591	467
October „	44,853	10,780	2,761	4
November „	51,481	18,775	3,773	10
December „	46,218	21,386	2,447	1,069
January, 1937	59,915	32,989	3,680	1,021
February „	61,169	39,588	2,346	985
March „	51,840	22,726	4,013	378
TOTAL	496,940	261,822	33,215	4,667

Other Articles.—The following is a summary of the course of trade in the more important of the remaining articles of export :—

——	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Oilcakes	1,38	1,96	1,65	1,97	1,82	2,27
Paraffin wax	67	2,02	2,29	1,92	2,28	1,96
Fruits and vegetables	4	69	99	1,08	1,65	1,70
Teakwood	79	40	61	90	1,12	1,46
Rubber, raw	79	9	31	66	89	1,04
Fodder, bran and pollards	77	70	47	77	73	96
Mica	45	32	45	69	83	94
Tobacco, unmanufactured	32	73	90	78	88	88
Coffee	1,54	1,10	1,02	73	1,02	84
Coir manufactures	89	60	77	90	87	71
Oils	99	54	57	55	64	70
Hemp, raw	1,02	32	36	39	60	69
Dye stuffs	1,04	75	79	72	70	64
Spices	91	72	72	77	55	55
Manures	94(a)	20	25	32	38	51
Bones for manufacturing purposes	..	35	24	32	32	46
Fish	3	46	45	45	46	45
Provisions and oilman's stores	4	33	28	28	27	28
Drugs and Medicines	1	31	24	26	25	27
Fibre for brushes, etc.	1	24	22	19	22	20
Coal and coke	69	44	37	29	17	20
Saltpetre	31	12	15	14	13	12

(a) Includes " crushed bones " which are chiefly required for industrial purposes.

Paraffin wax.

Exports of oilcakes advanced in quantity from 300,000 tons in 1935-36 to 336,000 tons in 1936-37 and in value from R1,82 lakhs to R2,27 lakhs.

Oilcakes (R2,27 lakhs).

All the articles coming under this group, except linseed cake, showed improvement in their share of exports, as compared with the preceding year. Exports of groundnut cake, by far the largest single item, representing 71 per cent of the total quantity of oilcakes exported, amounted to 238,000 tons valued at R1,64 lakhs in 1936-37, as against 194,000 tons valued at R1,16 lakhs in 1935-36. The United Kingdom was the largest purchaser, taking 152,000 tons valued at R1,08 lakhs, as against 148,000 tons valued at R86¾ lakhs in 1935-36. There were also increased exports to other European countries. Shipments to Germany advanced from 15,000 tons to 35,000 tons; to the Netherlands from 6,000 tons to 15,000 tons; and to Belgium from 16,000 tons to 17,000 tons. Exports of linseed cake declined from 72,000 tons valued at R44 lakhs to 50,000 tons valued at R34½ lakhs. The bulk of these exports went to the United Kingdom which in the year under review took 47,000 tons valued at R32¼ lakhs, as compared with 69,000 tons valued at about R42½ lakhs in the preceding year. Shipments to other countries in 1936-37 included 1,700 tons to the Netherlands and 800 tons to Germany. Exports of rape and sesamum cake amounted to 30,000 tons valued at R18 lakhs in 1936-37 as compared with 21,000 tons valued at R14 lakhs in 1935-36. Japan and Ceylon, the two best customers, took 13,000 tons each, their respective shares in the previous year being 8,000 tons and 13,000 tons. Among other descriptions of oilcakes, cotton cake accounted for 9,000 tons valued at R5 lakhs in 1936-37 as against 6,000 tons valued at R3 lakhs a year ago, exports being destined mainly to the United Kingdom. Shipments of coconut cake amounted to 4,200 tons in quantity and R3 lakhs in value as compared with 3,800 tons valued at R2½ lakhs, practically the entire quantity being taken by Belgium. Exports of castor cake, mainly to Ceylon, amounted to 1,700 tons, almost the same as in 1935-36, but the value rose slightly from R72,000 to R83,000 in 1936-37.

Exports of paraffin wax, which had risen from 46,000 tons valued at R1,92 lakhs in 1934-35 to 54,000 tons valued at R2,28 lakhs in 1935-36, declined to 47,000 tons valued at R1,96 lakhs in 1936-37. There was a falling off in the demand in the European market in the year under review. Exports to the United Kingdom declined from 19,000 tons in 1935-36 to 17,000 tons in 1936-37, and those to the Netherlands from 5,600 tons to 3,800 tons. Germany showed very little interest while the Italian share came down to 860 tons from 1,600 tons a year ago. Belgium also curtailed her requirements by 800 tons, her offtake in 1936-37 amounting to 2,400 tons. On the other hand, exports to Canada and the Union of South Africa advanced from 1,620 tons and 2,670 tons in 1935-36 to 2,460 tons and 2,840 tons, respectively, in 1936-37. Exports to the Portuguese East Africa, Columbia and Australia also showed increases while there were decreases in the shipments to the United States of America, Chile and Mexico. The share of China, however, remained almost stationary at 2,000 tons, but that of Japan advanced by 200 tons to 285 tons in 1936-37.

Paraffin wax (R1,96 lakhs).

Exports.

The total value of fruits and vegetables, all sorts, exported in 1936-37, amounted to R1,70 lakhs as compared with R1,65 lakhs in 1935-36. Exports of fresh fruits and vegetables rose in value by R2 lakhs to R33 lakhs. Shipments of onions, which is the most important item, advanced in value from R24 lakhs to R26 lakhs. Of this, Ceylon and the Straits Settlements accounted for R14 lakhs and R9½ lakhs as against about R15½ lakhs and R6⅔ lakhs, respectively, in the preceding year. Exports of coconuts also improved in value to R13,000 from R4,000. Despatches of fruits and vegetables, dried, salted or preserved, showed a further advance and were valued at R1,37 lakhs in 1936-37 as against R1,34 lakhs in 1935-36. The share of the United States of America, the principal consuming country in the total value of exports of all sorts of fruits and vegetables consisting largely of cashewnuts, however, declined to R1,03 lakhs as compared with R1,13 lakhs. Exports to Ceylon were valued at R19 lakhs as against R22 lakhs. Shipments to the United Kingdom were valued at R18½ lakhs, or an advance of R11 lakhs as compared with the previous year. Iraq and Egypt also increased their purchases in 1936-37.

Fruits and vegetables (R1,70 lakhs).

The steady rise in the demand for Indian teakwood, noticed in the previous year's Review, continued in 1936-37, shipments advancing from 58,000 cubic tons valued at R1,12 lakhs to 69,000 cubic tons valued at R1,46 lakhs. Despatches were, as usual, mainly from Burma, which accounted for about 98 per cent of the trade. The share of the United Kingdom advanced from 39,000 cubic tons valued at R76 lakhs to 46,000 cubic tons valued at R96 lakhs. Germany and South Africa also increased their takings from 5,000 cubic tons valued at R10 lakhs and 4,000 cubic tons valued at R7 lakhs to 6,000 cubic tons each valued at R14 lakhs and R13 lakhs, respectively. There was also an improvement in demand from the United States of America, Ceylon and the Portuguese East Africa, while Belgium and Iraq curtailed their requirements slightly.

Teakwood (R1,46 lakhs).

Under the restriction scheme, the permissible export quota for the exporting countries in 1936, was 60 per cent of the basic quota for the first half year and 65 per cent for the second, thus averaging 62½ per cent for the whole year. For the first half of 1937, the exportable quota was originally fixed at 70 per cent, but owing to favourable stock position and stronger demand, it was later on increased to 75 per cent for the first quarter and 80 per cent for the second quarter. For the second half of 1937 the quota has been raised to 90 per cent. The average exportable percentage for the full year, therefore, is 83¾. For 1936, the third control year, the actual allotment for India proper was 8,288 tons including a carry-over of 476 tons from the preceding year, and for Burma 5,621 tons including again a carry-over of 308 tons. Exports from India, in terms of raw rubber, debitable against the quota, were 8,624 tons and from Burma 5,819 tons, making excess shipments of 336 tons and 198 tons, respectively. For 1937, the allotment for India excluding the surplus is 10,469 tons and for Burma 7,537 tons, respectively.

Rubber, raw (R1,04 lakhs).

Exports of raw rubber from British India, including Burma, during the fiscal year, as recorded in the sea-borne trade accounts, amounted to 28·9 million lbs. (R1,04 lakhs) as compared with 30·6 million lbs. (R89 lakhs) in 1935-36. Exports to the United Kingdom declined from 10·9 million lbs.

in 1935-36 to 6·3 million lbs. in the year under review, those to Italy from 2·5 million lbs. to 0·3 million lbs. and to Ceylon from 5·4 million lbs. to 3·9 million lbs. On the other hand, the United States of America and the Straits Settlements increased their purchases from 0·2 million lbs. and 7·7 million lbs. to 2·7 million lbs. and 9·5 million lbs., respectively. Shipments to Germany and Czechoslovakia amounted to 1·7 million lbs. each as against 2·0 million lbs. and 1·4 million lbs., respectively. The share of Madras in the export trade was 51 per cent (59 per cent) and of Burma 49 per cent (41 per cent),—figures for previous year being given in brackets. The exports from Travancore in 1936-37 amounted to 4,781,000 lbs. (R21 lakhs) as compared with 4,016,000 lbs. (R10⅓ lakhs) in 1935-36 and 2,155,000 lbs. (R6 lakhs) in 1934-35. The average declared value per lb. of the exports, including exports from Travancore, improved to 5 as. 11 p. as against 4 as. 7 p. in 1935-36 and 4 as. 5 p. in 1934-35. The annual average price of standard ribbed smoked sheet in London in 1936 stood at 7¾*d.* per lb. which is the highest since 1930.

Fodder, bran and pollards (R96 lakhs).

Exports of fodder, bran and pollards improved from 258,000 tons valued at R73 lakhs in 1935-36 to 277,000 tons valued at R96 lakhs in the year under review. Rice bran which, as usual, constituted 97 per cent of the total exports, rose from 251,000 tons to 270,000 tons in quantity, and from R69½ lakhs to R92 lakhs in value. The United Kingdom, the principal customer, took 246,000 tons as against 216,000 tons in the year preceding. On the other hand, there was a general decline in the exports to countries other than the United Kingdom. Germany continued to be out of market while the shares of the Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay States fell from 16,000 tons and 12,000 tons to 12,000 tons and 5,000 tons, respectively. Exports of other sorts of fodder, bran and pollard increased slightly in quantity from 7,200 tons to 7,700 tons but the value remained almost at the same level at R4 lakhs. Quantitatively, exports to Ceylon rose from 4,900 tons to 5,300 tons but the value declined from R2·8 lakhs to R2·6 lakhs.

Mica (R94 lakhs).

The export trade in mica experienced a comparatively better year and the shipments consisting largely of splittings advanced to 180,000 cwts. valued at R94 lakhs from 167,000 cwts. valued at R83½ lakhs in 1935-36. The United Kingdom and the United States of America, the two principal customers for Indian mica, increased their purchases from 39,400 cwts. and 88,500 cwts. to 45,400 cwts. and 92,200 cwts., respectively. France and Germany also raised their purchases, which totalled 6,900 cwts. and 18,000 cwts. as compared with 4,300 cwts. and 16,300 cwts., respectively.

Tobacco, unmanufactured (R87¾ lakhs).

Exports of unmanufactured tobacco in 1936-37 amounted to 28·5 million lbs. as compared with 28·7 million lbs. in 1935-36. The value of the shipments also fell slightly. The most important outlet for Indian tobacco was, as usual, the United Kingdom and her purchases advanced from 11·7 million lbs. valued at R45⅓ lakhs to 13·3 million lbs. valued at R50½ lakhs. Despatches to Aden and Dependencies increased in quantity from 7·3 million lbs. to 8·3 million lbs., but decreased in value from R22 lakhs to R20½ lakhs. Exports to the Netherlands, on the other hand, declined slightly in quantity with a rise in value and amounted to 1·1 million lbs. valued at R2 lakhs.

Shipments to Japan fell off from 5·6 million lbs. valued at R11 lakhs to 3·0 million lbs. valued at R6½ lakhs.

Coffee (R84 lakhs).

The total reported production of cured coffee in India during the season 1935-36 was 41 million lbs., as compared with 33 million lbs. during the previous season. Exports declined from 216,000 cwts. valued at R1,02 lakhs in 1935-36 to 211,000 cwts. valued at R84 lakhs in the year under review. The principal markets for Indian coffee were, as usual, the United Kingdom and France. The former reduced her takings from 73,000 cwts. (R38 lakhs) to 35,000 cwts. (R17½ lakhs), while the latter increased her purchases from 83,000 cwts. to 87,000 cwts. with a decrease in value from R36 lakhs to R31 lakhs. Shipments to the Netherlands and Belgium increased from 1,500 cwts. and 13,000 cwts. to 5,700 cwts. and 20,000 cwts., respectively. Norway doubled her requirements from 17,000 cwts. to 34,000 cwts. Germany and Italy, on the other hand, curtailed their requirements from 10,000 cwts. and 6,500 cwts. to 7,000 cwts. and 3,100 cwts., respectively. The estimated world production of coffee in 1935-36 was comparatively low, but the price quotation for the superior quality of East Indian coffee in London in 1936-37 remained almost steady at the level of the previous year at 118*s.* per cwt.

Coir manufactures (R71 lakhs).

Exports of coir manufactures, other than rope, from the British ports in India in 1936-37 declined from 684,000 cwts. valued at R87½ lakhs to 550,000 cwts. valued at R71 lakhs. Of this, despatches of coir yarn accounted for 478,000 cwts. valued at R46½ lakhs as compared with 602,500 cwts. valued at R60½ lakhs a year ago. Shipments of coir yarn to the United Kingdom in 1936-37 amounted to 75,000 cwts. valued at R7 lakhs. There were also reduced shipments to Germany, the Netherlands, Belgium and Italy which took 97,000 cwts., 53,000 cwts., 55,000 cwts. and 25,000 cwts., respectively, but France increased her purchases from 44,000 cwts. to 56,000 cwts. The United States of America curtailed her requirements from 29,000 cwts. to 26,000 cwts. Exports of coir mattings further declined from 55,600 cwts. valued at R17½ lakhs to 49,900 cwts. valued at R16 lakhs, of which the United Kingdom took 39,200 cwts. valued at R12 lakhs. Exports of other descriptions of coir manufactures also fell from 26,300 cwts. to 21,800 cwts., the share of the United Kingdom amounting to 19,600 cwts. in 1936-37.

Oils (R70 lakhs).

The total exports of oils consisting mostly of vegetable oils, were valued at R70 lakhs in 1936-37 as compared with R64 lakhs in 1935-36. Shipments of vegetable non-essential oils increased from 2,358,000 gallons valued at R36 lakhs to 2,899,000 gallons valued at R44½ lakhs. The table in the margin shows the details of exports of these oils. Exports of castor oil which is the principal item in the group, further advanced from 1,408,000 gallons valued at R21½ lakhs to 1,515,000 gallons valued at R23 lakhs. As usual, the United Kingdom consumed the largest quantity amounting to 1,024,000 gallons as against 958,000 gallons in the preceding year. There

Exports of vegetable non-essential oils.

(In thousand gallons.)

	1913-14	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
Castor oil	1,007	1,213	1,408	1,515
Groundnut oil	288	275	291	428
Mustard oil	407	295	237	252
Coconut oil	1,091	39	33	14
Other sorts	449	351	389	690
TOTAL	3,242	2,173	2,358	2,899

was a marked decline in the shipments to Germany which fell from 153,000 gallons to 23,000 gallons only. Exports to other countries included 85,000 gallons to Egypt and 74,000 gallons to the Union of South Africa. Exports of groundnut oil advanced from 291,000 gallons to 428,000 gallons in quantity and from R4 lakhs to R5⅔ lakhs in value. The United Kingdom took 154,000 gallons as against 180,000 gallons in 1935-36. Shipments to Iraq (60,000 gallons), Mauritius and Dependencies(50,000 gallons), the Straits Settlements (46,000 gallons), and the Federated Malay States (40,000 gallons) showed increases. Exports of sesamum oil rose from 150,000 gallons to 281,000 gallons. Kenya Colony took 166,000 gallons or 59 per cent. Shipments to Aden and Dependencies rose slightly, but Arabia and Mauritius curtailed their requirements in 1936-37. Exports of mustard or rapeseed oil increased from 237,000 gallons to 252,000 gallons, the principal destinations being Mauritius (174,000 gallons), Fiji (46,000 gallons) and the United Kingdom (3,000 gallons). Despatches of linseed oil recorded an improvement from 78,000 gallons to 135,000 gallons. The Philippines took 48,000 gallons as against 17,000 gallons in 1935-36. Exports to the Straits Settlements and Ceylon also advanced from 35,000 gallons and 15,000 gallons to 39,000 gallons and 17,000 gallons, respectively, in 1936-37. Shipments of coconut oil further shrank from 33,000 gallons to 14,000 gallons of which 7,000 gallons went to the United Kingdom and 4,000 gallons to Arabia. It may be mentioned in this connection that imports of coconut oil mostly from the Straits Settlements and Ceylon amounted to 7·8 million gallons valued at R91⅓ lakhs in 1936-37 as compared with 8·5 million gallons valued at R90 lakhs in the preceding year.

Among essential oils, exports of sandalwood oil improved from 102,000 lbs. valued at R11 lakhs to 125,000 lbs. valued at R14 lakhs. Both the United Kingdom and Japan, the chief markets, increased their demand from 60,000 lbs. and 33,000 lbs. to 69,000 lbs. and 40,000 lbs., respectively. Exports of lemongrass oil, however, declined from 99,000 gallons to 87,000 gallons, the principal destination being the United Kingdom (19,000 gallons), United States of America (23,000 gallons), France (21,000 gallons) and Germany (10,000 gallons). Exports of palmarosa oil also fell off from 10,000 gallons to 8,000 gallons.

There was a better demand for Indian hemp and exports advanced from 643,000 cwts. valued at R60 lakhs in 1935-36 to 769,000 cwts. valued at R69 lakhs, showing an increase of 20 per cent in quantity and 15 per cent in value. The United Kingdom increased her purchases from 168,000 cwts. to 243,000 cwts. and Belgium from 200,000 cwts. to 236,000 cwts. Exports to Italy and the United States of America also improved from 11,000 cwts. and 24,000 cwts. to 32,000 cwts. and 31,000 cwts., respectively. On the other hand, Germany and France reduced their takings to 47,000 cwts. and 54,000 cwts. from 68,000 cwts. and 67,000 cwts., respectively, in the preceding year.

Hemp, raw (R69 lakhs).

Exports of dyeing and tanning substances declined from 1·7 million cwts. valued at R70 lakhs in 1935-36 to 1·5 million cwts. valued at about R64 lakhs in 1936-37. There were smaller shipments of myrobalans which formed about 85 per cent of the total quantity of dyeing and tanning substances exported in the year under review. Exports of myrobalans fell from 1,482,000

Dyeing and tanning substances (R64 lakhs).

cwts. valued at R46¾ lakhs in 1935-36 to 1,261,000 cwts. valued at R37 lakhs. The United Kingdom and Germany reduced their purchases from 742,000 cwts. and 173,000 cwts. to 600,000 cwts. and 131,000 cwts., respectively. Shipments to the Netherlands and Belgium also declined from 81,000 cwts. and 56,000 cwts. to 31,000 cwts. and 36,000 cwts., respectively. On the other hand, despatches to the United States of America advanced from 267,000 cwts. to 302,000 cwts., and to France from 48,000 cwts. to 63,000 cwts. Exports to Australia, however, fell by about 8,000 cwts. to 38,400 cwts. There was a substantial increase in the exports of myrobalan extracts which amounted to 60,000 cwts. valued at R6 lakhs as against 42,000 cwts. valued at R4 lakhs in the preceding year. Exports were destined chiefly to the United Kingdom. Shipments of cutch and gambier advanced slightly from 37,700 cwts. valued at R5 lakhs to 38,600 cwts. valued at R5⅔ lakhs. Exports to the United Kingdom further improved from 17,000 cwts. to 20,000 cwts. Despatches to the Netherlands also rose from 4,000 cwts. to 6,000 cwts., while France curtailed her requirements to 4,000 cwts. from 6,000 cwts. in 1935-36. Exports of turmeric advanced in quantity from 86,600 cwts. to 92,200 cwts., and in value from R10⅔ lakhs to R11⅛ lakhs. Purchases by Iran totalled 21,700 cwts. in 1936-37 as against 14,100 cwts. in the preceding year. Exports to Ceylon and France also advanced from 13,500 cwts., and 6,400 cwts. to 13,700 cwts. and 7,000 cwts., respectively, while those to the United Kingdom and the United States of America fell from 10,000 cwts. and 6,400 cwts. to 4,400 cwts. each. There were also larger shipments in the year under review to the Straits Settlements, Aden and Dependencies and Arabia. Exports of natural indigo improved slightly from 350 cwts. to 478 cwts. Of this, Greece took 239 cwts. and Egypt 107 cwts. as against 153 cwts. and 31 cwts., respectively, in 1935-36, the remainder went mostly to the United Kingdom, Yugoslavia, Japan and Aden.

Cutch and gambier.

Turmeric.

Indigo.

The total exports of spices declined in quantity from 252,000 cwts. in 1935-36 to 216,000 cwts. in 1936-37 but the value rose by nearly R½ lakh to R55 lakhs. Exports of chillies representing 69 per cent of the total in 1936-37 declined from 183,400 cwts. to 149,600 cwts., but higher prices accounted for an increase in the value from R19¼ lakhs to R20 lakhs. Ceylon, the principal market, took 137,200 cwts. as against 174,000 cwts. in the preceding year. Despatches to the Straits Settlements rose from 2,900 cwts. to 3,600 cwts. Exports of pepper further declined from 26,000 cwts. valued at R7⅔ lakhs in 1935-36 to 25,000 cwts. valued at R6 lakhs in 1936-37. Exports to Italy and the United States of America amounted to 17,500 cwts. and 3,400 cwts. as compared with 20,000 cwts. and 1,600 cwts., respectively. The share of the United Kingdom remained almost the same at 1,000 cwts. Exports of cardamoms fell off from 12,000 cwts. valued at R19 lakhs to 9,000 cwts. valued at R18 lakhs. Shipments to Sweden, Arabia and the United States of America amounted to 2,600 cwts., 1,500 cwts. and 1,200 cwts., respectively. Despatches of betelnuts showed very little variation and stood at 4,000 cwts. Exports of ginger recorded an increase from 25,000 cwts. valued at R7½ lakhs to 27,000 cwts. valued at R9⅓ lakhs. The chief markets were Aden and Dependencies (10,000 cwts.), Arabia (5,000 cwts.), Ceylon and Anglo-Egyptian Sudan (2,000 cwts. each).

Spices (R55 lakhs).

Drugs and medicines.

Exports of manures, other than oilcakes and saltpetre, further improved from 61,000 tons valued at R38 lakhs in 1935-36 to 77,000 tons valued at R51 lakhs in 1936-37. Shipments of manurial bones, including bonemeal, representing 74 per cent of the total quantity of manures exported in 1936-37, amounted to 57,000 tons valued at R36 lakhs as compared with 43,000 tons valued at R24 lakhs in the preceding year. There was an appreciable increase in the purchases by Belgium which rose from 9,000 tons to 19,000 tons, while the United Kingdom curtailed her requirements from 13,500 tons to 11,300 tons. Exports to Ceylon rose by 1,000 tons to 12,800 tons in 1936-37. The value of fish manures and guano exported rose from R4½ lakhs to R5½ lakhs. The bulk of the shipments went to Ceylon (R4 lakhs). Exports of hornmeal rose from 640 tons to 2,400 tons. Despatches of sulphate of ammonia amounted to 2,600 tons as against 7,000 tons in 1935-36.

Manures (R51 lakhs).

There was a noticeable improvement in the exports of bones for manufacturing purposes, which advanced from 53,000 tons valued at R32 lakhs in 1935-36 to 74,000 tons valued at over R46 lakhs in the year under review. As usual, Belgium was the principal purchaser taking 56,000 tons followed by Germany and France with 12,000 tons and 1,000 tons, respectively.

Bones (R46 lakhs).

The total exports of fish, excluding canned, advanced in quantity from 267,000 cwts. in 1935-36 to 280,000 cwts. in 1936-37, but the value declined slightly from R45½ lakhs to R45 lakhs. Exports of unsalted dry fish accounted for R15¼ lakhs and of salted fish for about R23½ lakhs, while fishmaws and shark fins were valued at R6 lakhs. Ceylon, the principal market for Indian fish, took 266,000 cwts. valued at R37⅔ lakhs. Exports to Hongkong were valued at R3 lakhs.

Fish (R45 lakhs).

Exports of provisions and oilman's stores in 1936-37 totalled 69,700 cwts. valued at R28 lakhs as compared with 64,400 cwts. valued at R27 lakhs in the preceding year. The principal item in this group is *ghi* which accounted for 27,000 cwts. valued at R16 lakhs, shipments being destined mainly to the Straits Settlements (R8 lakhs), the Federated Malay States (R1½ lakhs), Hongkong, Ceylon and Mauritius and Dependencies (R1 lakh each). Exports of pickles, chutneys and condiments of which the United Kingdom was the chief customer declined in value from R3 lakhs to R2 lakhs. Exports of butter also fell from R2 lakhs to R1½ lakhs.

Provisions and Oilman's stores (R28 lakhs).

The total value of the exports of drugs and medicines advanced from R25 lakhs in 1935-36 to R27 lakhs in the year under review. The principal single item included in this group is senna, despatches of which, however, declined from 67,100 cwts. valued at R10 lakhs to 65,700 cwts. valued at R9 lakhs. Exports of nux vomica, on the other hand, rose from 17,000 cwts. valued at nearly R1 lakh to 33,000 cwts. valued at R1½ lakhs. The principal market for nux vomica was the United States of America (R70,000) and for senna, Germany (R3⅕ lakhs), the United States of America (about R2⅔ lakhs) and France (R1⅕ lakhs).

Drugs and medicines (R27 lakhs).

Exports.

The value of fibre for brushes and brooms exported during 1936-37 amounted to R20 lakhs as against R22 lakhs in the preceding year. Shipments to Japan were valued at R5½ lakhs, to the United Kingdom at R3⅓ lakhs, to Belgium at R3 lakhs, and to the Netherlands and the United States of America at R2 lakhs each.

Fibre (R20 lakhs).

Exports of coal improved from 198,000 tons valued at R17 lakhs in 1935-36 to 250,000 tons valued at R20 lakhs in the year under review. India enjoys a very limited market for coal exports, Ceylon and the Far Eastern countries being the only destinations for these exports. Shipments to Ceylon rose from 133,000 tons to 203,000 tons and those to the Straits Settlements from 16,600 tons to 18,300 tons. There were, however, no exports to Hongkong in 1936-37, the corresponding figures for 1935-36 were 41,000 tons and for 1934-35, 55,000 tons. Exports to the Philippines, Siam and the Federated Malay States amounted to 7,600 tons, 7,300 tons and 6,700 tons, respectively. These figures are exclusive of 507,900 tons of Indian coal shipped in 1936-37 and 547,400 tons in 1935-36 for the use of steamers engaged in the foreign trade. These were distributed as follows :—

Coal (R20 lakhs).

	1935-36. Tons.	1936-37. Tons.
Bengal	426,300	395,700
Bombay	104,700	94,900
Sind	7,900	7,700
Madras	2,700	3,400
Burma	5,800	6,200

The production of coal in India during 1936 was estimated at 22·6 million tons as compared with 23·0 million tons in the preceding year. Earlier in the year, the prices of coal were somewhat low, but towards the end of December, 1936, there was a rise, due to the output of coal not keeping pace with economic recovery. Later, partly owing to the B. N. Railway strike, there was a further appreciation of prices for all classes of coal and coke. The price of Desherghar coal per ton into wagon remained steady at R3 to R3-4 from April to December, 1936. By the beginning of January, 1937, the rate rose to R3-8 to R3-12 and by the end of that month to R3-12 to R4. It stood at this level till the middle of March when it reached R4.

Exports of saltpetre declined from 174,000 cwts. valued at R13 lakhs in 1935-36 to 167,000 cwts. valued at R11½ lakhs in 1936-37. Shipments to the United Kingdom fell from 48,000 cwts. to 41,000 cwts. Exports to Mauritius and Dependencies and Ceylon, however, rose from 72,000 cwts. and 20,000 cwts. to 85,000 cwts. and 22,000 cwts., respectively.

Saltpetre (R11½ lakhs).

Postal Articles.

Imports and Exports.

The value of the imports of "Postal articles, not specified" declined further from R2,42 lakhs to R1,99 lakhs. Imports by post of the following

articles are not included in the above figures but are recorded under the relevant heads in the import returns :—(*a*) jewellery, (*b*) precious stones, (*c*) gold and silver thread, (*d*) cigarettes, (*e*) cinematograph films, and (*f*) watches (from April, 1936). The share of the United Kingdom advanced from 55 per cent to 67 per cent and those of Germany and France from 3 per cent each to 6 per cent and 4 per cent, respectively. The percentage share of Switzerland, however, declined from 28 to 14, but this is largely due to the exclusion of watches imported by post from the figures of 1936-37 referred to above. The value of the articles exported by post, on the other hand, advanced sharply from R1,91 lakhs to R3,45 lakhs. The principal destinations were the United Kingdom (R2,53 lakhs or 73 per cent), the Straits Settlements (R33 lakhs or 10 per cent), and Ceylon and France (5 per cent each).

Re-exports.

The value of the re-export trade in foreign merchandise showed a noticeable increase from R3,76 lakhs in 1935-36 to R6,24 lakhs in 1936-37. Re-exports of skins, raw, advanced from R88 lakhs to R2,52 lakhs. The United Kingdom, the principal consuming country, took 415 tons valued at R2,37 lakhs as compared with 246 tons valued at R80 lakhs in the preceding year. Re-exports of raw wool improved from R28 lakhs to R38 lakhs. The United Kingdom and the United States of America increased their requirements from R3 lakhs and R25 lakhs to R3½ lakhs and R33 lakhs, respectively. The value of the woollen manufactures re-exported also rose from R7 lakhs to R15 lakhs, the United Kingdom's share amounting to about R10½ lakhs in 1936-37. Exports of foreign silk manufactures (chiefly piecegoods) rose in value from R20 lakhs to R25 lakhs, the principal destinations being Aden and Dependencies R6 lakhs (R2 lakhs), Kenya Colony R4 lakhs (R1¾ lakhs), Arabia R4 lakhs (R4 lakhs) and Ceylon R3 lakhs (R5 lakhs). The figures in bracket relate to 1935-36. Cotton piecegoods recorded an improvement of 4 per cent in quantity and of 20 per cent in value amounting to 10·8 million yards valued at R25¾ lakhs. Iran and Anglo-Egyptian Sudan increased their purchases from 0·7 million yards and 0·6 million yards to 4·2 million yards and 1·2 million yards, respectively. Re-exports of sugar advanced from 3,000 tons (R5¼ lakhs) to 9,000 tons (R14½ lakhs). Increases were also noticeable under fruits and vegetables, metals and ores and machinery and millwork. On the other hand, shipments of foreign cotton further declined in quantity from 400 tons to 200 tons and in value from R3½ lakhs to R1⅔ lakhs. There were decreases under drugs and medicines, cotton twist and yarn and oils. The shares of the principal countries in the total trade were—United Kingdom 49 per cent, the United States of America 11 per cent, Ceylon and Aden and Dependencies 5 per cent each, Japan and Iraq 4 per cent each, Arabia, Iran and Kenya Colony 3 per cent each, and Germany, the Straits Settlements, the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan and Bahrein Islands 2 per cent each. As usual, the bulk of the trade passed through Bombay which accounted for 78 per cent, while the percentage share of Karachi amounted to 12 and that of Bengal to 8.

Government stores.

Under this head, imports showed an improvement of R14 lakhs over the preceding year's figures and amounted to R2,48 lakhs in 1936-37. The

noticeable increases were under vehicles (+R18 lakhs), Arms, ammunition and military stores (+R16 lakhs) and Instruments, apparatus, etc. (+R3 lakhs). Decreases were, however, recorded under machinery and millwork (—R30 lakhs), metals and ores (—R3 lakhs) and paper and pasteboard and cotton manufactures (—R2 lakhs each). Exports of Indian produce on Government account declined from R21 lakhs to R10 lakhs, owing mainly to a fall of R10 lakhs in the exports of opium which dwindled into insignificance in the year under review. Re-exports on Government account amounted to R2$\frac{2}{3}$ lakhs in 1936-37 as against R9$\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs in 1935-36.

CHAPTER IV.

The Direction of Overseas Trade.

The main features of the direction of India's trade in the year ended the 31st March, 1937, are shown in the following tables. Tables A, B and C illustrate the shares of the various foreign countries in India's total trade, and tables D and E analyse the trade in particular commodities so as to show the shares of the chief countries interested in each.

TABLE A.

—	1913-14			1933-34		
	Exports	Imports	Net Imports (—) or Exports (+)	Exports	Imports	Net Imports (—) or Exports (+)
	R(Crores)	R(Crores)	R(Crores)	R(Crores)	R(Crores)	R (Crores)
United Kingdom . . .	58	117	—59	48	48	..
Other British Possessions . .	33	11	+25	22	9	+13
TOTAL BRITISH EMPIRE .	94	128	—34	70	57	+13
Europe	85	30	+55	35	25	+10
United States of America . .	22	5	+17	14	7	+7
Japan	23	5	+18	14	16	—2
Other Foreign Countries . .	25	15	+10	17	10	+7
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES .	155	55	+100	80	58	+22
GRAND TOTAL .	249	183	+66	150	115	+35

—	1934-35			1935-36			1936-37		
	Exports	Imports	Net Imports (—) or Exports (+)	Exports	Imports	Net Imports (—) or Exports (+)	Exports	Imports	Net Imports (—) or Exports (+)
	R Crores	R Crores	R (Crores)	R Crores	R Crores	R (Crores)	R Crores	R Crores	R (Crores)
United Kingdom . .	49	54	—5	52	52	..	66*	48	+18
Other British Possessions.	22	11	+11	24	13	+11	27	14	+13
TOTAL BRITISH EMPIRE.	71	65	+6	76	65	+11	93	62	+31
Europe	30	25	+5	35	27	+8	41*	25	+16
United States of America	13	8	+5	17	9	+8	19	8	+11
Japan	25	21	+4	22	22	..	30	21	+9
Other Foreign Countries .	16	13	+3	14	11	+3	19*	9	+10
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES	84	67	+17	88	69	+19	109	63	+46
GRAND TOTAL .	155	132	+23	164	134	+30	202	125	+77

* Inclusive of values of " For orders " cargoes remaining to be adjusted.

Direction of Trade.

Table B.

Imports.

—	1913-14	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	64·1	41·7	40·6	38·8	38·4
Germany	6·9	7·7	7·6	9·2	9·7
Java	5·8	2·1	1·4	1·3	0·3
Japan	2·6	14·2	15·7	16·3	17·0
United States of America	2·6	6·2	6·4	6·7	6·5
Belgium	2·3	2·3	1·6	1·8	2·2
Austria and Hungary	2·3	0·5	0·5	0·5	0·4
Straits Settlements	1·8	2·6	2·3	2·7	3·1
Iran, Arabia, Iraq, Asiatic Turkey and Sumatra	1·5	1·9	2·5	2·5	2·9
France	1·5	1·3	1·2	1·0	0·9
Mauritius	1·3	..	..	..	..
Italy	1·2	2·5	2·3	1·5	1·0
China	0·9	1·9	1·6	1·4	1·1
Netherlands	0·8	1·6	1·0	1·0	1·1
Australia	0·5	0·9	0·7	0·9	0·9
Hongkong	0·5	0·4	0·3	0·3	0·4
Dutch Borneo	0·4	0·3	0·2	0·2	0·2
Ceylon	0·4	1·1	1·0	1·1	1·4
Switzerland	0·3	0·8	1·0	1·1	1·1
Kenya and Zanzibar	0·3	2·1	2·4	2·6	2·8

Table C.

Exports.

—	1913-14	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	23·4	32·2	31·6	31·5	32·2
Germany	10·6	6·5	4·5	5·9	4·7
Japan	9·1	8·5	16·1	13·4	15·0
United States of America	8·7	9·6	8·3	10·1	9·5
France	7·1	4·9	3·2	4·4	3·9
Belgium	4·8	3·0	2·6	3·4	3·6
Austria and Hungary	4·0	..	..	..	..
Ceylon	3·6	4·2	4·5	4·5	3·8
Iran, Arabia, Iraq, Asiatic Turkey and Sumatra	3·2	1·8	1·9	1·7	1·9
Italy	3·1	3·8	3·8	2·2	2·4
Hongkong	3·1	0·8	0·6	0·3	0·3
Straits Settlements	2·7	2·3	1·9	2·3	2·2
China	2 3	3·0	1·9	1·1	0·6
Central and South America	2·2	2·2	2·6	2·0	2·3
Netherlands	1·7	2·7	1·9	2·3	2·2
Australia	1·6	2·0	1·9	1·8	1·6
Kenya and Zanzibar	1·0	0·5	0·6	0·4	0·4
Union of Socialist Soviet Republics	0·9	0·1	..	0·2	0·2
Spain	0·8	0·9	0·6	1·1	0·3
Java	0·8	0·3	..	0·3	0·4
"For orders" cargoes	—	—	..	..	1·9

Direction of Trade.

TABLE D.

Imports.

N. B.—In Tables D and E dots (..) indicate that the trade is either *nil* or insignificant.

	IRON AND STEEL			MACHINERY			HARDWARE		
	1913-14	1935-36	1936-37	1913-14	1935-36	1936-37	1913-14	1935-36	1936-37
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	69·9	56·4	56·3	89·8	67·7	65·5	57·2	31·8	34·1
United States of America	2·6	1·0	1·5	3·3	8·5	8·9	9·7	9·4	8·9
Sweden	..	2·2	1·9	..	1·2	1·3	0·9	5·7	5·3
Germany	14·5	13·7	12·0	5·6	12·0	14·3	18·2	33·2	32·4
Belgium	11·5	13·8	14·1	..	2·0	2·2	..	1·0	1·0
Japan	..	6·0	7·9	..	1·3	1·3	1·5	10·9	11·8
France and Luxemburg	..	3·3	2·3	..	0·4	0·3	..	0·6	0·6
Percentage of total trade represented by countries shown	98·5	96·4	96·0	98·7	93·1	93·8	87·5	92·6	94·1
TOTAL VALUE OF TRADE ℞ (LAKHS)	16,01	7,22	5,94	7,76	13,68	14,14	3,95	3,27	2,89

	MOTOR VEHICLES			INSTRUMENTS		
	1913-14	1935-36	1936-37	1913-14	1935-36	1936-37
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	71·3	41·7	41·9	75·3	52·1	50·1
United States of America	15·1	35·5	38·0	8·0	16·8	17·6
Germany	..	3·1	6·0	8·2	14·3	15·8
Netherlands	..	..	..	..	3·3	2·1
Belgium	4·5	..	..	..	1·2	1·5
Japan	..	0·4	0·7	0·6	6·0	6·0
France	4·5	0·1	0·3	..	0·4	0·7
Italy	..	0·9	1·1	2·2	1·4	0·8
Canada	..	17·0	11·2	..	..	..
Percentage of total trade represented by countries shown	95·4	98·7	99·2	94·3	95·5	94·6
TOTAL VALUE OF TRADE ℞ (LAKHS)	1,53	4,49	4,52	1,82	5,18	5,19

Direction of Trade.

	Cotton Manufactures			Silk Manufactures			Sugar		
	1913-14	1935-36	1936-37	1913-14	1935-36	1936-37	1913-14	1935-36	1936-37
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	90·1	51·0	50·7	9·0	4·2	2·1	1·8	11·0	4·8
United States of America	0·4	0·1	0·1	..	0·3	0·4	..	..	..
Germany	2·1	0·2	0·3	7·2	1·1	1·5	..	0·4	..
Belgium	..	0·1	0·1	..	0·4	..	..	0·1	0·3
Japan	1·8	41·6	43·2	46·8	74·4	73·4	..	2·8	3·2
France	..	0·1	0·3	7·8	0·9	0·8	..	..	..
Switzerland	..	1·1	1·7	..	0·2	0·5	..	..	..
Italy	1·5	0·1	0·2	6·1	3·4	3·2	..	..	..
Netherlands	1·6	0·5	0·6	..	..	..	..	1·0	7·4
China*	0·1	4·5	2·1	20·6	13·6	17·3	..	2·4	27·2
Java and the Straits Settlements	..	..	..	..	0·6	0·2	71·8	73·8	55·7
Mauritius	..	..	..	..	..	..	16·9	..	..
Percentage of total trade represented by countries shown	97·6	90·3	99·3	97·5	99·1	99·4	90·5	91·5	98·6
Total value of trade R (lakhs)	66,30	21,15	17,48	3,10	2,20	1,77	14,96	1,91	24

* Includes Hongkong and Macâo.

	Liquors			Mineral Oils			Paper and Pasteboard		
	1913-14	1935-36	1936-37	1913-14	1935-36	1936-37	1913-14	1935-36	1936-37
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	62·9	61·0	61·2	5·7	5·2	5·3	56·0	29·7	30·5
United States of America	2·7	6·4	6·1	56·1	16·4	15·7	..	1·6	1·1
Germany	10·7	6·5	6·4	7·3	1·9	3·4	17·0	19·1	25·2
France	18·8	13·3	13·3	..	..	..	..	..	0·4
Netherlands	..	5·0	5·5	..	..	..	2·5	3·9	3·9
Iran	..	..	..	3·7	36·0	34·5	..	..	..
Borneo, Sumatra, etc.*	..	0·1	0·2	25·1	13·2	19·2	..	..	0·1
Norway	..	..	..	..	..	..	5·0	12·6	10·8
Sweden	..	..	..	..	..	..	9·1	13·8	11·5
Union of Socialist Soviet Republics	..	..	..	0·9	26·7	20·4	..	..	..
Austria	..	..	..	..	..	..	8·3	4·8	3·1
Percentage of total trade represented by countries shown	95·1	92·3	92·7	98·8	99·4	98·5	91·9	85·5	86·6
Total value of trade R (lakhs)	2,24	2,48	2,40	4,12	5,02	5,93	1,59	2,99	2,82

* Includes the Straits Settlements and Celebes and other Islands.

Direction of Trade.

	Provisions and Oilman's Stores, etc.			Chemicals, etc.			Artificial Silk*		
	1913-14	1935-36	1936-37	1913-14	1935-36	1936-37	1913-14	1935-36	1936-37
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	64·6	57·2	55·8	74·7	55·9	54·0	—	4·7	2·9
United States of America	2·0	5·8	5·2	..	4·5	5·0	—	..	..
Netherlands	5·6	7·9	9·2	..	1·9	2·7	—	0·4	0·2
Straits Settlements	11·6	8·5	8·8	..	..	0·1	—	0·1	..
Hongkong	2·5	2·7	3·1	..	..	0·3	—	..	..
Commonwealth of Australia	1·6	4·0	4·5	..	..	0·1	—	..	..
Germany	3·1	0·6	0·3	12·4	14·3	13·2	—	0·8	1·0
Belgium	1·2	0·9	0·8	2·8	1·2	1·9	—	0·4	0·2
France	1·2	0·9	0·7	..	1·3	1·4	—	0·4	0·2
Italy	0·5	1·1	0·5	5·2	3·5	3·6	—	9·1	3·5
Japan	0·8	3·7	4·8	1·5	11·5	10·4	—	83·5	91·5
Percentage of total trade represented by countries shown	94·7	93·3	93·7	96·6	94·1	92·7	—	99·4	99·5
Total value of trade R (lakhs)	2,47	3,12	3,20	1,01	3,12	2,72	—	3,16	3,86

*Figures for 1913-14 not available.

Table E.

Exports.

	Tea			Jute (raw)			Jute manufactures		
	1913-14	1935-36	1936-37	1913-14	1935-36	1936-37	1913-14	1935-36	1936-37
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	72·4	89·6	85·6	38·0	21·6	23·6	6·3	8·8	9·7
Canada	4·3	3·2	3·7	..	0·1	0·1	..	3·3	3·3
Australia	3·1	0·5	0·2	..	0·2	0·2	10·6	9·3	8·5
Union of Socialist Soviet Republics	11·1	0·4	0·6	..	2·0	2·0	..	..	..
Iran, Arabia, Asiatic Turkey and Iraq	1·2	1·2	5·0	..	..	..	..	0·5	0·8
United States of America	0·7	1·9	2·1	11·9	9·9	10·8	41·5	32·1	31·9
Ceylon	1·6	1·2	0·9	..	..	..	..	0·1	0·1
Union of South Africa	..	0·2	0·1	..	..	..	1·7	3·3	2·9
Siam	..	..	..	..	..	..	1·6	3·1	1·8
Egypt	0·5	0·2	0·1	..	1·5	0·8	2·1	3·2	2·6
Spain	..	..	..	2·8	6·4	2·0	..	..	..
Germany	..	..	..	21·8	19·9	15·9	..	0·2	0·2
France	..	..	..	9·9	10·0	10·7	..	0·1	0·1
Italy	..	..	..	5·5	6·5	9·5	..	..	..
Argentina	..	..	..	..	0·7	0·9	10·4	8·3	10·4
Java	..	..	..	..	..	..	2·5	1·6	2·5
Japan	..	..	..	..	2·9	3·9	0·5	2·2	2·4
Belgium	..	..	..	0·5	7·3	8·4	..	0·7	0·8
Percentage of total trade represented by countries shown	94·9	98·4	98·3	90·4	89·0	88·8	77·2	76·8	78·0
Total value of trade R (lakhs)	14,98	19,82	20,04	30,83	13,71	14,77	28,27	23,49	27,95

Direction of Trade.

	Cotton (raw)			Oilseeds			Food Grains			Hides and skins (raw and tanned)		
	1913-14	1935-36	1936-37	1913-14	1935-36	1936-37	1913-14	1935-36	1936-37	1913-14	1935-36	1936-37
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	3·5	13·4	14·2	22·2	25·0	28·0	26·7	5·2	16·2	25·9	61·7	67·1
Iran, Arabia, Asiatic Turkey and Iraq	..	..	..	..	0·3	0·3	5·6	4·4	4·0	..	0·2	0·3
United States of America	..	1·5	2·0	1·2	5·6	1·8	..	0·2	0·2	24·3	19·7	15·3
Ceylon	..	0·1	0·1	..	1·0	0·6	11·5	31·1	24·8	..	0·1	..
Germany	14·6	7·7	5·1	16·0	12·7	8·7	7·8	4·4	3·1	20·3	5·1	5·0
France	..	4·8	3·6	31·4	25·9	16·5	..	..	1·0	..	1·5	2·4
Italy	7·7	4·2	3·8	5·0	4·7	6·8	..	0·8	0·6	5·3	1·7	1·1
Japan	47·2	53·1	57·2	..	0·1	0·3	3·8	2·0	4·0	..	2·5	2·4
Belgium	10·3	6·5	7·3	16·0	2·2	2·9	..	0·4	0·5	..	0·9	0·2
China*	1·7	3·1	1·6	..	..	..	..	4·3	1·4	..	..	..
Netherlands	..	1·1	1·1	1·0	15·7	7·3	6·8	3·6	2·2	3·3	1·4	1·0
Straits Settlements	..	..	..	..	0·7	0·3	6·7	10·0	8·8	..	0·1	0·1
Spain	..	1·9	0·6	..	0·8	0·3	..	..	..	2·8	0·6	..
Sumatra and Java	..	..	..	..	..	..	1·0	4·2	2·1	..	..	..
Percentage of total trade represented by countries shown.	85·0	97·4	96·6	92·8	94·7	73·8	69·6	70·6	68·9	81·9	95·5	94·9
Total value of trade R (lakhs).	41,04	33,77	44,41	25,65	10,29	18,44	45,14	12,41	15,38	15,95	9,30	11,09

* Includes Hongkong and Macâo.

	Metals and Ores		
	1913-14	1935-36	1936-37
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	24·1	38·9	41·1
Japan	16·9	25·6	23·4
United States of America	8·1	4·5	4·0
Germany	9·8	6·0	6·7
France	9·5	3·0	2·4
Belgium	15·9	6·9	7·0
Italy	0·7	0·5	0·1
Straits Settlements	2·5	10·7	10·0
Ceylon	1·8	0·9	0·9
China*	0·4	0·4	0·6
Percentage of total trade represented by countries shown	89·7	97·4	96·2
Total value of trade R (lakhs)	2,19	7,73	8,02

* Includes Hongkong and Macâo.

Direction of Trade.

Table A shows the total overseas trade of India in private merchandise in such a way as to indicate the trade balances with the United Kingdom, other British Possessions, European countries, the United States of America, Japan and other foreign countries. India's exports normally exceed her imports in the case of all these territorial units, except the United Kingdom where the reverse has been the case. This excess of imports over exports in the case of the United Kingdom, which has, since 1933-34, been reduced almost to insignificance, has been transformed in the year under review into a favourable balance of R18 crores. This change has been effected not only by an expansion of India's exports to the United Kingdom, but also by a reduction in her imports from that country.

Tables B and C show the percentage distribution of India's import and export trade with the first twenty countries, in each case, arranged in order of their importance in 1913-14. The percentage share of the United Kingdom in the import trade, which had been steadily on the decline in recent years, fell from 38·8 in 1935-36 to 38·4 in 1936-37, while her share in exports rose from 31·5 per cent to 32·2 per cent. Ceylon increased her participation in the import trade from 1·1 per cent to 1·4 per cent, but her share in exports dropped from 4·5 per cent to 3·8 per cent. Among other British Possessions, there were noticeable increases in the shares of Kenya and Zanzibar and of the Straits Settlements under imports, but their respective shares in exports showed very little variations. Japan's share in imports further advanced from 16·3 per cent in 1935-36 to 17 per cent in the year under review, and in exports from 13·4 per cent to 15 per cent, while the participation of the United States of America declined from 6·7 per cent to 6·5 per cent in imports, and from 10·1 per cent to 9·5 per cent in exports. Germany advanced her share in imports from 9·2 per cent to 9·7 per cent, but she had a smaller proportion of the export trade, *viz.*, 4·7 per cent as compared with 5·9 per cent in 1935-36. Belgium accounted for 2·2 per cent in imports and 3·6 per cent in exports, as compared with 1·8 per cent and 3·4 per cent, respectively, in 1935-36. There was a decrease in the participation of France both under imports and exports, but the share of Italy recorded a decline under imports with a slight increase in exports. Apart from an increase in the relative share of the group of neighbouring territories, such as Iran, Arabia, Iraq, Asiatic Turkey and Sumatra, all taken together, under imports and exports, no other feature of the trade is noteworthy.

Tables D and E show the direction of trade in respect of a few of the more important articles in both imports and exports. Taking imports first, the United Kingdom maintained a predominant position in iron and steel and accounted for over 56 per cent of the total value of the trade, which is almost the same as in the preceding year. The decline in the shares of Germany, France and Luxemberg was accompanied by an increase in Belgian participation. In recent years, Japan has been growing in importance as a supplier of iron and steel materials, and steadily increased her contribution from 6 per cent in 1935-36 to nearly 8 per cent in 1936-37. In machinery, the increase in the share of Japan since 1934-35 was at the expense of the United Kingdom, which is still by far the largest supplier. Among other countries, the United States of America, Germany, Belgium and Sweden registered an improvement in their respective contributions as compared with the preceding year. In the

case of hardware, the United Kingdom gained ground in the year under review, her share having risen to 34·1 per cent from 31·8 per cent in 1935-36. Japan also increased her participation from 10·9 per cent to 11·8 per cent. On the other hand, the shares of Germany, the United States of America and Sweden declined from 33·2 per cent, 9·4 per cent and 5·7 per cent to 32·4 per cent, 8·9 per cent and 5·3 per cent, respectively. In motor vehicles, the share of the United Kingdom rose from 41·7 per cent in 1935-36 to 41·9 per cent in 1936-37, and that of the United States of America from 35·5 per cent in 1935-36 to 38·0 per cent in the year under review. Germany also advanced her share from 3·1 per cent in 1935-36 to 6 per cent, while the share of Canada dropped from 17 per cent in 1935-36 to 11·2 per cent in the year under review. Under instruments, the shares of the United Kingdom, the Netherlands and Italy fell from 52·1 per cent, 3·3 per cent and 1·4 per cent to 50·1 per cent, 2·1 per cent and 0·8 per cent, respectively. On the other hand, there were increases in the shares of Germany (from 14·3 per cent to 15·8 per cent), the United States of America (from 16·8 per cent to 17·6 per cent) and Belgium (from 1·2 per cent to 1·5 per cent). The share of Japan remained stationary at 6 per cent. In cotton manufactures, the United Kingdom still enjoys the bulk of the trade, although her share has progressively declined owing to severe Japanese competition. In 1936-37, the United Kingdom had 50·7 per cent of the total trade as compared with 51·0 per cent in 1935-36 and 59·7 per cent in 1934-35. Japan, on the other hand, increased her share from 32·4 per cent in 1934-35 to 41·6 per cent in 1935-36 and further to 43·2 per cent in the year under review. There was a sharp decline in the share of China from 4·5 per cent in 1935-36 to 2·1 per cent in 1936-37. In artificial silk, Japan, the largest producer, supplies the bulk of Indian requirements, her percentage share in 1936-37 being 91·5 as compared with 83·5 in the preceding year. In the face of strong Japanese competition, both Italy and the United Kingdom lost considerable ground, their respective participation having declined from 9·1 per cent and 4·7 per cent to 3·5 per cent and 2·9 per cent. In silk manufactures, apart from an increase in China's share from 13·6 per cent to 17·3 per cent and the consequent reduction in the share of Japan from 74·4 per cent to 73·4 per cent, no other feature is noteworthy. In the case of sugar, the imports are no longer considerable. Java continued to be the principal source of supply. A feature of the trade is the large increase in the share recorded under China (including Hongkong), whence larger quantities of sugar, apparently of foreign origin, were consigned to India. Under mineral oils, Iran, the U. S. S. R. and the United States of America lost ground, while Borneo, Sumatra, etc., considerably improved their position. Larger receipts of white oil from Germany accounted for an increase in her contribution from nearly 2 per cent in 1935-36 to 3·4 per cent in 1936-37. In paper and pasteboard, Norway and Sweden together accounted for 22·3 per cent of the total trade in 1936-37 as compared with 26·4 per cent in 1935-36. The loss was, however, compensated by an increase in the share of Germany from 19 per cent to 25 per cent, whence large quantities of paper of Scandinavian origin were also consigned. The United Kingdom lost much ground again in the imports of provisions during 1936-37, her share having declined from 57·2 per cent to 55·8 per cent in the year under review. The United States of America, Germany, Belgium, France and Italy also showed decreases, while the Netherlands, the Straits Settlements,

Hongkong and Australia slightly improved their respective shares. In chemicals, the United Kingdom's share receded from 56 per cent to 54 per cent. The shares of Germany and Japan also fell from 14·3 per cent and 11·5 per cent to 13·2 per cent and 10·4 per cent, respectively. The United States of America, the Netherlands, Hongkong, Belgium, France and Italy slightly increased their respective shares.

Coming to India's exports, the United Kingdom's relative position in the tea trade declined from 89·6 per cent to 85·6 per cent. The share of the United States of America improved from 1·9 per cent to 2·1 per cent. Iran, Arabia, Asiatic Turkey and Iraq increased their combined share from 1·2 per cent to 5 per cent. Ceylon has only a limited interest in Indian tea, and her share usually varies round about 1 per cent. In raw jute, the United Kingdom absorbed 23·6 per cent as compared with 21·6 per cent in the preceding year. Among other European countries, Germany and Spain, considerably reduced their participation, while the shares of France, Belgium and Italy increased and that of the U. S. S. R. showed no variation. The combined share of these six territories having fallen from 52·1 per cent in 1935-36 to 48·5 per cent in 1936-37. The United States of America and Japan increased their shares from 9·9 per cent and 2·9 per cent to 10·8 per cent and 3·9 per cent, respectively. In the case of jute manufactures, the United States of America took 31·9 per cent as against 32·1 per cent in 1935-36. Both the United Kingdom and Argentina advanced their shares from 8·8 per cent and 8·3 per cent to 9·7 per cent and 10·4 per cent, respectively. The share of Australia, however, fell from 9·3 per cent to 8·5 per cent. Among other countries, the shares of Java and Japan recorded slight increases, while those of the Union of South Africa, Siam and Egypt showed decreases. There was, however, very little change in the participation of Canada. In raw cotton, Japan by far the largest consumer of Indian raw cotton, accounted for 57·2 per cent of the total value of the exports as against 53·1 per cent in 1935-36 and 61·6 per cent in 1934-35. The United Kingdom and Belgium increased their percentage shares from 13·4 and 6·5 to 14·2 and 7·3, respectively, while those of Germany, France and Italy declined from 7·7, 4·8 and 4·2 to 5·1, 3·6 and 3·8, respectively. In oilseeds, the United Kingdom increased her purchases considerably in 1934-35 when her percentage share stood at the high level of 32·9. During the following year her share declined to 25 per cent, but recovered to 28 per cent in the year under review. The share of Italy improved from 4·7 per cent to 6·8 per cent and that of Belgium from 2·2 per cent to 2·9 per cent. On the other hand, the shares of France and Germany showed decreases. As regards food grains, the share of the United Kingdom advanced from 5·2 per cent in 1935-36 to 16·2 per cent in 1936-37, due to larger shipments of wheat. An increase was also noticeable in the share of Japan which rose from 2·0 per cent to 4·0 per cent. On the other hand, there was a decline in the percentage shares of Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, Germany and the Netherlands from 31·1, 10·0, 4·4 and 3·6 to 24·8, 8·8, 3·1 and 2·2, respectively. In hides and skins, the United Kingdom's share rose from 61·7 per cent to 67·1 per cent, and of France from 1·5 per cent to 2·4 per cent. There was a very marked decrease in the share of the United States of America which fell from 19·7 per cent to 15·3 per cent. Under

metals and ores, the share of the United Kingdom rose from 38·9 per cent to 41·1 per cent and of Germany from 6·0 per cent to 6·7 per cent. Japan reduced her participation from 25·6 per cent to 23·4 per cent.

The British Empire and Mandated Territories.

The imports from, and exports to, the United Kingdom and other British Possessions are shown in the following tables:—

Imports.

Countries	1913-14	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
	₹ (lakhs)	₹(lakhs)	₹ (lakhs)	₹ (lakhs)	₹ (lakhs)
United Kingdom	1,17,58	47,59	53,73	52,19	48,07
Ceylon	81	1,29	1,29	1,49	1,76
Straits Settlements	3,42	2,68	3,11	3,66	3,83
Hongkong	98	45	39	42	53
South Africa	23	26	25	31	34
Mauritius	2,53	..	..	..	..
Kenya Colony, Zanzibar and Pemba	39	2,48	3,20	3,50	3,47
Canada	1	69	92	94	72
Australia	92	1,02	97	1,19	1,12
New Zealand	..	2	3	4	13
Other Countries	1,20	1,23	1,46	1,77	1,70
Total British Empire	1,28,07	57,71	65,35	65,51	61,67

Exports.

Countries	1913-14	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
	₹ (lakhs)	₹ (lakhs)	₹ (lakhs)	₹ (lakhs)	₹ (lakhs)
United Kingdom	58,35	48,06	48,98	51,80	65,30
Aden and Dependencies	1,40	73	75	83	1,13
Ceylon	9,04	6,24	6,84	7,46	7,62
Straits Settlements	6,79	3,34	3,31	3,77	4,42
Federated Malay States	22	51	56	76	84
Hongkong	7,82	1,12	60	53	66
South Africa	1,20	1,22	1,44	1,58	1,73
Mauritius	1,26	68	87	89	87
Kenya Colony, Zanzibar and Pemba	1,02	69	66	69	83
Canada	1,43	1,88	1,72	1,72	2,18
Australia	4,10	2,98	2,72	2,87	3,23
New Zealand	56	53	50	40	44
Other Countries	1,20	1,88	2,08	2,92	3,32
"For orders" cargoes	—	—	..	..	71
Total British Empire	94,39	69,86	71,03	76,22	93,28

United Kingdom (Imports ₹48,07 lakhs, Exports ₹65,30 lakhs).—The value of the total trade of India with the United Kingdom in 1936-37 amounted to ₹1,13,37 lakhs, an increase of ₹9,38 lakhs in comparison with 1935-36. This improvement is the result of a considerable expansion in exports which advanced from ₹51,80 lakhs to ₹65,30 lakhs and a decrease in imports from ₹52,19 lakhs to ₹48,07 lakhs. Among imported articles, cotton manufactures, forming 18 per cent of the total value of the imports from the United Kingdom in 1936-37, declined to ₹8,86 lakhs from ₹10,79 lakhs in 1935-36. Imports of piecegoods totalled 334 million yards valued at ₹7,31 lakhs as against 440 million yards valued at ₹9,01 lakhs in 1935-36, a decrease of 106 million yards in quantity and ₹1,70 lakhs in value. The decrease under piecegoods was shared by all descriptions, *viz.*, grey, white and coloured, imports under these categories falling respectively from 85 million yards to 53 million yards, from 199 million yards to 164 million yards, and from 155 million yards to 117 million yards. Cotton twist and yarn also decreased from ₹97½ lakhs to ₹79 lakhs in value and from 10 million lbs. to about 8 million lbs. in quantity. The main features of India's trade in cotton manufactures have been discussed in detail in Chapter II. Decreases were also noticed under silk yarn (—₹6 lakhs), woollen manufactures (—₹4 lakhs), goods of artificial silk mixed with other materials (—₹3 lakhs) and artificial silk yarn (—₹2 lakhs). Imports of wool, raw, however, showed an improvement (+₹8 lakhs). Imports of iron and steel from the United Kingdom fell from ₹4,07 lakhs to ₹3,34 lakhs and those of copper and brass, bronze and similar alloys from ₹34 lakhs and ₹30 lakhs to ₹22 lakhs and ₹24 lakhs, respectively. Arrivals of railway wagons, carriages and parts from the United Kingdom declined in value from ₹80 lakhs to ₹41 lakhs. Imports of machinery and millwork showed a slight improvement from ₹9,25½ lakhs to ₹9,26⅓ lakhs, although there were decreases under cotton spinning and jute machinery, which were set off by increases in other descriptions. In chemicals, the United Kingdom had shown a progressive improvement in previous years, but this was not maintained in the year under review. Imports from that country declined by ₹27¼ lakhs from ₹1,74¼ lakhs to ₹1,47 lakhs. Under the head "Instruments and apparatus", a decrease of ₹10 lakhs was registered as compared with the preceding year, mainly due to smaller imports of electrical and musical instruments. Imports of the former fell from ₹1,75 lakhs to ₹1,70 lakhs, and of the latter from ₹14 lakhs to ₹11 lakhs. Imports of hardware and cutlery were valued at ₹1,08 lakhs as against ₹1,13 lakhs in 1935-36. Receipts of soap declined from 42,000 cwts. valued at ₹27 lakhs to 31,000 cwts. valued at ₹20 lakhs. Imports of liquors fell from 2,796,000 gallons to 2,701,000 gallons in quantity, and from ₹1,51 lakhs to ₹1,46½ lakhs in value. The number of motor cars imported during the year from the United Kingdom was 6,337, as against 6,744 in 1935-36, while the number of omnibuses imported rose from 982 to 1,217. The total value of motor cars and omnibuses, however, decreased from ₹1,58 lakhs to ₹1,55 lakhs. Larger receipts of pneumatic motor covers were responsible for an improvement of ₹7 lakhs in the imports of rubber manufactures from the United Kingdom, which were valued at ₹1,54 lakhs in 1936-37 as compared with ₹1,47 lakhs in 1935-36. Imports of paper and pasteboard declined from ₹89 lakhs to ₹86 lakhs. Imports of tobacco declined from 1·2 million lbs. to 1·1 million lbs. in quantity, but the value rose by about ₹½ lakh to ₹35 lakhs.

Direction of Trade.

The principal articles exported to the United Kingdom were, as usual, tea (R17,15 lakhs), hides and skins (R7,44 lakhs), raw cotton (R6,31 lakhs), jute, raw and manufactured (R6,20 lakhs), seeds (R5,15 lakhs), metals and ores (R3,30 lakhs), food grains (R2,50 lakhs), raw wool (R2,01 lakhs), and oil cakes (R1,47 lakhs). These articles taken together represented about 83 per cent of the total exports to the United Kingdom as in the preceding year. Exports of tea declined from 276 million lbs. to 256 million lbs. in quantity and from R17,75 lakhs to R17,15 lakhs in value. Despatches of raw jute increased from 166,100 tons to 188,600 tons in quantity and the declared value improved from R2,96 lakhs to R3,48 lakhs. Shipments of jute bags rose from 51 million to 70 million in number and in value from R1,12 lakhs to R1,34 lakhs. The yardage recorded under gunny cloth also increased from 86 million to 138 million, and the value from R89 lakhs to R1,34 lakhs. Under hides and skins, the exports of tanned and dressed varieties increased in quantity from 19,200 tons to 23,900 tons and in value from R4,83 lakhs to R6,28 lakhs. Raw hides and skins increased from 9,200 tons to 9,700 tons in quantity and from R91 lakhs to R1,16 lakhs in value. Exports of raw skins of non-Indian origin also advanced from 246 tons to 415 tons in quantity and from R80 lakhs to R2,37 lakhs in value. Despatches of raw cotton further improved from 81,000 tons (456,100 bales) valued at R4,51 lakhs to 107,000 tons (600,600 bales) valued at R6,31 lakhs. There was an increase in the exports of raw wool from 34·7 million lbs. valued at R1,38 lakhs to 39·1 million lbs. valued at R2,01 lakhs. Exports of oilseeds advanced from 179,000 tons valued at R2,57 lakhs to 348,000 tons valued at R5,15 lakhs. Shipments of linseed rose from 90,100 tons valued at R1,21 lakhs to 217,000 tons valued at R3,18 lakhs. The increase under this head was supplemented by larger exports of groundnuts and rapeseed, which amounted to 91,000 tons and 9,300 tons as against 62,400 tons and 2,000 tons, respectively, in 1935-36. Cotton seed, exports of which were insignificant in 1935-36, also accounted for an increase of 7,700 tons in quantity and of R4⅓ lakhs in value. Exports of castor seed, however, registered a fall of 1,900 tons, and amounted to 20,500 tons. The total exports of food grains, consisting largely of wheat and rice, amounted to 288,000 tons valued at R2,50 lakhs in 1936-37 or an increase of 207,000 tons in quantity and of R1,86 lakhs in value over 1935-36. Under metals and ores, there was an increase of R29 lakhs in 1936-37 as compared with 1935-36. Exports of pig iron rose from 66,000 tons valued at R15 lakhs to 182,000 tons valued at R40 lakhs, of pig lead from 827,000 cwts. valued at R1,11½ lakhs to 1,044,000 cwts. valued at R1,67 lakhs and of manganese ore from 197,000 cwts. valued at R39 lakhs to 216,000 cwts. valued at R44 lakhs. Smaller increases were also recorded in the exports of wolfram ore and of chromite. Exports of linseed cake fell from 69,400 tons valued at R42 lakhs in 1935-36 to 47,100 tons valued at R32 lakhs in 1936-37. Exports of groundnut cake increased in quantity from 148,000 tons to 152,000 tons and in value from R87 lakhs to R1,08 lakhs. Shipments of paraffin wax showed a decline, and amounted to 16,900 tons (R72 lakhs) as against 19,300 tons (R82 lakhs) in 1935-36. There was a marked improvement in the exports of lac which amounted to 183,000 cwts. valued at R54 lakhs as compared with 80,000 cwts. valued at R29½ lakhs in 1935-36. Exports of fodder, bran and pollards also rose by R24 lakhs to R84 lakhs. Among other articles, raw rubber showed

a decrease both in quantity and value, while raw tobacco, mica, teakwood and raw hemp showed increases.

Ceylon (Imports R1,76 lakhs, Exports R7,62 lakhs).—The value of the total trade with Ceylon improved by R43 lakhs from R8,95 lakhs to R9,38 lakhs, due to increases both in imports and exports. Imports advanced from R1,49 lakhs to R1,76 lakhs, and exports from R7,46 lakhs to R7,62 lakhs. These figures do not seem to represent correctly the transactions between India and Ceylon as the figures of both imports and exports include, to some extent, goods in transit through Ceylon which are left out in the Indian trade returns. Imports of Copra advanced from 35,100 tons (R63 lakhs) to 44,800 tons (R95 lakhs). There were, however, decreases in the imports of coconut oil which amounted to 2,204,000 gallons valued at R27 lakhs as compared with 3,347,000 gallons valued at R37 lakhs in 1935-36. Imports of tea fell from 563,000 lbs. valued at R4 lakhs to 350,000 lbs. valued at R3 lakhs. Decreases were also noticed under imports of coconuts, hardware and rubber, while those of instruments, machinery and spices recorded increases.

On the export side, the main item was rice, not in the husk, shipments of which advanced from 424,000 tons to 428,000 tons in quantity and from R3,50 lakhs to R3,51 lakhs in value. Exports of raw rubber declined to 3·9 million lbs. valued at R16 lakhs from 5·4 million lbs. valued at R17½ lakhs in 1935-36. Exports of fish, excluding canned fish, increased in quantity from 253,000 cwts. to 266,000 cwts., the value of the shipments remaining fairly steady at R38 lakhs. Exports of manures amounted to 22,000 tons valued at R14 lakhs, a decrease of 2,000 tons in quantity and R3 lakhs in value, in comparison with the preceding year. Despatches of oil cakes, however, rose from 21,000 tons to 23,000 tons without any corresponding increase in value. Shipments of coal advanced from 133,000 tons (R13 lakhs) to 203,000 tons (R17 lakhs), while those of tea fell from 3·5 million lbs. to 2·6 million lbs. in quantity and from R23 lakhs to R18 lakhs in value. Exports of chillies declined from 174,000 cwts. to 137,000 cwts., the value, however, remaining fairly constant at R18 lakhs. There were also decreases in fodder, bran and pollards, and fruits and vegetables, while oilseeds, building materials and cotton manufactures recorded slight increases.

The Straits Settlements (Imports R3,83 lakhs, Exports R4,42 lakhs).—Imports from the Straits Settlements advanced by R17 lakhs to R3,83 lakhs and exports thereto also rose by R65 lakhs to R4,42 lakhs. Imports of betelnuts recorded an improvement from 1,218,000 cwts. to 1,346,000 cwts. in quantity and from R87 lakhs to R1,08 lakhs in value. Imports of other kinds of spices amounted to 24,000 cwts. valued at R6⅓ lakhs as against 52,000 cwts. valued at R12 lakhs in the preceding year. There was an increase in the imports of coconut oil which amounted to 5·6 million gallons (R64½ lakhs) as compared with 5·2 million gallons (R53⅓ lakhs) in 1935-36. Consignments of mineral oils, chiefly kerosene and fuel oil, rose from 881,000 gallons (R5¼ lakhs) to 8,588,000 gallons (R14¼ lakhs). Receipts of tin, unwrought, fell from 51,000 cwts. (R74 lakhs) to 41,000 cwts. (R57 lakhs). There were smaller receipts of fish, chiefly salted, while lac, provisions and starch (mostly sago flour) recorded slight increases.

On the export side, there was an increase in the shipments of rice, not in the husk, from 138,000 tons to 161,000 tons in quantity and from R1,08 lakhs

to R1,20 lakhs in value. Exports of cotton piecegoods (chiefly coloured) further advanced from 8 million yards to 13 million yards in quantity and from R30 lakhs to R44 lakhs in value. Shipments of gunny bags, which had increased from 4·5 million valued at R12 lakhs in 1934-35 to 5 million valued at R14 lakhs in 1935-36 declined again to 4·6 million valued at R12 lakhs. Despatches of raw rubber rose in quantity from 7·7 million lbs. to 9·5 million lbs. and in value from R20 lakhs to R36 lakhs. Exports of fruits and vegetables valued at R10 lakhs and of wolfram ore at R23 lakhs recorded increases, while those of tin ore, chiefly from Burma, valued at R52 lakhs showed a decrease.

East Africa (Imports R3,85 lakhs, Exports R1,10 lakhs.).—In this group of territories are included Kenya Colony, Zanzibar and Pemba, the Protectorates of Uganda and Nyasaland, Tanganyika Territory and British Somaliland. The total value of the trade with all these territories, taken together, amounted to R4,95 lakhs, as compared with R4,82 lakhs in 1935-36. On the import side there was a decrease of R9 lakhs (R3,94 lakhs to R3,85 lakhs). This decline was more than set off by an increase of R22 lakhs (from R88 lakhs to R1,10 lakhs) on the export side. Raw cotton and spices are the principal items in the import trade. There has been an enlarged demand for East African cotton in recent years, but arrivals of raw cotton which totalled 40,100 tons valued at R3,41 lakhs in 1936-37 showed a slight decline. Imports of spices (mainly cloves) increased from R21 lakhs to R26 lakhs. Under exports, shipments of jute gunny bags advanced from 7·6 million (R17·9 lakhs) to 9·2 million (R18·8 lakhs). Exports of cotton piecegoods increased from 3·2 million yards valued at R8 lakhs to 5·0 million yards valued at R10 lakhs. Food grains of various kinds exported also increased from 19,600 tons to 20,400 tons in quantity and in value from R23 lakhs to R24 lakhs.

Australia (Imports R1,12 lakhs, Exports R3,23 lakhs.).—The total trade with Australia showed an increase of R29 lakhs as compared with 1935-36. There was an expansion under exports which were valued at R3,23 lakhs as against R2,87 lakhs in 1935-36, while imports declined by R7 lakhs to R1,12 lakhs. The number of horses imported from Australia was 1,555 valued at R8 lakhs as compared with 2,128 valued at R15 lakhs in 1935-36. Imports of tallow and stearine declined in quantity from 101,000 cwts. to 85,000 cwts. and in value from R22 lakhs to R17¼ lakhs. Imports of zinc rose from 230,000 cwts. valued at R25½ lakhs to 267,000 cwts. valued at R28⅛ lakhs, and those of provisions advanced from R12½ lakhs to about R14½ lakhs. Receipts of raw wool declined in quantity from 4·5 million lbs. to 3·8 million lbs., while higher prices accounted for an increase in value from R27 lakhs to R35 lakhs. In the case of exports, shipments of gunny bags improved from 65 million valued at R1,81 lakhs to 80 million valued at R2,00 lakhs, and those of gunny cloth rose from 27 million yards valued at R37 lakhs to 30 million yards valued at R38 lakhs. There was a decline in the demand for tea, exports falling from 1·9 million lbs. valued at R9½ lakhs to 1·0 million lbs. valued at R5⅛ lakhs. Exports of linseed increased from 10,000 tons valued at R13 lakhs to 18,000 tons valued at R27 lakhs. Among other articles of export, there were increases under raw hides and skins, chiefly goat skins, raw cotton and rice. Exports of coffee recorded a further decrease.

Canada (Imports R72 lakhs, Exports R2,18 lakhs).—Compared with the preceding year imports from Canada declined by R22 lakhs to R72 lakhs. Exports thereto, on the other hand, increased from R1,72 lakhs to R2,18 lakhs. The decline on the import side was due to a fall in the arrivals of motor vehicles, the total value of which during the year amounted to R50½ lakhs as compared with R76½ lakhs in 1935-36. The number of motor cars imported fell from 2,328 to 1,290, and that of motor omnibuses from 2,335 to 1,719. Imports of aluminium fell from 2,000 cwts. valued at R2 lakhs to 1,300 cwts. valued at R1 lakh. Imports of carbide of calcium increased from 21,500 cwts. to 22,400 cwts., but the recorded value at R3 lakhs remained practically the same as in 1935-36. Receipts of rubber manufactures were valued at R1 lakh as in the preceding year. The principal items of exports to Canada are jute manufactures and tea. The exports of gunny cloth improved by 25 million yards to 100 million yards in quantity, and in value by R14 lakhs to R88 lakhs, and those of gunny bags, which are comparatively small, were valued at R3½ lakhs as against R2 lakhs in 1935-36. Direct shipments of tea improved from 13 million lbs. (R64 lakhs) to 15 million lbs. (R75 lakhs). Exports of woollen carpets and rugs improved by R1 lakh to R4 lakhs. Canada did not show any interest in Indian linseed in the preceding year, but took 7,000 tons valued at R12 lakhs in the year under review.

The Union of South Africa (Imports R34 lakhs, Exports R1,73 lakhs).—The exports improved by R15 lakhs to R1,73 lakhs owing mainly to better demand for rice and gunny cloth. Imports also advanced by R3 lakhs to R34 lakhs. Under imports, coal recorded an increase from 19,000 tons valued at R3 lakhs to 37,000 tons valued at R5½ lakhs. Receipts of barks for tanning increased from 262,000 cwts. to 431,000 cwts. in quantity and from R13 lakhs to R19 lakhs in value. On the export side, there was an increase in the despatches of jute bags, shipments totalling 29 million valued at R68 lakhs, as against 25 million valued at R67 lakhs in 1935-36. Shipments of gunny cloth also rose from 8·5 million yards to 12·0 million yards with a corresponding increase in value from R10½ lakhs to R13⅓ lakhs. Exports of rice, not in the husk, increased from 25,700 tons to 32,800 tons in quantity and in value from R28 lakhs to R36 lakhs. Exports of paraffin wax also showed a small increase, while those of oilseeds declined.

Hongkong (Imports R53 lakhs, Exports R66 lakhs).—There was an improvement both in the imports from and exports to Hongkong during the year under review. Imports were valued at R53 lakhs as against R42 lakhs in 1935-36 and exports thereto at R66 lakhs, or an increase of R13 lakhs over 1935-36. Imports of electrical instruments, valued at R8½ lakhs, accounted for an increase of R3 lakhs, and those of provisions at R10 lakhs and of silk piecegoods at R5 lakhs, recorded an increase of R2 lakhs each. Imports of cotton twist and yarn which had totalled 497,000 lbs. valued at R3½ lakhs in 1935-36, showed a sharp decline to 159,000 lbs. valued at R1¼ lakhs. On the export side, the number of gunny bags showed an increase from 9 million valued at R21 lakhs to 12 million valued at R24 lakhs. Exports of coal, which had been on the decline in recent years, disappeared altogether during the year under review. The total value of the exports of drugs and medicines, however, increased from R4½ lakhs to R8 lakhs. There was an appreciable increase in the exports of rice, not in the husk, from 5,100 tons (R4 lakhs) to 14,000 tons (R10 lakhs), while those of raw jute and tobacco showed slight decreases.

Direction of Trade.

Foreign Countries.

The following tables show the imports from and exports to the principal European and other foreign countries :—

Imports.

Countries	1913-14	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
	₹ (lakhs)	₹ (lakhs)	₹ (lakhs)	₹ (lakhs)
European Countries—				
Union of Socialist Soviet Republics	6	1,57	1,61	1,26
Sweden	52	99	1,14	94
Norway	23	50	58	48
Denmark	4	14	32	18
Germany	12,67	10,10	12,34	12,13
Netherlands	1,55	1,30	1,34	1,33
Belgium	4,26	2,16	2,44	2,81
France	2,69	1,53	1,29	1,14
Spain	19	24	22	18
Switzerland	69	1,34	1,47	1,42
Italy	2,20	3,02	2,00	1,21
Austria	4,29	53	43	38
Hungary		8	24	10
Czechoslovakia	—	88	68	78
Other Countries	69	93	84	88
Total European Countries	30,08	25,31	26,94	25,22
Other Foreign Countries—				
Arabia	57	28	28	28
Iraq	—	52	50	54
Iran	71	2,09	2,35	2,18
Java	10,75	1,91	1,74	44
Netherlands Indies	90	30	31	23
Siam	28	1,94	81	25
French Indo-China	..	67	66	41
China	1,71	2,07	1,85	1,39
Japan	4,78	20,80	21,84	21,27
Egypt	30	1,67	1,53	1,94
Portuguese East Africa	15	27	45	28
United States of America	4,79	8,41	8,94	8,16
Other Countries	16	70	66	98
Total other Foreign Countries	25,10	41,63	41,92	38,35

Foreign Countries.

Exports.

Countries	1913-14	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
European Countries—				
Union of Socialist Soviet Republics	2,47	8	35	43
Sweden	42	38	41	43
Norway	5	36	40	46
Poland	—	58	82	94
Germany	26,42	7,27	9,59	9,60
Netherlands	4,42	3,35	3,73	4,46
Belgium	12,10	4,41	5,54	7,39
France	17,72	5,36	7,20	8,08
Spain	2,23	1,39	1,78	62
Italy	7,89	5,87	3,54	4,86
Austria	10,01	1	4	3
Hungary		2	3	4
Greece	9	51	48	48
Turkey, European	11	16	10	20
Turkey, Asiatic	2,94	17	8	15
Other Countries	64	74	86	1,42
"For orders" Cargoes	—	..	..	1,63
Total European Countries	87,51	30,66	34,95	41,22
Other Foreign Countries—				
Egypt	2,27	1,28	1,28	1,39
Arabia	1,69	98	1,01	1,11
Iraq	—	57	59	79
Iran	1,41	48	57	1,46
Java	1,95	50	47	79
Siam	95	1,15	92	62
China	5,71	2,64	1,88	1,26
Japan	22,69	24,81	22,07	30,33
Portuguese East Africa	62	79	84	96
United States of America	21,85	13,14	16,55	19,16
Cuba	56	66	78	81
Argentina	3,14	2,74	2,07	3,08
Chile	1,06	25	37	32
Other Countries	3,08	3,54	3,71	4,26
"For orders" Cargoes	—	..	..	1,53
Total other Foreign Countries	66,98	53,53	53,11	67,87

Japan (Imports R21,27 lakhs, Exports R30,33 lakhs).—In spite of a decrease of R57 lakhs in the value of imports from Japan, the total trade with that country advanced by R7,69 lakhs owing to larger exports of Indian cotton in 1936-37. Imports were distributed over a large variety of items of which the more important were cotton manufactures (R7,56 lakhs), artificial silk (R3,53 lakhs), silk manufactures (R1,30 lakhs), wool manufactures (R89 lakhs), glass and glassware (R62 lakhs), iron and steel (R47 lakhs), raw silk (R36 lakhs), hardware (R34 lakhs), chemicals (R28 lakhs), earthenware and porcelain (R27 lakhs), rubber manufactures (R19 lakhs), machinery and mill-work (R18 lakhs), electrical instruments and apparatus (R17 lakhs), copper wrought (R16 lakhs), provisions and oilman's stores and stationery, excluding paper (R15 lakhs each), mixed or yellow metal for sheathing (R13 lakhs), paper and pasteboard (R12 lakhs), paints and painters' materials (R10 lakhs), and boots and shoes (R7 lakhs). These together represent 80 per cent of the total imports in 1936-37 as compared with 82 per cent in 1935-36. The value of imports of cotton manufactures recorded a decrease of R1,25 lakhs.

Imports of cotton piecegoods amounted to R5,58 lakhs and cotton yarn R1,37 lakhs. It will be seen from the table on the margin that there were decreases under all descriptions of cotton piecegoods. Imports of cotton twist and yarn declined from 21·3 million lbs. valued at R1,79 lakhs to 15·8 million lbs. valued at R1,37 lakhs. Imports of cotton hosiery recorded a further decline of R17 lakhs and were valued at R29 lakhs as against R46 lakhs in 1935-36. The value of imports of silk manufactures also declined from R1,64 lakhs to R1,30 lakhs, there being smaller receipts of both silk yarn and piecegoods. Imports of artificial silk yarn and manufactures, however, increased in value from R2,64 lakhs to R3,53 lakhs. The value of woollen manufactures, which had declined from R1,36 lakhs in 1934-35 to R78 lakhs in 1935-36, rose to R89 lakhs in 1936-37. Imports of boots and shoes were halved in the year under review, and totalled 1 million pairs valued at R7 lakhs as compared with 2 million pairs valued at R14 lakhs in 1935-36. The value of apparel imported, however, advanced from R29 lakhs to R41 lakhs. Imports of toys and requisites for games, valued at R24 lakhs, recorded a fall of R2 lakhs. Imports of glassware fell from R65 lakhs to R62 lakhs, of chemicals from R36 lakhs to R28 lakhs, of hardware from R36 lakhs to R34 lakhs, while those of provisions and oilman's stores and stationery advanced respectively from R11 lakhs and R13 lakhs to R15 lakhs each. Imports of mixed or yellow metal for sheathing dropped from 114,000 cwts. to 45,000 cwts. in quantity and in value from R30 lakhs to R13 lakhs. Imports of paints and painters' materials were valued at R10 lakhs, or a decrease of R1 lakh as compared with the preceding year and those of earthenware and porcelain, at R27 lakhs recorded an increase of the like amount; while those of paper and pasteboard remained stationary at R12 lakhs. It is worth mentioning that Japan sent out 36 motor cars valued at R37,000 during the year under review.

(In thousands of yards)

	1913-14	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
Grey . . .	7,108	141,626	193,753	246,065	208,243
White . . .	58	75,177	40,262	58,245	48,087
Coloured, etc. . .	1,735	124,046	139,759	191,428	160,617

On the export side, cotton, by far the most important item, represented 84 per cent of the total exports to Japan in 1936-37, as compared with 81 per cent in 1935-36 and 87 per cent in 1934-35. Shipments during the year under review amounted to 433,000 tons valued at R25,41 lakhs as against 314,000 tons valued at R17,94 lakhs in the preceding year. Despatches of pig iron fell from 397,000 tons (R92 lakhs) to 306,000 tons (R69 lakhs) and those of pig lead from 392,500 cwts. to 312,500 cwts. in quantity with an increase in value from R54½ lakhs to R59 lakhs. Shipments of raw jute increased from 23,500 tons to 35,400 tons in quantity, the corresponding increase in value being from R40 lakhs to R58 lakhs. Exports of oil cakes which were comparatively small in 1935-36, advanced from 8,000 tons to 13,000 tons in quantity and from R3 lakhs to R5 lakhs in value. Over 67,000 cwts. of shellac valued at R21 lakhs were exported to Japan in 1936-37 as against 54,000 cwts. valued at R19 lakhs in the preceding year. Despatches

of gunny bags further advanced from 19·7 million (R48 lakhs) to 30·2 million (R64 lakhs). There were also small increases in the exports of rice, hides and skins, sandalwood, pulses and mica while those of tobacco showed a decline.

The United States of America (Imports R8,16 lakhs, Exports R19,16 lakhs).—In the case of the United States of America also, exports advanced from R16,55 lakhs to R19,16 lakhs, while imports declined from R8,94 lakhs to R8,16 lakhs, with the result that the total trade at R27,32 lakhs with the United States of America showed an increase of R1,83 lakhs. The fall in imports was due to smaller receipts of American cotton which in the year under review amounted only to 1,000 tons valued at R8 lakhs as against 10,000 tons valued at R91 lakhs in the preceding year. Imports of machinery and millwork, however, rose in value from R1,17 lakhs to R1,25 lakhs. Receipts of raw tobacco also advanced from 1·5 million lbs. valued at R23 lakhs in 1935-36 to 3·1 million lbs. valued at R42 lakhs. The value of imports of motor vehicles rose from R1,60 lakhs to R1,72 lakhs. The number of cars imported increased from 3,851 to 3,870, and that of omnibuses from 5,051 to 6,012. Smaller increases were also noticeable under instruments and apparatus, building materials and stationery. There was, however, a decline of R4 lakhs in the imports of mineral oils. Imports of lubricating oils declined in quantity from 15 million gallons to 14·5 million gallons and from R88 lakhs to R83 lakhs in value. Imports of kerosene oil were comparatively small, and accounted for a decline of R1 lakh from R3 lakhs to R2 lakhs. There were no imports of petrol in 1935-36, but in the year under review, 15,000 gallons valued at R11,000 were received. Imports of cotton piecegoods further declined from 732,000 yards valued at R2 lakhs to 202,000 yards valued at R½ lakh. Imports of copper wrought declined from 64,000 cwts. valued at R17 lakhs to 32,000 cwts. valued at R10 lakhs in 1936-37. There was also a decline of R5 lakhs in the imports of hardware and of R2 lakhs under rubber manufactures which were valued at R26 lakhs and R14 lakhs, respectively, in the year under review.

On the export side, there was an improved demand for jute and jute cloth. Despatches of raw jute increased from 79,000 tons valued at R1,36 lakhs to 88,000 tons valued at R1,59 lakhs. Shipments of jute cloth increased from 775 million yards valued at R7,31 lakhs to 1,040 million yards valued at R8,65 lakhs, while those of gunny bags exported numbered 16·4 million as in the preceding year, the value, however, recording a fall of R2 lakhs. Exports of lac advanced from 172,000 cwts. to 367,000 cwts. in quantity and from R56 lakhs to R1,02 lakhs in value. Under hides and skins, despatches of goat skins, representing the bulk of the shipments in this group, fell from 13,600 tons (R1,69 lakhs) to 11,400 tons (R1,52 lakhs). Exports of tanned and dressed hides and skins, however, increased from 351 tons (R8 lakhs) to 460 tons (R10 lakhs). Exports of linseed continued to decline and amounted to 17,000 tons valued at R25 lakhs as against 31,000 tons valued at R42 lakhs in 1935-36. Exports of fruits and vegetables, consisting largely of cashewnuts, were valued at R1,03 lakhs in the year under review as against R1,13 lakhs in the preceding year. Exports of raw wool were valued at R65 lakhs, or an increase of R8 lakhs over 1935-36.

Direction of Trade.

Germany (Imports R12,13 lakhs, Exports R9,60, lakhs).—Imports from Germany received a set back in the year under review and declined by R21 lakhs to R12,13 lakhs, but exports to that country advanced slightly by R1 lakh to R9,60 lakhs. The trade figures for the past four years as compared with the pre-war average are shown below :—

——	Pre-War average	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Imports	9,35	8,89	10,10	12,35	12,13
Exports, *including* re-exports .	22,36	9,92	7,27	9,59	9,60

The trade in the principal articles imported from Germany is shown in the following table :—

——	Units	Pre-War average (1909-10 to 1913-14)	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
Alizarine and other coaltar dyes .	Lbs. (000)	11,671	13,434	13,768	11,666
	R (000)	77,20	1,90,63	2,00,94	1,79,01
Iron and steel	Tons (000)	136	32	68	48
	R (000)	1,55,02	54,46	98,88	71,58
Brass and copper . . .	Cwts. (000)	188	365	380	241
	R (000)	94,97	94,87	98,84	75,47
Hardware	R (000)	57,24	95,39	1,08,38	93,71
Machinery and millwork . . .	R (000)	80,27	1,26,53	1,64,38	2,02,82
Glass and glassware	R (000)	23,69	13,94	18,49	15,72
Liquors—					
Ale, beer and porter . .	Gallons (000)	521	865	450	437
	R (000)	13,14	9,82	11,74	11,28
Spirit	Gallons (000)	148	14	14	12
	R (000)	5,43	3,95	3,78	3,35
TOTAL LIQUORS	Gallons (000)	687	385	469	454
	R (000)	19,41	14,32	16,06	15,22
Paper and pasteboard—	Cwts. (000)	67	74	321	431
Printing paper . . .	R (000)	7,15	8,95	29,87	38,04
TOTAL PAPER AND PASTEBOARD	Cwts. (000)	—	171	507	675
	R (000)	21,82	26,09	57,22	71,01
Woollen manufactures . . .	R (000)	90,62	19,15	13,31	17,82
Salt	Tons (000)	58	60	81	78
	R (000)	9,46	9,75	13,98	13,21
Sugar 16 D.S. and above (*including* beet)	Tons	1,700	151	976	..
	R (000)	3,42	18	79	..
Haberdashery and millinery . .	R (000)	22,10	8,02	9,94	8,56
Cotton manufactures—					
Hosiery	R (000)	15,96	1,25	1,13	97
Coloured piecegoods . .	Yds. (000)	4,016	185	183	314
	R (000)	22,30	1,15	1,26	1,59
Blankets	Lbs. (000)	9,843*	117	43	268
	R (000)	53,28*	44	14	74
TOTAL COTTON MANUFACTURES, *including* twist and yarn	R (000)	83,71	4,39	*4,13	5,01
Artificial silk manufactures, *including* yarn	R (000)	—	2,61	2,49	3,73
Goods of silk, mixed with other materials	Yds. (000)	1,514	397	210	239
	R (000)	15,89	3,88	2,28	2,52

* Two years' average only.

(*a*) Figure from 1934-35 represent Sugar 23 D. S. and above (*including* beet).

Foreign Countries.

The following table shows the principal articles exported to Germany as recorded in the Indian Sea-Borne Trade Accounts :—

—	Units	Pre-War average (1909-10 to 1913-14)	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
Jute, raw	Tons (000)	164	137	152	134
	R (000)	4,90,40	2,00,04	2,73,22	2,35,37
Grain, pulse and flour—					
Rice	Tons (000)	345	158	79	54
	R (000)	3,41,37	88,39	54,95	38,79
Wheat	Tons (000)	16	..	..	9
	R (000)	17,37	..	..	8,22
TOTAL, grain, pulse, etc.	Tons (000)	464	159	79	63
	R (000)	4,43,30	89,78	55,00	47,04
Cotton, raw	Tons (000)	63	27	47	38
	R (000)	4,45,06	1,36,81	2,60,71	2,23,16
Seeds	Tons (000)	177	79	86	100
	R (000)	3,45,50	89,40	1,31,26	1,60,81
Hides and skins, raw	Tons (000)	19	6	7	8
	R(000)	2,53,97	33,25	46,49	54,81
Lac	Cwts. (000)	83	47	55	86
	R (000)	37,67	18,82	14,96	23,04
Coir manufactures	Tons (000)	10	5	8	5
	R (000)	22,55	10,60	15,74	9,23
Bones (for manufacturing purposes)	Tons (000)	10*	5	5	12
	R (000)	7,59*	3,18	3,36	7,67
Hemp, raw	Cwts. (000)	57	49	68	47
	R (000)	8,48	4,09	6,25	4,07

* Represent figures for bones crushed, uncrushed and bonemeal.

Comparing the figures for 1936-37 with the preceding year, there was, in the case of imports, an increase of R38 lakhs under machinery and millwork, of R14 lakhs under paper and pasteboard, of R5 lakhs under woollen manufactures, and of R1¼ lakhs under artificial silk manufactures. On the other hand, there were decreases under iron and steel (—R27 lakhs), brass and copper (—R23 lakhs), coal-tar dyes (—R22 lakhs) and glass and glassware (—R3 lakhs). In the case of exports, oilseeds recorded an increase of R30 lakhs, wheat, raw hides and skins and lac of R8 lakhs each, while there were decreases under raw cotton and raw jute (—R38 lakhs each), rice (—R16 lakhs) and coir manufactures (—R7 lakhs).

Belgium (Imports R2,81 lakhs, Exports R7,39 lakhs).—The total value of India's trade with Belgium amounted to R10,20 lakhs as compared with R7,98 lakhs in the preceding year. Both imports and exports showed improvement, the former increasing from R2,44 lakhs to R2,81 lakhs, and the latter from R5,54 lakhs to R7,39 lakhs. The variations under the principal articles imported from Belgium are shown in the following table :—

	1934-35 R (lakhs)	1935-36 R (lakhs)	1936-37 R (lakhs)
Iron and steel	88	1,00	84
Cotton manufactures	2	2	2
Precious stones	34	30	75
Machinery and millwork	17	28	31
Glass and glassware	13	14	13
Vehicles	7	10	8

Direction of Trade.

In the case of exports, shipments of raw jute at 70,000 tons exceeded the previous year's total of 56,000 tons by 14,000 tons in quantity, with a corresponding increase in value from R1,00 lakhs to R1,24 lakhs. Exports of raw cotton showed a further improvement to 55,600 tons valued at R3,20 lakhs as against 40,200 tons valued at R2,20 lakhs in 1935-36. Exports of raw hemp increased from 200,000 cwts. valued at R18 lakhs to 236,000 cwts. valued at R22 lakhs. Exports of groundnuts during the year rose from 9,200 tons valued at R14 lakhs in 1935-36 to 26,500 tons valued at R43 lakhs. Despatches of oil cakes also advanced from 22,000 tons (R14 lakhs) to 24,000 tons (R15 lakhs). Among other articles of export, increases were noticeable under manures (from R7 lakhs to R18 lakhs) and wool raw (from R11 lakhs to R15 lakhs). The quantity of zinc or spelter shipped fell from 1,398,000 cwts. to 1,205,000 cwts. without any appreciable fall in value. Exports of raw hides and skins and paraffin wax recorded a decline and were valued at R2 lakhs and R10 lakhs as compared with R8 lakhs and R14 lakhs, respectively, in 1935-36. Exports of rice, not in the husk, did not show any variation and remained the same as in 1935-36, *viz.*, 8,000 tons valued at R5 lakhs.

France (Imports R1,14 lakhs, Exports R8,08 lakhs).—The trade with France rose from R8,49 lakhs to R9,22 lakhs. While imports fell by R15 lakhs to R1,14 lakhs, the exports improved from R7,20 lakhs to R8,08 lakhs. The principal articles imported from France were liquors, metals, drugs and medicines, machinery and millwork, dyeing and tanning substances, chemicals, oils and cotton manufactures. The variations in the import trade are shown in the table below :—

	1934-35 R (lakhs)	1935-36 R (lakhs)	1936-37 R (lakhs)
Liquors	32	33	32
Metals	15	15	11
Drugs and medicines	10	12	9
Machinery and Millwork	17	6	4
Dyeing and tanning substances	4	5	4
Chemicals	4	4	4
Oils	3	4	3
Cotton manufactures	5	4	5

On the export side, the principal commodities were, as usual, groundnuts, raw cotton, raw jute, coffee, manganese ore, linseed and hides and skins. Exports of groundnuts advanced in quantity from 141,000 tons to 163,000 tons and from R2,29 lakhs to R2,72 lakhs in value. There was also an improvement in the exports of raw jute which amounted to 86,000 tons (R1,58 lakhs) as against 75,000 tons (R1,37 lakhs) in 1935-36. Exports of coffee advanced from 83,000 cwts. to 87,000 cwts. in quantity with a decrease in value from R36 lakhs to R31 lakhs. Shipments of raw cotton at 28,000 tons valued at R1,58 lakhs were smaller than in 1935-36 by 2,000 tons in quantity and by R4 lakhs in value. Exports of manganese ore also declined from 119,000 tons valued at R21 lakhs in 1935-36 to 87,000 tons valued at R17 lakhs in the year under review. Shipments of linseed amounted to 8,000 tons as in the preceding year, the value, however, recording an increase of R1 lakh. Exports of raw hides and skins showed an improvement and were valued at R21 lakhs

as against R11 lakhs in 1935-36. Increases were also noticeable under rapeseed, lac and pulses, while there were decreases under castor seed and essential oils.

Italy (Imports R1,21 lakhs, Exports R4,86 lakhs).—The deadlock which had been brought about in the trade relations of Italy as a result of the simultaneous application of "sanctions" against Italy and "counter-sanctions" by her continued during part of the year under review. The application of sanctions was withdrawn from the 15th July, 1936. In spite of serious attempts on the part of Italy to enlarge her export trade, the general resumption of trade to anything like the pre-sanctions level proved difficult to establish. The exchange situation which had emerged during the sanctions régime added to the difficulties. The total value of India's trade with Italy, however, advanced from R5,54 lakhs in 1935-36 to R6,07 lakhs in 1936-37. Imports further declined from R2,00 lakhs to R1,21 lakhs, while exports advanced from R3,54 lakhs to R4,86 lakhs. The value of woollen manufactures imported fell from R42 lakhs to R24 lakhs. Imports of woollen blankets declined from 4·2 million lbs. to 2·5 million lbs., the decline in value being from R31 lakhs to R19 lakhs. Receipts of woollen piecegoods were reduced to 56,000 yards valued at R1¼ lakhs, imports in the preceding year being 68,000 yards valued at R1½ lakhs. Imports of unspecified descriptions of woollen manufactures recorded a fall of R3½ lakhs. Cotton manufactures, however, showed a small increase from R3⅓ lakhs to R3¾ lakhs. Imports under this head, as in previous years, consisted mainly of coloured, printed and dyed goods, receipts of which slightly advanced from 0·6 million yards valued at R2 lakhs to 0·7 million yards valued at R2½ lakhs. Under artificial silk yarn, there was a decrease of 2 million lbs. in quantity and of R12 lakhs in value, imports having totalled 1·9 million lbs. valued at R12 lakhs in 1936-37. Under goods of artificial silk mixed with other materials, there was a reduction of 200,000 yards in quantity and of R2 lakhs in value. There were also decreases under machinery and millwork (—R9 lakhs), quicksilver (—R4½ lakhs), instruments, etc. (—R2⅓ lakhs) and dyeing and tanning substances (—R1¾ lakhs), while fruits and vegetables and drugs and medicines recorded an increase of R4⅓ lakhs and R1½ lakhs, respectively.

On the export side, there was an increase of 2,000 tons (from 28,000 tons to 30,000 tons) under raw cotton, the corresponding increase in value being R28 lakhs (from R1,42 lakhs to R1,70 lakhs). Shipments of oilseeds also advanced from 31,000 tons to 74,000 tons in quantity and from R48 lakhs to R1,27 lakhs in value. Despatches of groundnuts totalled 62,000 tons (R1,08 lakhs) as against a low record of 18,000 tons (R30 lakhs) in 1935-36. Exports of linseed, however, dropped from 6,700 tons (R9 lakhs) in 1935-36 to 700 tons (R1 lakh) in the year under review. Exports of jute, on the other hand, rose from 49,000 tons to 76,000 tons in quantity and in value from R89 lakhs to R1,40 lakhs. Exports of raw cow hides further declined and amounted to 1,600 tons (R9 lakhs) as against 2,200 tons (R12 lakhs) in 1935-36. Shipments of coffee declined from 6,500 cwts. valued at R3⅓ lakhs to 3,100 cwts. valued at R2 lakhs, while those of rice declined in quantity from 12,900 tons to 12,300 tons, the value, however, remaining steady at R10 lakhs.

The Netherlands (Imports R1,33 lakhs, Exports R4,46 lakhs).—The total value of the trade with the Netherlands amounted to R5,79 lakhs in 1936-37 as compared with R5,07 lakhs in the preceding year. Imports declined

by only R1 lakh to R1,33 lakhs, while exports advanced by R73 lakhs to R4,19 lakhs. Imports under the head "Instruments and apparatus," consisting mainly of electric bulbs, decreased from R17 lakhs to R11 lakhs and those of drugs and medicines from R7⅓ lakhs to R3⅓ lakhs. There was a decrease of R½ lakh each under imports of artificial silk and machinery which were valued at R¾ lakh and R6 lakhs, respectively. Receipts of liquor, chiefly ale and beer, were valued at R13 lakhs, or R¾ lakh more than in 1935-36. There was also an increase in the imports of provisions which were valued at R29⅓ lakhs as compared with R24⅔ lakhs in the preceding year. Imports of cotton piecegoods showed a small increase in quantity from 1·7 million yards to 1·9 million yards, but the value stood at R5 lakhs, almost the same as in 1935-36. Imports of precious stones rose by R4 lakhs to R5½ lakhs. On the export side, shipments of groundnuts increased from 95,000 tons to 129,000 tons in quantity and in value from R1,54 lakhs to R2,13 lakhs. The quantity of rice exported fell from 70,000 tons to 46,000 tons, the corresponding decrease in value being from R45 lakhs to R33 lakhs. Exports of raw cotton rose from 7,900 tons to 9,000 tons in quantity and from R38 lakhs to R50 lakhs in value. Exports of raw jute increased in quantity from 19,500 tons in 1935-36 to 19,800 tons without any corresponding gain in value which remained at R36 lakhs as in the preceding year. Shipments of oil cakes increased in value from R5 lakhs to R11 lakhs.

Java (Imports R44 lakhs, Exports R79 lakhs).—There was a sharp decline of R1,30 lakhs under imports and an increase of R32 lakhs under exports during the year under review. Prior to 1936-37, sugar was by far the most important item in the import trade, but with the development of the indigenous sugar industry it was possible for India to dispense with any large supplies from abroad. Imports of sugar from Java amounted to 15,000 tons valued at R13 lakhs in the year under review as against 150,000 tons valued at R1,40 lakhs in 1935-36. These represented 30 per cent of the total value of imports in 1936-37 as compared with 80 per cent in the year preceding. Another item of importance is denatured spirit, imports of which also steadily declined from R5½ lakhs in 1934-35 to R3¼ lakhs in 1935-36 and to R2⅔ lakhs in 1936-37. Arrivals of sugar machinery accounted for an increase in the imports of machinery and millwork which were valued at R6 lakhs as compared with R2 lakhs in 1935-36. On the export side, jute gunny bags were in better demand, shipments of which rose from 13 million valued at R36 lakhs in 1935-36 to 27 million valued at R67 lakhs in 1936-37. Shipments of rice, however, declined from 4,000 tons valued at R3 lakhs to 600 tons valued at nearly R⅓ lakh.

China (Imports R1,39 lakhs, Exports R1,26 lakhs).—There was a further decline in India's trade with China owing mainly to a fall in the imports of cotton twist and yarns. The total imports from that country fell by R46 lakhs to R1,39 lakhs. Exports also declined from R1,88 lakhs to R1,26 lakhs. Imports of cotton twist and yarn amounted to 4·8 million lbs. valued at R37 lakhs in 1936-37 as compared with 12·9 million lbs. valued at R90 lakhs, or a decrease of 63 per cent in quantity and of 59 per cent in value. There was, however, an increase in the imports of raw silk accompanied by decreases under silk yarn and silk piecegoods. Imports of raw silk advanced from 500,000 lbs. valued at R14 lakhs in 1935-36 to 800,000 lbs. valued at

R26 lakhs in the year under review. Receipts of silk yarn fell from 480,000 lbs. (R12½ lakhs) to 461,000 lbs. (R10½ lakhs), and those of silk piecegoods declined from 3·8 million yards valued at R13 lakhs to 3·3 million yards valued at R12 lakhs. Imports of tea, mostly green, decreased from 3·1 million lbs. to 2·0 million lbs. in quantity and from R15 lakhs to R8 lakhs in value. Under exports, rice recorded a decrease from 72,000 tons valued at R50 lakhs to 17,000 tons valued at R12 lakhs. Exports of raw cotton continued to decline and amounted to 13,000 tons valued at R72 lakhs as against 19,000 tons valued at R1,05 lakhs in 1935-36. Despatches of gunny bags advanced from 0·7 million pieces valued at R1⅔ lakhs to 2·3 million pieces valued at R5 lakhs. Exports of gunny cloth also improved from 0·6 million yards valued at R⅔ lakh to 2·5 million yards valued at R2½ lakhs. There were small increases in the exports of wood and lac while raw jute recorded a decrease.

Iraq (Imports R54 lakhs, Exports R79 lakhs).—The value of the imports from Iraq improved from R50 lakhs to R54 lakhs, and that of exports thereto from R59 lakhs to R79 lakhs. Imports of dates rose in value from R35½ lakhs in 1935-36 to nearly R40 lakhs in the year under review. Imports of pulses declined from R5½ lakhs to R4½ lakhs and those of barley from R2 lakhs to R1½ lakhs. The value of raw wool imported, however, advanced from R2 lakhs to R2½ lakhs. The variations in the exports of the principal commodities are shown in the table below :—

	1934-35 R(000)	1935-36 R(000)	1936-37 R(000)
Cotton manufactures (mainly piecegoods)	9,17	7,28	11,64
Jute manufactures	4,03	8,16	9,43
Tea	2,52	4,28	3,29
Leather	2,24	4,10	7,15
Soap	2,16	2,49	2,72
Fruits and vegetables	1,96	1,88	3,21
Teak wood	1,96	1,79	1,35

South America (Imports R7 lakhs, Exports R4,39 lakhs).—The value of imports from South American countries showed a heavy decline and amounted only to R7 lakhs as against R33 lakhs in 1935-36. Exports, however, advanced from R3,26 lakhs to R4,39 lakhs. Imports of raw cotton from Peru and Brazil totalled 1,022 tons valued at R6 lakhs, as against 3,343 tons valued at R32 lakhs in 1935-36. Besides raw cotton, the principal items of imports were manures 253 tons (R24,000) and canned provisions 1,161 cwts. (R28,000). On the export side, the principal items were jute bags and cloth. Argentina took 3·2 million gunny bags (3·7 million), Chile 8·7 million (5·8 million) and Peru 7·9 million (6·8 million) in the year under review. The figures in brackets represent the corresponding exports in the preceding year. Shipments of gunny cloth to Argentina amounted to 273·7 million yards, as compared with 166 million yards in 1935-36. Exports to Peru declined from 4 million yards to 3·6 million yards

while those to Uruguay advanced from 2·6 million yards to 9·2 million yards. Brazil took 21,000 tons of raw jute as against 20,000 tons in 1935-36, while exports to Argentina advanced from 7,000 tons to 9,600 tons. As in the preceding year, there were no shipments of paraffin wax to Argentina in the year under review, while exports to Chile fell from 4,750 tons in 1935-36 to 1,750 tons. Exports of tea to Chile, which had amounted to 1,490,000 lbs. in 1934-35 and 96,000 lbs. in 1935-36, shrank to insignificant quantities in 1936-37.

CHAPTER V.

Foreign Sea-borne Trade of the Maritime Indian States.

The preceding chapters in this Review have dealt with the trade recorded at British Indian ports. A fairly large volume of trade, however, passes through the ports in the maritime States in Kathiawar, *viz.*, Bhavnagar, Nawanagar, Morvi, Baroda, Porbandar, Junagadh and Jafarabad. Travancore with a sea-board has also a small foreign trade. The volume of the foreign trade of these States, however, bears only a small proportion to the volume of trade recorded at British Indian ports. The total imports into Kathiawar and Travancore taken together in 1936-37 were, on the basis of recorded values, 2·3 per cent of the imports in the same year into British Indian ports as against 3·8 per cent in the preceding year. The proportion of exports was also 2·3 per cent as compared with 2·4 per cent in 1935-36. Taking imports and exports together the total value of the foreign trade of these States was 2·3 per cent of the total value of the trade recorded in the British Indian trade returns, as compared with 3 per cent in the preceding year. It should be noted that during the year under review important agreements were reached between the Government of India, on the one side, and the Darbars of Baroda, Junagadh, Nawanagar, Porbandar and Morvi, which together control about three-fourths of the sea-board of Kathiawar, on the other. In accordance with these agreements, arrangements have been made to ensure that all goods imported at the ports of these Indian States should be effectively subjected to customs duties at the full British Indian tariff rates.

I.—Kathiawar Ports.

The trade statistics of the maritime Kathiawar States are available from 1931-32. The following table illustrates the course of the trade during the three years ending 1936-37 :—

(In thousands of Rupees)

	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
Total value of imports of foreign merchandise .	5,19,11	4,70,96	2,53,46
Total value of exports of Indian merchandise .	1,49,25	2,30,96	2,77,78
Total value of exports of foreign merchandise .	2,36	55	2,08

It will be observed that imports into the Kathiawar States exceeded exports till 1936-37, when the position was reversed. In 1934-35 the excess of imports over exports, excluding re-exports, amounted to R3,70 lakhs which had been reduced to R2,40 lakhs in 1935-36. In 1936-37, however, exports exceeded imports by R24 lakhs. Re-exports from Kathiawar ports are small. A large portion of the imports of foreign merchandise into these States ultimately finds its way into British India across the Viramgam-Dhanduka land customs line. While the total value of foreign imports into these States in 1935-36 was R4,71 lakhs, exports of foreign goods to British India across the land

customs line in the same year were valued at R3,15 lakhs. In 1936-37, imports of foreign merchandise into these States were valued at R2,53 lakhs and imports into British India across the land customs line at R1,58 lakhs.

Imports.

The following table shows the value of the principal articles of foreign merchandise imported by sea into the Kathiawar States during each of the three years ending 1936-37, with the percentage which the value of the imports under each head bears to the total value of the imports in that year :—

(In thousands of Rupees)

	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	Percentage on total value of imports of merchandise in 1936-37
Cotton, raw	1,14,25	56,48	14,09	5·6
Cotton manufactures	62,70	70,81	43,37	17·1
Metals and Ores	87,04	95,13	49,54	19·6
Vehicles	10,71	19,63	20,31	8·0
Chemicals	16,03	19,57	16,81	6 6
Sugar	96,58	77,26	13,28	5·2
Machinery and Millwork	16,48	18,18	12,37	4·9
Fruits and Vegetables	10,25	9,82	11,18	4·4
Paper and Pasteboard	10,77	10,69	9,37	3·7
Instruments, apparatus and appliances	6,04	8,24	7,80	3·1
Starch, Dextrine and Farina	6,72	6,35	6,94	2·7
Hardware	7,53	8,13	6,64	2·6
Oils	13,22	8,91	4,76	1.9
Artificial Silk	9,27	4,58	2,42	1·0
Silk manufactures	9,43	14,76	1,12	0·4
All other articles	42,09	42,42	33,46	13·2
Total Imports	5,19,11	4,70,96	2,53,46	100

There was a steady decrease in the imports of *raw cotton* which amounted to 1,700 tons valued at R14 lakhs in 1936-37 as compared with 7,100 tons valued at R56 lakhs in 1935-36 and 13,600 tons valued at R1,14 lakhs in 1934-35. This represented only 6 per cent of the total value of the imports in 1936-37 as against 12 per cent in 1935-36 and 22 per cent in 1934-35.

Cotton manufactures accounted for 17 per cent of the total value of the imports in 1936-37 as against 15 per cent in the preceding year. Imports under this head, however, declined from R71 lakhs to R43 lakhs in the year under review. Piecegoods, excluding fents, accounted for R42 lakhs, the quantity imported being 26·5 million yards. In the preceding year imports of piecegoods totalled 41·3 million yards valued at R67½ lakhs. All the principal descriptions of cotton piecegoods showed decreases. Grey goods fell from 11 million yards valued at R12 lakhs to 5 million yards valued at R5⅓ lakhs, white goods from 22 million yards valued at R39 lakhs to 17 million yards valued at R27 lakhs, and coloured goods from 8 million yards valued at R16 lakhs to 5 million yards valued at R9 lakhs. The principal sources

of supply were the United Kingdom and Japan, their shares in the total imports of piecegoods in 1936-37 being 24 million yards (R37 lakhs) and 2·5 million yards (R 4 lakhs) as compared with 35 million yards (R58 lakhs) and 6 million yards (R9 lakhs), respectively, in the preceding year.

Imports of fents of all descriptions decreased from 2·3 million yards valued at about R3½ lakhs to 0·3 million yards valued at R2 lakhs. The United Kingdom and Japan are the principal suppliers of fents and their respective shares amounted to 64,000 yards and 198,000 yards as against 1,031,000 yards and 1,171,000 yards in 1935-36.

Metals and ores accounted for 19·6 per cent of the total value of the imports. The recorded value under this head in 1936-37 was R50 lakhs as against R95 lakhs in the preceding year. About 80 per cent of the imports in 1936-37 related to iron and steel materials. Compared with 1935-36, the imports of iron and steel materials fell from 61,000 tons to 30,600 tons in quantity and from R78 lakhs to R40 lakhs in value. Imports of galvanised sheets declined from 16,200 tons (R26¾ lakhs) to 7,000 tons (R11 lakhs). Sheets and plates, not galvanised or tinned, dropped from 4,900 tons (R6 lakhs) to 2,000 tons (R2 lakhs). Imports of hoops and strips amounted to 3,900 tons (R4½ lakhs) as against 8,050 tons (R9 lakhs). There was a decline in the imports of steel bars from 12,300 tons (R10 lakhs) to 5,300 tons (R4 lakhs). Imports of wrought tubes, pipes and fittings fell from 3,600 tons (R5⅔ lakhs) to 2,500 tons (R3⅓ lakhs). Imports of rails, chairs and fish plates were valued at R2¾ lakhs. Imports of beams, channels, pillars and bridgework and of nails, rivets and washers were valued at R2 lakhs each. The shares of the United Kingdom, Belgium and Germany in the imports of iron and steel materials in 1936-37 were 44·6 per cent, 24·5 per cent and 16·6 per cent, as against 49·8 per cent, 19·1 per cent and 16.0 per cent, respectively, in 1935-36. Imports of wrought brass (mainly sheets) dropped in value from R10¾ lakhs to R8 lakhs and of copper (also mainly in the form of sheets) from R4⅓ lakhs to R1½ lakhs.

Sugar accounted for 5·2 per cent of the total value of imports in 1936-37 as against 16·4 per cent in 1935-36. The imports in 1936-37 totalled 16,000 tons (R13¼ lakhs) as compared with 88,000 tons (R77¼ lakhs) in the preceding year. The bulk of the supplies consisted of cane sugar (23 D. S. and above) from Java. The receipts of beet sugar amounted to 137 tons only as against 1,800 tons in 1935-36.

All other imports together accounted for 52·5 per cent of the total value of the imports in 1936-37 and were of smaller importance individually. Of these, vehicles (R20 lakhs), chemicals (R17 lakhs), machinery and millwork (R12 lakhs), fruits and vegetables (R11 lakhs), paper and pasteboard (R9 lakhs), instruments, apparatus and appliances (R8 lakhs), hardware and s arch, etc. (R7 lakhs each), oils, mainly mineral (R5 lakhs) and artificial silk (R2 lakhs) deserve mention.

Under *vehicles*, imports of carriages and wagons and parts for railways (mainly from the United Kingdom) fell from R7 lakhs in 1935-36 to R3 lakhs in 1936-37. The number of motor cars imported was 213 as against 315 in the preceding year, of which 137 were consigned from the United States of America and 63 from the United Kingdom; while the number of motor

omnibuses, lorries, etc., received was 73 as against 71 in the preceding year, receipts from the United States of America being 57, from Germany 12 and from the United Kingdom 4. Under *chemicals*, imports of sodium compounds (R9 lakhs) and bleaching materials (R5 lakhs) may be noticed. The imports of chemicals were mostly from the United Kingdom (R12 lakhs) and Germany (R3 lakhs). Under *machinery and millwork*, there were imports to the value of R2 lakhs of railway locomotive engines and tenders and parts thereof. Cotton machinery accounted for R1⅗ lakhs and electrical machinery R1 lakh. Imports of *dates* were valued at R11 lakhs. Imports of *paper* were valued at R8 lakhs (of which R2 lakhs related to old newspapers in bales and bags) and of pasteboard, millboard and cardboard, etc. at R1½ lakhs. Imports of *instruments, apparatus and appliances* amounted to R8 lakhs in value, electrical instruments accounting for R7 lakhs. Imports of *kerosene* and *petrol* mostly from Germany and Roumania amounted to 293,000 gallons and 307,000 gallons, respectively. Imports of *coconut oil* amounted to 58,000 gallons (R66,000) and of *linseed oil* to 47,000 gallons (R98,000).

The following table shows the shares of the principal supplying countries in the total value of the imports during the three years ending 1936-37 :—

(In thousands of Rupees)

	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	Percentage share in 1936-37
United Kingdom	1,44,59	1,65,24	1,13,08	44·6
Germany	39,64	48,03	35,07	13·8
Japan	38,40	42,19	19,22	7·6
Belgium	23,75	18,68	12,20	4·8
Java	91,05	75,71	12,18	4·8
British East Africa	79,49	14,98	7,73	3·1
United States of America	13,30	10,22	7,10	2·8
Egypt	33,70	40,51	6,89	2·7
Other Countries	55,19	55,40	39,99	15·8
TOTAL	5,19,11	4,70,96	2,53,46	100

The United Kingdom's share in the imports in the Kathiawar States was 35·1 per cent in 1935-36. In 1936-37 her share improved to 44·6 per cent. The relative share of Germany improved from 10·2 per cent to 13·8 per cent in 1936-37 while that of Japan declined from 8·9 per cent to 7·6 per cent. The share of Belgium recorded a slight improvement from 4·0 per cent to 4·8 per cent, while that of Java declined from 16·1 per cent to 4·8 per cent. The share of British East Africa showed no variation and stood at 3·1 per cent as in the preceding year. The share of the United States of America improved slightly while that of Egypt showed a fall.

Trade of Kathiawar States.

The share of the different States in the total value of the imports during these years is given in the following table :—

(In thousands of Rupees)

	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	Percentage share in 1936-37
Bhavnagar	2,95,71	2,43,17	83,87	33·1
Nawanagar	72,06	1,04,84	57,12	22·5
Morvi	45,21	34,59	39,43	15·6
Junagadh	19,83	29,89	28,74	11·3
Baroda	43,23	40,78	27,75	11·0
Porbandar	40,60	13,62	16,46	6·5
Jafarabad	2,47	4,07	9	..
TOTAL	5,19,11	4,70,96	2,53,46	100

Exports.

As stated already, the volume of the export trade exceeded the import trade in the year under review. The total value of the exports in 1936-37 was R2,78 lakhs as against R2,31 lakhs in 1935-36.

The principal articles of export were seeds, raw cotton, raw wool, groundnut cake, groundnut oil and *ghi* ; the remaining articles together amounted to only 6·1 per cent of the total exports in 1936-37. The following table shows the values of the principal articles exported in the three years ending 1936-37 :—

(In thousands of Rupees)

	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	Percentage of the total value of exports of merchandise in 1936-37
Seeds	43,32	1,04,63	85,90	30·9
Cotton raw	57,80	55,45	74,59	26·9
Wool raw	15,35	33,33	62,86	22·6
Groundnut cake	22,61	14,38	20,49	7·4
Groundnut oil	17	8,80	12,77	4·6
Ghi	4,44	3,98	4,29	1·5
All other articles	5,56	10,39	16,88	6·1
TOTAL EXPORTS	1,49,25	2,30,96	2,77,78	100

Seeds accounted for 30·9 per cent of the total exports in 1936-37 as against 45·3 per cent in 1935-36. The exports of seeds of all kinds in 1936-37 amounted to 55,000 tons valued at R86 lakhs as against 65,000 tons valued at R1,05 lakhs in 1935-36. Exports of groundnuts declined from 61,300 tons valued at R1,01 lakhs to 51,900 tons valued at R83 lakhs. The shipments were mainly to France (13,000 tons), the United Kingdom (11,200 tons), the Netherlands (9,300 tons), Germany (8,800 tons) and Egypt (6,500 tons). Despatches of castor seed declined from 4,000 tons to 2,700 tons in quantity and from R3·7 lakhs to R3·2 lakhs in value.

Trade of Kathiawar States.

Raw cotton accounted for 26·9 per cent of the total value of exports in 1936-37 as compared with 24 per cent in 1935-36. Exports of cotton advanced from 9,900 tons valued at R55½ lakhs to 13,500 tons valued at R74½ lakhs in the year under review. Belgium was the largest purchaser and took 5,600 tons (R31½ lakhs). Japan also took 5,600 tons (R30¼ lakhs). France took 1,000 tons (R5½ lakhs) and Germany 700 tons (R4 lakhs).

Raw wool accounted for 22·6 per cent of the total exports in 1936-37 as against 14·5 per cent in the preceding year. The quantity and value of the exports were 9·5 million lbs. and R63 lakhs as against 6·4 million lbs. and R33 lakhs, respectively, in 1935-36. The shipments were almost entirely to the United Kingdom.

Groundnut cake exported in 1936-37 amounted to 31,400 tons valued at R20½ lakhs (7·4 per cent of the total value of exports during the year as against 6·2 per cent in 1935-36). Exports in the preceding year had amounted to 26,700 tons valued at R14·4 lakhs. The United Kingdom, Germany and Belgium were the principal purchasers.

The other important items are groundnut oil and *ghi* (4·6 per cent and 1·5 per cent, respectively, of the total exports in 1936-37). The exports of *groundnut oil* advanced from 620,000 gallons valued at R9 lakhs to 803,000 gallons valued at R13 lakhs during the year under review. The principal purchaser was the United Kingdom (782,000 gallons valued at R12½ lakhs). Despatches of *ghi* during the year under review amounted to 6,000 cwts. valued at R4¼ lakhs as against 5,700 cwts. valued at R4 lakhs in 1935-36. The countries of destination were chiefly the Portuguese East Africa, British East Africa and the Union of South Africa.

The following table shows the shares of the principal countries in the total value of the exports from the Kathiawar States during the three years ending 1936-37 :—

(In thousands of Rupees)

	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	Percentage share in 1936-37
United Kingdom	42,50	83,04	1,18,02	42·5
Belgium	20,26	22,46	38,22	13·8
Japan	7,93	11,10	30,52	11·0
France	5,97	20,86	27,37	9·8
Germany	17,09	37,76	24,46	8·8
Netherlands	12,34	12,79	16,71	6·0
Egypt	24,92	26,29	10,51	3·8
Italy	10,48	58	2,21	0·8
Other Countries	7,76	16,08	9,76	3·5
TOTAL .	1,49,25	2,30,96	2,77,78	100

Trade of Travancore.

The United Kingdom's share in the exports rose from 36·0 per cent in 1935-36 to 42·5 per cent in the year under review. The shares of Japan, Belgium, the Netherlands, France and Italy rose from 4·8 per cent, 9·7 per cent, 5·5 per cent, 9·0 per cent and 0·3 per cent in 1935-36 to 11·0 per cent, 13·8 per cent, 6·0 per cent, 9·8 per cent and 0·8 per cent, respectively, in 1936-37. On the other hand, the shares of Germany and Egypt declined from 16·3 per cent and 11·4 per cent to 8·8 per cent and 3·8 per cent, respectively, in 1936-37.

The share of the different States in the total value of the exports from Kathiawar is given in the table below :—

(In thousands of Rupees)

	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	Percentage share in 1936-37
Nawanagar	43,76	90,54	99,54	35·8
Bhavnagar	57,36	80,12	85,67	30·9
Junagadh	41,00	54,88	82,21	29·6
Porbandar	4,79	4,23	9,43	3·4
Baroda	2,34	1,19	93	0·3
TOTAL .	1,49,25	2,30,96	2,77,78	100

The total value of the exports and re-exports from and imports into the Kathiawar ports in each of the three official years ending 1936-37 were R6,71 lakhs, R7,02 lakhs and R5,33 lakhs, respectively. The total value of the trade of the Bombay port in these years were R87,10 lakhs, R87,65 lakhs and R93,72 lakhs, respectively. The value of the Kathiawar trade was thus 7·7 per cent, 8·0 per cent and 5·7 per cent, respectively, of the value of the trade of the Bombay port in each of the years ending 1936-37.

II.—TRAVANCORE.

In the case of the foreign trade of Travancore the export trade is of more importance than imports. Imports into Travancore ports were valued at R28 lakhs in 1934-35, R38 lakhs in 1935-36 and R39 lakhs in 1936-37. The total exports from Travancore ports during these three years were valued at R1,33 lakhs, R1,55 lakhs and R1,88 lakhs, respectively. The imports into Travancore in 1936-37 represented, on the basis of recorded values, only 0·3 per cent of the imports recorded in the same year in the British Indian trade returns, while the proportion in the case of exports was 0·9 per cent.

On the import side, the principal articles were fruits and vegetables, dried, etc. (R16 lakhs), tobacco, mainly unmanufactured (R4½ lakhs), machinery, mainly electrical (R3½ lakhs), cotton manufactures, instrumnents, chiefly electrical, building materials, mainly cement (R2 lakhs each) and paper and metals, chiefly iron and steel (R1½ lakhs each).

On the export side, coir manufactures, the principal item, accounted for R1,11 lakhs. Exports of coir mats and mattings were valued at R54 lakhs, despatches to the United Kingdom being valued at R34 lakhs and to Australia at R8 lakhs. Exports of coir yarn had a total value of R21 lakhs, of which shipments to the United Kingdom accounted for R5½ lakhs and those to Germany for R6 lakhs. Exports of other sorts of coir manufactures had a total value of R36½ lakhs. Exports of raw rubber amounted to R21 lakhs in value, while in the " Metals " group, ilmenite accounted for R18½ lakhs and monazite for R4 lakhs. The bulk of the shipments of ilmenite went to the United States of America. Monazite was exported mainly to France, Germany and the United States of America. Dried fruits and vegetables, accounted for R19 lakhs, and tea for R5 lakhs. Exports of spices were valued at R2½ lakhs and of fibres for brushes and brooms at R2 lakhs.

CHAPTER VI.

Frontier and Indo-Burma Trade.

I.—Frontier Trade.

The frontier trade of India, excluding Burma, is registered at certain railway stations adjacent to the more important trade routes across the frontier in respect of certain selected commodities. Attention is invited to table No. 59 for details of the statistics of trade as recorded during the year 1936-37 compared with the two preceding years. The following table summarises the results :—

Imports.

Articles	Quantity		
	1934-35 (Maunds)	1935-36 (Maunds)	1936-37 (Maunds)
Wheat	176,353	232,997	203,001
Gram and pulse	161,922	290,372	529,494
Rice—			
Husked	1,440,380	1,407,836	1,185,484
Unhusked	547,367	580,038	434,401
Other grain, pulse and flour	297,813	536,336	680,591
Hides and skins	134,056	140,942	169,315
Tobacco	70,401	116,964	99,810
Wool, raw	151,502	190,541	263,562
Jute, raw (from Nepal)	349,305	335,869	293,380
Linseed (from Nepal)	263,524	388,722	349,151
Mustard and rapeseed (from Nepal)	342,992	297,117	387,939
Treasure	*Ounces*	*Ounces*	*Ounces*
Gold	77,856	12,868	6,644
Silver	9,712,406	1,601,403	663,080

Exports.

Articles	Quantity		
	1934-35 (Maunds)	1935-36 (Maunds)	1936-37 (Maunds)
Cotton piecegoods (Foreign and Indian)	466,929	551,364	621,465
Wheat	919,679	752,941	826,113
Rice, husked	717,335	617,894	606,317
Other grain, pulse and flour	1,426,504	1,210,176	1,290,130
Iron and steel, *including* machinery, hardware and cutlery	459,161	376,507	515,088
Petroleum	390,292	327,580	393,957
Salt	1,527,923	1,557,011	1,517,143
Sugar, refined and unrefined	1,018,177	798,645	974,217
Tea	267,354	191,297	190,255
Tobacco	110,616	117,899	110,897
Treasure	*Ounces*	*Ounces*	*Ounces*
Gold	116,513	..	34,606
Silver	896,657	453,715	2,077,625

The figures do not afford any precise indication as to the proportion of India's foreign trade with outlying territories, such as Afghanistan, etc., to the total traffic recorded at the registering stations. Arrangements have recently

been made for separate registration of statistics of trade between India and Afghanistan at Torkham, Thal and Chaman with effect from the 1st February, 1937. Under this arrangement, separate figures are available for (1) produce of Afghanistan, and (2) produce of countries other than Afghanistan in the case of imports into India. In the case of exports from India, statistics are separately recorded for (1) produce of India, (2) foreign goods not in transit, and (3) foreign goods in transit (*a*) State goods, and (*b*) trade goods. Countries of consignment are shown for foreign goods in transit, both State and trade goods. A special feature of these statistics is that values are recorded in all cases.

Burma.—Statistics of land frontier trade of Burma are registered at (i) Bhamo in the north which catches the trade entirely river-borne as well as the trade despatched from or to the rail head Katha ; (ii) the rail heads Lashio, Heho and Shwenyaung in the Shan States, and (iii) Thingannyinaung in the South through which the bulk of the trade with Siam passes. Full details of the imports and exports in selected articles into and from Burma during 1934-35, 1935-36 and 1936-37 are shown in table No. 60. The following table shows the details of certain principal articles during the past three years :—

Imports.

Articles	Quantity		
	1934-35 (Maunds)	1935-36 (Maunds)	1936-37 (Maunds)
Gram and pulse	75,767	116,538	154,238
Rice, husked	109,710	134,900	89,878
Rice, unhusked (paddy)	25,175	22,465	14,009
Hides of cattle	5,101	6,946	6,779
Lac	51,018	43,234	70,480
Tea	22,595	35,899	35,059
Tobacco	1,430	1,160	1,521
Orpiment	9,275	6,615	7,388
Silk, raw	7,482	10,027	13,522
Treasure			
Gold (in ounces)	..	..	..
Silver (in ounces)	451,898*	385,576	313,571*

Exports.

Articles	Quantity		
	1934-35 (Maunds)	1935-36 (Maunds)	1936-37 (Maunds)
Cotton, raw	16,499	6,451	11,517
Cotton twist and yarn	32,136	26,043	25,776
Cotton piecegoods	34,195	33,987	31,564
Rice, husked	6,898	4,107	54,269
Iron and steel, *including* machinery, hardware and cutlery	43,117	42,543	46,475
Kerosene oil	67,056	63,984	71,102
Petrol	44,206	57,715	55,569
Provisions and oilman's stores—			
Condensed milk	3,542	3,300	4,363
Fish, dry and fish, wet	20,266	22,438	25,833
Other sorts	11,948	12,687	19,160
Salt	185,302	197,881	212,566
Sugar, refined and unrefined	21,926	18,940	25,438
Tea, dry	1,435	1,178	1,593
Tobacco	2,134	3,742	5,220
Candles	4,916	5,713	10,106
Matches	3,973	4,238	6,002
Treasure (in ounces)	..	..	..

* Includes Government treasure.

II.—Coasting trade between Burma and the Provinces of India.

The trade in private merchandise between Burma and India proper (including non-British Indian ports) for the past three years as compared with pre-war figures is shown in the table below :—

Provinces	Imports into Burma				Exports from Burma			
	Pre-war average	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	Pre-war average	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
British Ports—								
Bengal . .	6,02	5,71	5,47	6,31	5,09	11,51	8,51	10,92
Bombay .	82	2,43	2,08	2,21	3,04	7,84	7,65	8,75
Sind . .	4	24	22	26	24	2,18	2,88	2,47
Madras . .	1,48	2,01	1,76	1,56	3,40	9,99	10,83	6,83
Indian Ports not British.	7	22	41	59	33	1,80	4,22	5,95
Total .	8,43	10,61	9,94	10,93	12,10	33,32	34,09	34,92

Imports into Burma.—The coastwise imports of Indian coal into Burma decreased from 311,000 tons valued at R46 lakhs in 1935-36 to 288,000 tons valued at R42 lakhs in the year under review, which was 125,000 tons less than the pre-war average of 413,000 tons. The imports of Indian cotton piecegoods increased in quantity from 69 million yards to 83 million yards and in value from R1,50 lakhs to R1,68 lakhs. Grey goods increased from 18 million yards to 21 million yards and white goods from 22 million yards to 29 million yards. Coloured goods of Indian origin also showed a rise from 30 million yards to 33 million yards. The imports of cotton twist and yarn of Indian manufacture showed an increase of 704,000 lbs. in quantity and of R3 lakhs in value, the total quantity received amounting to 11 million lbs. valued at R51 lakhs. Receipts of jute gunny bags recorded an increase in number from 53 million in 1935-36 to 54 million in 1936-37, though the value declined from R1,28 lakhs to R1,20 lakhs. Imports of iron materials declared to be of Indian origin showed a marked improvement in value from R38 lakhs to R50 lakhs. Demand for wheat flour from India also improved from 24,000 tons valued at R33 lakhs to 26,000 tons valued at R39 lakhs. Improvement was also marked in the imports of Indian raw tobacco. 13·1 million lbs. valued at R23 lakhs were imported in 1936-37 as against 11·4 million lbs. valued at R19 lakhs in the preceding year. Both the quantity and value of Indian cigarettes imported showed improvement, the total value of the consignments rising by R5 lakhs to R58 lakhs. Demand for groundnut oil showed a slight improvement from 1·4 million gallons valued at R22½ lakhs to 1·7 million gallons with a total declared value of R25½ lakhs. Imports of dried fish, unsalted, fell from 124,000 cwts. valued at over R37 lakhs to 98,000 cwts. valued at R29 lakhs while those of dried fish, salted, improved from 6,000 cwts. valued at R2 lakhs to 23,000 cwts. valued at R7 lakhs. Imports of coir manufactures were valued at R8 lakhs as against R8¾ lakhs in the preceding year. The value of Indian betelnuts imported during the year increased from R27 lakhs to R31

lakhs. Imports of tea advanced from 3,239,000 lbs. to 4,163,000 lbs., the value increasing from R15 lakhs to R19 lakhs. Imports of butter and *ghi* were valued at R4 lakhs and R12 lakhs, respectively, and of other sorts of provisions at R22 lakhs. Marked improvement is also to be noticed in the imports of sugar (including molasses) and coconut oil, the quantity and value in each case rising from 2,000 tons valued at R5 lakhs and 41,000 gallons valued at R½ lakh, respectively, to 19,000 tons valued at R49 lakhs and 114,000 gallons valued at R2 lakhs. Groundnut seed fell from 4,000 tons valued at R7 lakhs to 800 tons valued at R1 lakh. Boots and shoes also declined from 1·4 million pairs valued at R9 lakhs to 1·2 million pairs valued at R7 lakhs. Imports of fresh vegetables were valued at R18 lakhs and those of fruits and vegetables, dried or preserved, at R10 lakhs as compared with R10 lakhs and R9 lakhs, respectively, in the preceding year.

Besides the imports above-mentioned, imports of the following goods, declared to be of non-Indian origin, are also of interest. It may, however, be mentioned in this connection that the distinction between Indian and foreign goods in the coasting trade returns is based entirely on the declarations made by importers or exporters. Imports of foreign cotton piecegoods in 1936-37 amounted to 3·5 million yards with a total declared value of R8 lakhs as compared with 4·1 million yards valued at R10 lakhs in the preceding year. Grey and coloured goods remained almost on the same level, being valued at R3 lakhs and R4 lakhs, respectively, but white goods further declined from 1·1 million yards to 0·5 million yards in quantity and from R2 lakhs to R1 lakh in value. Imports of textiles of material other than cotton or silk were valued at R4·6 lakhs. The imports of iron and steel goods improved slightly in quantity from 1,063 tons to 1,088 tons but remained stationary in value at R2½ lakhs. Imports of instruments, apparatus and appliances improved by R3 lakhs to R12 lakhs. Imports of machinery and millwork, also recorded a rise from R7 lakhs to R8 lakhs. Imports of hardware were valued at R7 lakhs as against R5 lakhs in the preceding year. Dates declined in value from R3 lakhs to R2 lakhs.

Exports from Burma.—Exports of rice, not in the husk, to India decreased from 1,573,000 tons valued at R11¾ crores in 1935-36 to 1,534,000 tons valued at R11½ crores in the year under review, while exports of unhusked rice from Burma declined heavily and amounted to 87,000 tons valued at R49 lakhs as compared with 174,000 tons valued at R96 lakhs in the preceding year. Despatches of kerosene oil from Burma to Indian ports improved from 115 million gallons in 1935-36 to 128 million gallons during the year under review. The value realised increased from R8,14 lakhs to R9,18 lakhs. Shipments of petroleum, dangerous, including petrol, benzine and benzol, advanced by 1 million gallons to 66 million gallons, the value of the shipments rising by R13 lakhs to R6,90 lakhs. Exports of lubricating oil declined from 7·3 million gallons valued at R79 lakhs to 5·5 million gallons valued at R66 lakhs. Shipments of other mineral oils recorded an improvement from 8 million gallons valued at R53 lakhs to 10 million gallons valued at R60 lakhs. The value of lac (stick) exported also showed a slight improvement and amounted to R6½ lakhs in 1936-37 as compared with R5 lakhs in the preceding year. Shipments of teak wood declined from 180,000 cubic tons valued at R2,09 lakhs to 170,000 cubic tons valued at R1,96½ lakhs. Exports of matches remained

stationary at 0·9 million gross boxes with the same total declared value of R19 lakhs. Exports of gram to India showed a continued improvement and advanced from 24,500 tons valued at R15 lakhs to 30,100 tons valued at R18 lakhs. Exports of pulses also improved from 74,000 tons to 82,000 tons, the recorded value advancing from R61 lakhs to R66 lakhs. Exports of fresh vegetables were valued at R28 lakhs and of candles at R7·8 lakhs as against R21½ lakhs and R8·4 lakhs, respectively, during the preceding year. 7,000 cwts. of tin valued at R10 lakhs were exported to India during the year under review.

The principal items of re-exports of foreign merchandise from Burma to India were cotton piecegoods, mostly coloured (advanced from R8½ lakhs to R18½ lakhs), hardware (from R5 lakhs to R6 lakhs) and instruments and apparatus (stationary at R4 lakhs).

CHAPTER VII.

Balance of Trade and Movement of Treasure.

I.—Balance of Trade.

The surplus of India's exports over imports of private merchandise in 1936-37 amounted to R77¾ crores which was more than double the corresponding figure of R30½ crores in the preceding year. This large favourable balance is the result of an increase of R38 crores in exports and a decrease of R9 crores in imports. Before the depression, India in her trade relations with other countries normally enjoyed a large credit balance in merchandise which averaged R78 crores in the five pre-war years, R76 crores during the five war years, R53 crores in the post-war quinquennium and R1,13 crores in the next quinquennium ending 1928-29. Since then the credit balance was considerably reduced and declined to the low figure of R3 crores in 1932-33, but rose again to R36 crores in 1933-34. A moderate setback occurred in the following year when the favourable balance of trade in merchandise amounted to R23½ crores.

The following table shows the imports and exports of private merchandise and the balance of trade in merchandise during each month of the year 1936-37 :—

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	Private merchandise		Excess Net exports+ Net imports —	Excess in the corresponding month of 1935-36
	Imports	Exports		
1936—				
April	10,02	15,33	+5,31	—48
May	9,98	14,50	+4,52	+3,46
June	9,71	13,49	+3,78	+2,96
July	9,97	14,46	+4,49	+2,05
August	9,25	14,22	+4,97	+94
September	9,52	15,19	+5,67	+1,85
October	10,65	16,61	+5 96	+2,76
November	10,59	17,45	+6,86	+2,02
December	9,94	17,88	+7,94	+3,13
1937—				
January	12,55	22,07	+9,52	+1,32
February	9,32	19,06	+9,74	+4,96
March	13,10	22,11	+9,01	+5,57
Total	124,60	202,37	+77,77	+30,54

N.B.—Railway stores imported by State Railways are not paid for in the ordinary way and do not affect the monthly balance of trade figures. The cost of these stores has, therefore, been excluded from the Import side.

Balance of Trade.

In April, 1935, the imports of private merchandise exceeded exports, but in all the other months of the year there was an export surplus. In the year under review, favourable trade balance continued to be registered in all the months. In April, a favourable balance of R5 crores was recorded. It declined to R3¾ crores in June, when exports were the lowest for any month of the year. Thereafter, as exports went on increasing without any corresponding gain in imports, the margin between the exports and imports gradually widened, and the largest surplus in any individual month, R9¾ crores, was recorded in February, 1937. In the following month, both imports and exports were the highest recorded during any month of the year, and this resulted in a slight reduction in the credit balance which stood at R9 crores.

With the increase in the favourable balance of trade in merchandise there was a contraction in the exports of gold, which had been a regular feature of the trade since 1931-32. In the year under review, the net exports of gold were valued at R27¾ crores as compared with R37⅓ crores in 1935-36 and R52½ crores in 1934-35. On the other hand, the net imports of silver, which had risen from R37 lakhs in 1934-35 to R1,27 lakhs in 1935-36, advanced to R13,59 lakhs in the year under review. Taking silver and also currency notes into account, the net exports of treasure during 1936-37 amounted to R14½ crores as compared with R36⅓ crores in 1935-36 and R52½ crores in 1934-35. In the first quarter of the year, the net exports of treasure amounted to R4¼ crores, which advanced to R5⅔ crores in the second, but declined again to R4¼ crores. In the last quarter exports of gold fell off considerably and the total net exports of treasure amounted only to R⅓ crore.

The visible balance of trade, as measured by statistics of private merchandise and treasure, was in favour of India to the extent of R92 crores in 1936-37 as compared with R67 crores in 1935-36 and R76 crores in 1934-35. The balance of remittances of funds in the year under review was *minus* R71½ crores as compared with *minus* R46½ crores in the preceding year. These figures relating to remittances include the more important Government transactions but do not take into account (*a*) net payments in India of British postal orders and of foreign money orders of countries which settle their accounts through London, and (*b*) Government transfers on account of Iraq and Mauritius. The transactions in respect of the former amounted to R39 lakhs in 1936-37 as against R24 lakhs in the preceding year, while there were no transfers under the latter head in the year under review, the corresponding figure for 1935-36 being R15 lakhs. The following table shows in detail the items entering into the balance of trade. The invisible items that enter into

Balance of Trade.

India's balance of accounts, such as shipping services, private remittances and exports and imports of capital, insurances, tourists' expenditure, etc., are not included in the table as these cannot be estimated accurately.

(In lakhs of Rupees)

——	Pre-war average	War average	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
Exports of Indian merchandise (private).	+219,50	+215,97	+132,27	+147,25	+151,67	+160,52	+196,13
Re-exports of Foreign merchandise (private).	+4,62	+8,14	+3,22	+3,42	+3,55	+3,76	+6,24
Imports of Foreign merchandise (private).	—145,85	—147,80	(a) —132,27	(a) —115,00	(a) —131,80	(a) —133,75	(a) —124,80
Balance of trade in merchandise.	+78,27	+76,31	+3,22	+35,67	+23,42	+30,53	+77,77
Gold (private)* . .	—28,87	—7,81	+65,52	+57,05	+52,54	+37,35	+27,85
Silver (private)* . .	—7,21	—2,99	—73	—1	—37	—1,27	—13,59
Currency notes (private) .	—	—	+14	+19	+37	+29	—24
Balance of transactions in treasure (private).	—36,08	—10,80	+64,93	+57,23	+52,54	+36,37	—14,30
Total visible balance of trade	+42,19	+65,51	+68,15	+92,90	+75,96	+66,90	+92,27
Purchases of sterling by the Reserve Bank of India.	—41,35	(b) —34,96	—48,18	—59,97	—49,82	—45,58	(c) —79,37
Sales of sterling by the Reserve Bank of India.	+5	+5,50	..	..	..	..	(d)
Transfers of Government securities.	—87	—38	—13	—11	+32	—56	—19
Interest drafts on India in respect of Government of India securities.	—44	—30	—32	—36	—28	—31	—21
Balance of remittances of funds.	—42,61	—30,14	—48,63	—60,44	—49,78	—46,45	—71,14

* Excludes transactions which do not enter into the balance of trade.

(a) Exclusive of the value of railway materials imported direct by State Railways working under company management, which was not paid for in the ordinary way and was not, therefore, taken into account in arriving at the balance of trade.

(b) Includes R85 lakhs, being the funds supplied by Government to finance wheat purchases.

(c) Figures for years prior to 1923-24 represent Council Bills and T. T. paid in India. From 1923-24 figures relate entirely to sterling purchases.

(d) Figures for previous years given against this item represent sterling transfers on London sold in India.

NOTE.—The sign + means net exports and the sign— net imports.

The figures relating to the balance of trade in merchandise and treasure given above do not take into account the trade statistics of Kathiawar ports and of Travancore. If these statistics are included, the balance of trade in merchandise and treasure, and the total visible balance of trade for the past five years stand as follows:—

(In lakhs of Rupees)

——	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
Balance of trade in merchandise .	+87	+35,17	+20,79	+29,32	+79,33
Balance of transactions in treasure (private).	+64,93	+57,23	+52,12	+36,22	+14,34
Total visible balance of trade .	+65,80	+92,40	+72,91	+65,54	+93,67

Movement of Treasure.

II.—Movements of Treasure.

The following table shows the transactions in gold and silver on private account during the last eight years as compared with the averages for the pre-war, war and post-war periods :—

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	Gold		Silver		Gold and Silver. Net imports — Net exports +
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	
Average of pre-war period . .	32,79	3,92	10,88	3,67	—36,08
„ „ war period . .	10,60	2,99	4,56	1,77	—10,40
„ „ post-war period (1919-20 to 1923-24).	21,57	9,03	14,18	2,66	—24,06
„ „ five years 1924-25 to 1928-29.	33,68	18	19,62	2,85	—50,27
„ „ five years 1929-30 to 1933-34.	6,54	37,26	6,74	1,36	+25,34
1929-30	14,23	1	13,36	1,47	—26,11
1930-31	13,24	49	13,46	1,81	—24,40
1931-32	2,80	60,78	4,42	1,83	+55,39
1932-33	1,32	66,84	1,63	90	+64,79
1933-34	1,10	58,15	81	80	+57,04
1934-35	72	53,26	4,45	4,08	+52,17
1935-36	95	38,31	4,46	3,19	+36,09
1936-37	1,61	29,46	13,87	28	+14,26

It will be seen from the above table that the imports of gold in the year under review were valued at R1,61 lakhs as compared with R95 lakhs in 1935-36. Of this, 35 per cent was in the form of bullion, while sovereigns and other British gold coins accounted for R1,03¾ lakhs, or nearly 65 per cent of the total imports of gold. The United Kingdom contributed R1,02½ lakhs as against R12½ lakhs in the preceding year and France R3⅓ lakhs as against R4½ lakhs in 1935-36. Receipts from the neighbouring countries, Aden, Arabia, Iraq, Bahrein Islands and Ceylon together amounted to R54 lakhs as compared with R75 lakhs in the preceding year.

Exports of gold, on the other hand, declined from R38⅓ crores in 1935-36 to R29½ crores in 1936-37, of which the United Kingdom absorbed R12½ crores as against R24½ crores in 1935-36. Direct exports to the United States of America, however, rose from R12½ crores to nearly R16 crores. Shipments to the Netherlands declined by R40 lakhs to R27 lakhs in 1936-37. There were no exports to France during the year under review. The total exports

Movement of Treasure.

of gold from India during the period 1931-32 to 1936-37 amounted to 36,618,000 fine oz. of the total value of R3,06¾ crores. As in the preceding years, there were no transactions in gold on Government account.

In the beginning of the year the price of gold in London showed very little change, the variation during the month of April being between 141*s.* ½*d.* and 140*s.* 7*d.*, a difference of only 5½*d.* Thereafter, uncertainties arising from the currency situation on the Continent created some nervousness in the market and the price movements became somewhat wider with a tendency towards lower prices. The lowest price for the year, 137*s.* 2½*d.*, was however touched on September 23, just before the devaluation of the franc. Following the devaluation of the franc, the U. S. A. exchange recovered and the sterling price of gold moved sharply upwards, but the highest quotation, *viz.*, 142*s.* 8½*d.*, was not reached until November 9. During the remaining months of the year the price moved between 141*s.* 5½*d.* and 142*s.* 7½*d.*

In Bombay, the price of gold which was quoted at R34-11-6 per tola ready on the 1st April followed generally the fluctuations in the London market. With small fluctuations the price in Bombay rose to R34-14-9 on the 23rd April. Thereafter, the price showed a declining tendency, the range between the highest and the lowest prices being somewhat greater in May and June than in the following two months. In September, the market developed distinctly a weak tendency, consequent upon the appreciation of sterling as against gold currencies, and the price of gold fell to R33-15-3 on September 9. Later, on the 26th September, the price of ready gold shot up to R35-8 following the announcement of the devaluation of the franc. Thereafter, the fluctuations in the price of gold, which were in consonance with the sterling-dollar rate, were narrow. In October, the price ranged between R34-12-6 and R35-3-9 and in subsequent months between R34-15 and R35-7.

Imports of silver on private account in the year under review were valued at R13,87 lakhs as against R4,46 lakhs in 1935-36. Silver to the value of R12,83 lakhs was received from the United Kingdom, while supplies from Australia and New Zealand together accounted for R71 lakhs. There were smaller imports from Canada, Arabia, East Africa and the United States of America. Exports on private account during the year amounted in value to R28 lakhs in 1936-37 as compared with R3,19 lakhs in the preceding year. Shipments to the United Kingdom were valued at R23½ lakhs as against R1,82 lakhs in the preceding year. There were no exports to the United States of America in the year under review, she having taken R82 lakhs' worth of silver in 1935-36. There were no exports of silver on Government account during the year under review.

The absence of American purchase following the change in the buying policy of the United States Treasury as announced in December, 1935, the steady Indian demand and the equally steady pressure of sales, chiefly from China, were the three main factors that influenced the silver market. During the year the London market was practically free from the speculative element. The highest price during 1936-37 for cash delivery was 22$\frac{15}{16}$*d.* per standard oz. quoted on November 10, and the lowest was 19⅛*d.* quoted on August 20. The range of 3$\frac{13}{16}$*d.* for the whole year was the smallest since 1929-30. The comparative steadiness of the market during the year under review is illustrated in chart No. 3 prefixed to this Review.

Movement of Treasure.

In the beginning of April, 1936, the price of silver ready in Bombay was quoted at R49-7 per 100 tolas, but rumours of the possible agreement between the United States and the Chinese Government regarding the purchase of a large block of silver by the former led to a temporary rise in the quotation to R52-8 on the 18th, which, however, dropped to R50-10 on the 20th. Under pressure of heavy stocks and low offtake, the price, with minor fluctuations, declined to R48-5 in July and further to R47-0 on the 20th August, the latter being the lowest quotation for the year. At lower levels there was an increased demand and stocks were reduced. In September, the reported purchase of silver in London by the United States Treasury on account of the Cuban Government imparted some confidence, and, as a result, the market generally remained steady. Towards the close of the month, owing to a sudden fall in the sterling-dollar exchange rate, there was a temporary rise in the price which was quoted at R50-7 on the 28th, but this was not maintained as the cross rate improved. During the second half of October, following an outbreak of communal disorders, business in Bombay was greatly hampered and the price of silver declined to R49 on the 20th, but firmed up again to R50-1 towards the close of the month. Later, the results of the United States Presidential election led to a belief that the United States silver buying policy might be pursued with more vigour, and this created a speculative demand which forced the price of silver up to R56-2 on November 10, the highest quotation for the year. There was little justification for this advance, and the rate declined to the level of R52 at the end of the month. In December, the prices remained firm and the rates ranged between R51-12 and R53-3. There were smaller fluctuations in January and February, but in March, an increase in the import duty on silver from 2 as. to 3 as. per oz. led to a rise in prices which ranged between R50-15 and R54.

Currency notes.

Imports of currency notes on private account during 1936-37 were valued at R2⅓ lakhs as compared with R4 lakhs in 1935-36. Exports thereof also declined from R33 lakhs to R26 lakhs. There were no imports on Government account in the year under review, but exports amounted to R20 lakhs. In 1935-36, however, there were no transactions on this account.

J. MATTHAI,

Director-General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics.

SIMLA;

The 23rd August, 1937.

PART II—TABLES

NOTE.—(1) The figures given in these tables are subject to revision as subsequent corrections are likely to be received from Custom Houses. The final figures will appear in the Annual Statement of the Sea-borne Trade of British India which will issue towards the close of the year

„ (2) Throughout these tables "pre-war average" means the average of the five years 1909-10 to 1913-14, "war average" the average of the five years 1914-15 to 1918-19, and "post-war average" the average of the five years 1919-20 to 1923-24

No. 1.—Value of total Foreign Sea-borne Trade

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1935-36	1936-37
IMPORTS					
Private merchandise	1,45,85	1,47,80	2,54,05	1,34,43	1,25,24
Government Stores	5,82	11,45	13,00	2,34	2,48
TOTAL MERCHANDISE	1,51,67	1,59,25	2,67,05	1,36,77	1,27,72
Treasure—					
Private—Gold	32,79	10,60	21,57	95	1,61
Private—Silver	10,88	4,56	14,18	4,46	13,88
Private—Currency notes	—	—	1,09*	4	2
Government—Gold	..	1,54	9,67	..	..
Government—Silver	3,53	22,37	6,16	2,00	..
Government—Currency notes	—	—	49*	..	..
TOTAL TREASURE—Gold	32,79	12,14	31,24	95	1,61
TOTAL TREASURE—Silver	14,41	26,93	20,34	6,46	13,88
TOTAL TREASURE—Currency notes	—	—	1,58*	4	2
TOTAL TREASURE—Total	47,20	39,07	53,16	7,45	15,51
TOTAL IMPORTS	1,98,87	1,98,32	3,20,21	1,44,22	1,43,23
EXPORTS					
Private merchandise—Indian produce	2,19,50	2,15,97	2,86,33	1,60,52	1,96,13
Private merchandise—Foreign goods (re-exports)	4,62	8,14	15,65	3,77	6,24
TOTAL PRIVATE MERCHANDISE	2,24,12	2,24,11	3,01,98	1,64,29	2,02,37
Government Stores	11	1,72	4,40	31	12
TOTAL MERCHANDISE	2,24,23	2,25,83	3,06,38	1,64,60	2,02,49
Treasure—					
Private—Gold	3,92	2,99	9,03	38,31	29,46
Private—Silver	3,67	1,77	2,66	3,19	28
Private—Currency notes	—	—	10*	33	26
Government—Gold	72	1,27	1,22	..	..
Government—Silver	1	1,27	10	3,84	..
Government—Currency notes	—	—	15*	..	20
TOTAL TREASURE—Gold	4,64	4,26	10,25	38,31	29,46
TOTAL TREASURE—Silver	3,68	3,04	2,76	7,03	28
TOTAL TREASURE—Currency notes	—	—	25*	33	46
TOTAL TREASURE—Total	8,32	7,30	13,26	45,67	30,20
TOTAL EXPORTS	2,32,55	2,33,13	3,19,64	2,10,27	2,32,69
TOTAL SEA-BORNE TRADE	4,31,42	4,31,45	6,39,85	3,54,49	3,75,92

* Average for two years, 1922-23 and 1923-24.

No. 2.—Value of Merchandise and Treasure, and Gold separately, during the last five years with quinquennial averages for the past seventy years

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	Merchandise			Treasure			Total of Merchandise and Treasure	Gold		
	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Net imports		Imports	Exports	Net imports
Quinquennial average—										
1864-65 to 1868-69	31,70	55,86	87,56	17,62	1,80	15,82	1,06,98	6,15	32	5,83
1869-70 to 1873-74	33,04	56,25	89,29	8,26	1,59	6,67	99,14	3,26	19	3,07
1874-75 to 1878-79	38,36	60,32	98,68	9,86	2,81	7,05	1,11,35	1,68	1,04	64
1879-80 to 1883-84	50,16	79,08	1,29,24	11,66	1,33	10,33	1,42,23	4,23	10	4,13
1884-85 to 1888-89	61,51	88,64	1,50,15	13,62	1,64	11,98	1,65,41	3,41	33	3,08
1889-90 to 1893-94	70,78	1,04,99	1,75,77	17,92	3,68	14,24	1,97,37	4,12	2,02	2,10
1894-95 to 1898-99	73,67	1,07,53	1,81,20	14,89	6,40	8,49	2,02,49	5,48	3,23	2,25
1899-1900 to 1903-04	84,68	1,24,92	2,09,60	26,01	11,65	14,36	2,47,26	13,00	6,82	6,18
1904-05 to 1908-09	1,19,85	1,65,44	2,85,29	36,15	9,90	26,25	3,31,34	16,85	7,50	9,35
1909-10 to 1913-14	1,51,67	2,24,23	3,75,90	47,20	8,32	38,88	4,31,42	32,79	4,64	28,15
1914-15 to 1918-19	1,59,25	2,25,83	3,85,08	39,07	7,30	31,77	4,31,45	12,14	4,26	7,88
1919-20 to 1923-24	2,67,05	3,06,38	5,73,43	53,16	13,26	39,90	6,39,85	31,24	10,25	20,99
1924-25 to 1928-29	2,51,02	3,53,51	6,04,53	53,68	4,14	49,54	6,62,35	33,68	18	33,50
1929-30 to 1933-34	1,61,14	1,98,60	3,59,74	13,38	42,26	—28,88*	4,15,38	6,54	37,26	—30,72*
In the year—										
1932-33	1,35,02	1,36,07	2,71,09	2,99	70,66	—67,67*	3,44,74	1,32	66,84	—65,52*
1933-34	1,17,30	1,51,17	2,68,47	1,96	65,57	—63,61*	3,36,00	1,10	58,15	—57,05*
1934-35	1,34,58	1,55,50	2,90,08	5,19	63,51	—58,32*	3,58,78	72	53,26	—52,54*
1935-36	1,36,77	1,64,60	3,01,37	7,45	45,67	—38,22*	3,54,49	95	38,31	—37,36*
1936-37	1,27,72	2,02,49	3,30,21	15,51	30,20	—14,69*	3,75,92	1,61	29,46	—27,85*

Note.—Government transactions are included in Table No. 2.
*Net exports.

No. 3.—Monthly Sea-borne Trade (private merchandise), Imports and Exports in 1936-37, as compared with the preceding year 1935-36, and the pre-war, war and post-war averages, and excess of exports over imports during the same period

(In lakhs of Rupees)

Months	Imports					Exports (including re-exports)					Excess of Exports over Imports				
	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1935-36	1936-37	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1935-36	1936-37	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1935-36	1936-37
April . .	11,77	11,77	20,16	11,61	10,12	19,84	17,22	24,70	11,05	15,33	8,07	5,45	4,54	—56	5,21
May . .	10,95	11,33	19,29	11,33	10,05	18,70	20,01	25,25	15,22	14,50	7,75	8,68	5,96	3,39	4,45
June . .	9,76	11,81	18,30	9,91	9,80	17,51	19,13	21,89	12,31	13,49	7,75	7,32	3,59	2,90	3,69
July . .	10,88	13,45	19,09	10,06	10,09	17,77	17,88	23,26	12,07	14,46	6,89	4,43	4,17	2,01	4,37
August .	12,05	13,03	21,21	11,19	9,29	15,90	17,56	23,16	12,06	14,22	3,85	4,53	1,95	87	4,93
September .	12,92	12,11	20,49	10,21	9,55	16,27	17,02	23,62	12,02	15,19	3,35	4,91	3,13	1,81	5,64
October .	13,79	13,20	23,04	11,33	10,67	18,00	18,92	23,12	14,53	16,61	4,21	5,72	8	2,70	5,94
November .	13,74	13,33	23,48	12,76	10,62	17,71	18,21	25,21	14,71	17,45	3,97	4,88	1,73	1,95	6,83
December .	11,60	10,71	21,38	10,62	9,98	16,67	17,09	25,55	13,72	17,88	5,07	6,38	4,17	3,10	7,90
January .	14,47	13,87	25,59	13,07	12,59	21,04	19,16	27,86	14,33	22,07	6,57	5,29	2,27	1,26	9,48
February .	11,39	11,36	20,52	10,49	9,36	22,06	19,96	26,95	15,41	19,06	10,67	8,60	6,43	4,92	9,70
March . .	12,53	11,83	21,50	10,85	13,12	22,65	21,95	30,39	16,36	22,11	10,12	10,12	8,89	5,51	8,99
Total .	1,45,85	1,47,80	2,54,05	1,34,43	1,25,24	2,24,12	2,24,11	3,00,96	1,64,29	2,02,37	78,27	76,81	46,91	29,86	77,13

No. 4.—Value of Imports, Private Merchandise, according to five main classes and sub-divisions thereof

(In thousands of Rupees)

	Pre-war average	War average	*Post-war average	1935-36	1936-37
I.—FOOD, DRINK AND TOBACCO—					
A. Fish (*excluding* canned fish)	30,93	20,14	22,47	19,34	17,80
B. Fruits and Vegetables	1,07,72	1,10,30	1,75,96	1,33,41	1,41,69
C. Grain, Pulse and Flour	19,68	53,29	2,69,56	1,62,49	72,01
D. Liquors	1,72,04	2,04,04	3,24,45	1,98,64	1,91,97
E. Provisions and Oilman's stores	2,05,10	2,14,82	2,95,95	3,11,87	3,20,22
F. Spices	1,54,72	1,96,94	2,22,86	1,61,77	1,87,75
G. Sugar	13,17,58	14,70,48	19,98,76	1,90,73	23,91
H. Tea	22,29	47,39	55,43	24,97	18,16
I. Other Food and Drink	83,52	1,89,12	1,93,87	57,56	61,14
J. Tobacco	71,07	1,32,42	2,22,94	61,56	80,83
TOTAL, CLASS I	21,34,65	26,38,94	37,82,25	13,22,34	11,15,48
II.—RAW MATERIALS AND PRODUCE AND ARTICLES MAINLY UNMANUFACTURED—					
A. Coal	76,08	27,68	2,18,79	9,49	11,32
B. Other Non-metallic mining and quarry products and the like	99,54	81,91	1,57,72	94,08	1,42,48
C. Fodder, Bran and Pollards	2,27	3,41	1,01	95	1,17
D. Gums, Resins and Lac	25,52	22,90	53,35	39,09	38,88
E. Hides and Skins, raw or undressed	13,86	15,67	13,10	10,00	12,03
F. Metallic ores and scrap iron or steel for re-manufacture	3,51	3,46	8,61	1,15	1,85
G. Oils—Vegetable, mineral and animal	3,94,88	4,23,95	8,28,33	7,24,54	7,25,27
H. Oilcakes of all kinds	5	32	47	..	4
I. Paper making materials	11,31	18,13	30,83	20,48	14,64
J. Rubber, raw or crude	1	11	10	3,38	2,05
K. Seeds, *including* nuts for oils	7,72	58,19	40,88	81,94	1,13,27
L. Tallow, Stearine and Wax	6,79	17,71	29,64	29,59	37,30
M. Cotton, raw and waste	1,02,85	44,90	2,01,19	6,74,27	5,84,72
N. Jute, raw	11	66	26	39	1
O. Silk, raw and waste	1,18,49	1,11,12	1,52,48	57,73	64,42
P. Wool, raw	16,21	18,28	15,34	44,10	59,52
Q. Other textile materials	5,26	14,32	6,88	4,19	7,21
R. Wood and timber	71,10	85,31	81,42	27,82	26,08
S. Miscellaneous	42,48	39,67	60,27	92,90	99,33
TOTAL, CLASS II	10,08,02	9,87,70	19,00,67	19,16,09	19,41,59

II.—ARTICLES WHOLLY OR MAINLY MANUFACTURED—					
A. Apparel	2,03,40	1,84,77	2,10,12	99,87	1,00,92
B. Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores	33,78	32,85	59,73	48,91	66,09
C. Chemicals, Drugs and Medicines	2,12,73	3,42,57	4,13,85	5,61,41	5,17,00
D. Cutlery, Hardware, Implements and Instruments (*excluding* Electrical Instruments and Apparatus)	4,36,09	3,77,57	7,61,76	5,85,39	5,78,26
E. Dyes and Colours	2,06,53	2,09,01	4,39,54	4,38,98	4,00,93
F. Electrical Goods and Apparatus (other than Machinery)	70,26	1,09,31	2,84,29	3,08,34	3,03,61
G. Furniture, Cabinetware and Manufactures of Wood and Timber	29,82	31,73	53,41	48,88	44,44
H. Glassware and Earthenware	2,15,69	1,75,90	3,31,51	1,85,79	1,74,86
I. Hides and skins, tanned or dressed and Leather	45,40	36,13	70,70	55,14	51,10
J. Machinery of all kinds (*including* Belting for machinery)	5,80,04	5,76,52	22,75,97	14,37,85	14,78,11
K. Metals—Iron and Steel and manufactures thereof	11,15,63	9,59,32	20,96,82	7,21,81	5,93,91
L. Metals, other than Iron and Steel and manufactures thereof	4,58,90	2,77,89	6,82,26	4,80,36	3,72,94
M. Paper, Pasteboard and Stationery	1,84,88	2,66,64	4,56,25	3,75,10	3,56,85
N. Railway plant and rolling stock	6,11,21	1,41,84	12,08,22	—	—
O. Rubber manufactures	23,15	97,14	1,84,23	2,06,85	2,11,31
P. Vehicles (*excluding* Locomotives, etc., for Railways)	1,74,92	1,62,13	6,26,32	6,92 14	6,57,78
Q. Cotton yarns and manufactures	52,18,03	52,38,10	71,15,04	21,15,35	17,48,30
R. Jute yarns and manufactures	19,37	35,08	22,14	10.41	9,25
S. Silk yarns and manufactures	2,76,79	2,82,03	4,21,44	2,19,92	1,77,45
T. Woollen yarns and manufactures	3,08,38	1,81,70	2,46,28	2,34,44	2,27,42
U. Other yarns and textile fabrics	1,67,21	1,72,14	2,45,51	4,75,03	5,72,95
V. Miscellaneous	5,86,58	9,33,48	10,50,07	6,34,20	5,96,23
TOTAL, CLASS III	1,11,78,79	1,08,23,85	1,92,55,46	99,36,17	92,39,76
IV.—LIVING ANIMALS—					
A. Horses	39,73	50,43	23,14	24,21	13,27
B. Other living animals	3,94	1,45	1,36	2,22	2,41
TOTAL, CLASS IV	43,67	51,88	24,50	26,43	15,68
V.—POSTAL ARTICLES AND BAGGAGE NOT SPECIFIED—					
A. Postal articles	1,69,59	2,77,82	4,41,85	2,41,69	1,98,58
B. Articles imported as baggage	—	—	—	—	13,00
TOTAL, CLASS V	1,69,59	2,77,82	4,41,85	2,41,69	2,11,58
GRAND TOTAL	1,45,84,72	1,47,80,19	2,54,04,73	1,34,42,72	1,25,24,09

No. 5.—Value of Exports, Private Merchandise, according to five main classes and sub-divisions thereof

(In thousands of Rupees)

—	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1935-36	1936-37
I.—FOOD, DRINK AND TOBACCO—					
A. Fish (*excluding* canned fish)	38,62	42,66	56,80	45,60	44,96
B. Fruits and Vegetables	46,63	57,20	64,24	1,64,66	1,69,89
C. Grain, Pulse and Flour	45,81,11	37,41,80	32,82,65	12,40,87	15,37,92
D. Liquors	61	13	25	51	33
E. Provisions and Oilman's stores	45,63	60,27	65,57	27,13	28,38
F. Spices	85,88	1,03,35	1,12,30	54,98	55,41
G. Sugar	16,01	21,91	56,35	2,39	5,68
H. Tea	13,06,78	17,54,57	20,92,42	19,82,41	20,03,81
I. Other Food and Drink	1,38,35	1,18,83	1,47,51	1,02,22	83,70
J. Tobacco	36,91	56,23	84,90	92,43	92,51
TOTAL, CLASS I	62,96,53	59,56,95	59,62,99	37,13,20	40,22,59
II.—RAW MATERIALS AND PRODUCE AND ARTICLES MAINLY UNMANUFACTURED—					
A. Coal	75,53	48,24	56,80	17,04	20,18
B. Other Non-metallic mining and quarry products and the like	37,07	58,98	86,46	90,74	1,01,60
C. Fodder, Bran and Pollards	89,73	41,86	1,20,27	73,43	95,74
D. Gums, Resins and Lac	2,28,85	2,65,53	8,52,05	1,76,19	2,61,19
E. Hides and Skins, raw or undressed	10,31,60	9,88,21	9,45,49	4,13,10	4,43,40
F. Metallic ores and scrap Iron or steel for re-manufacture	1,14,82	1,90,83	2,05,43	3,81,59	3,37,26
G. Oils—Vegetable, mineral and animal	91,90	1,87,22	3,78,30	63,65	69,97
H. Oilcakes of all kinds	1,06,37	94,96	1,60,61	1,81,70	2,26,93
I. Paper making materials	8	5	6	2,83	4,68
J. Rubber, raw or crude	38,69	1,58,13	1,17,61	88,71	1,04,03
K. Seeds (*including* nuts for oil)	24,36,97	12,17,42	23,53,63	10,33,05	18,46,93
L. Tallow, Stearine and Wax	9,48	7,93	12,06	2,59	3,53
M. Cotton, raw and waste	33,27,83	33,68,07	65,62,31	34,47,04	45,17,38
N. Jute, raw	22,20,24	12,80,24	19,52,77	13,70,76	14,77,10
O. Silk, raw and waste	42,73	39,68	37,88	4,48	4,12
P. Wool, raw	2,68,39	3,89,61	3,28,07	2,09,66	2,86,08
Q. Other textile materials	78,36	1,17,87	90,68	60,44	69,75
R. Wood and Timber	98,14	69,42	1,08,61	1,33,44	1,75,79
S. Miscellaneous	1,69,60	1,16,78	2,21,77	1,71,23	2,08,69
TOTAL, CLASS II	104,66,38	86,41,03	145,90,86	79,21,67	102,54,35

III.—ARTICLES WHOLLY OR MAINLY MANUFACTURED—					
A. Apparel	17,70	12,30	31,31	21,26	28,34
B. Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores	..	1	3	4	4
C. Chemicals, Drugs and Medicines	10,52,59	3,37,50	3,20,14	41,74	44,08
D. Cutlery, Hardware, Implements and Instruments (*excluding* Electrical Instruments and Apparatus)	5,86	3,78	10,20	15,72	21,40
E. Dyes and Colours	1,17,55	2,42,13	1,53,27	74,53	67,51
F. Electrical Goods and Apparatus (other than Machinery)	..	..	..	..	..
G. Furniture, Cabinetware and Manufactures of Wood and Timber	6,59	4,32	9,97	2,24	3,55
H. Glassware and Earthenware	1,80	1,21	2,80	1,51	2,17
I. Hides and Skins, tanned or dressed and Leather	4,29,58	7,19,24	6,24,25	5,62,89	7,36,37
J. Machinery of all kinds (*including* Belting for machinery)	24	55	85	1,37	1,22
K. Metals—Iron and Steel and manufactures thereof	22,41	34,96	77,50	1,26,79	1,32,12
L. Metals, other than Iron and Steel and manufactures thereof	31,80	47,42	1,36,60	2,64,97	3,32,54
M. Paper, Pasteboard and Stationery	64	2,43	2,04	1,13	1,47
N. Railway Plant and Rolling Stock	1,02	1,73	5,16	—	—
O. Rubber manufactures	68	22	25	2	4
P. Vehicles (*excluding* Locomotives, etc., for Railways)	39	37	59	57	36
Q. Cotton yarns and manufactures	11,40,54	11,72,71	17,07,05	2,92.72	3,78,43
R. Jute yarns and manufactures	20,24,87	40,19,32	43,15,65	23,48,94	27,94,75
S. Silk yarns and manufactures	7,09	5,87	4,09	2,01	2,83
T. Woollen yarns and manufactures	25,99	21,20	80,83	82,90	87,81
U. Other yarns and textile fabrics	1,11	1,90	4,75	8,91	10,76
V. Miscellaneous	1,72,56	2,15,22	3,09,15	3,66,77	3,36,58
TOTAL, CLASS III	50,61,01	68,44,39	77,96,48	42,17,03	49,82,37
IV.—LIVING ANIMALS—					
A. Horses	57	40	1,19	32	22
B. Cattle	17,15	8,20	14,69	32	8
C. Sheep and Goats	15,15	12,56	12,16	7,23	6,03
D. Other living animals	2,18	1,02	2,38	1,39	1,98
TOTAL, CLASS IV	35,05	22,18	30,42	9,26	8,31
V.—POSTAL ARTICLES	90,76	1,32,15	2,52,64	1,91,21	3,44,84
GRAND TOTAL	219,49,73	215,96,70	286,33,39	160,52,37	196,12,46

No. 6.—Quantity and value of the principal articles of Imports, arranged in the order of their importance

—		Quantity (in thousands)					Value (in thousands of rupees)				
		Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1935-36	1936-37	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1935-36	1936-37
Cotton, raw	Tons	12	58	12	77	65	1,02,22	44,44	2,01,10	6,74,25	5,84,68
„ waste	Cwt.	3*	2	..	..	..	60*	46	9	3	4
„ manufactures—											
Piecegoods, grey	Yds.	1,331,017	904,874	676,828	331,883	261,810	21,08,56	19,65,42	25,02,60	4,33,96	3,37,68
„ white	„	654,255	518,890	373,569	263,298	219,621	11,20,33	12,33,42	16,19,66	4,97,87	4,49,13
„ coloured	„	631,552	386,277	285,423	351,548	282,554	12,94,80	12,41,46	17,03,95	6,46,13	5,49,90
Twist and yarn	lb.	41,794	34,063	44,681	44,570	28,520	3,77,18	4,94,79	9,32,92	3,71,19	2,54,87
Hosiery	.	—	—	—	—	—	92,86	94,33	1,14,72	50,07	32,71
Handkerchiefs and shawls	No.	24,014	8,970	5,618	7,203	9,936	52,20	22,92	22,58	5,43	8,94
Fents	Yds.	37,127*	30,913	16,058	—	—	21,69*	69,78	55,02	—	—
Thread, sewing	lb.	1,598	1,722	1,268	2,020	2,517	36,10	49,65	70,93	52,78	57,33
Other sorts	.	—	—	—	—	—	1,13,97	65,83	92,66	57,96	57,74
Total	.	—	—	—	—	—	53,20,51	52,83,00	73,16,23	27,89,62	23,33,02
Machinery and millwork—											
Metal working machinery (*including* machine tools)	.	—	—	—	—	—	1,49	88	35,08	18,27	29,72
Textiles, Cotton	.	—	—	—	—	—	1,46,16	1,36,32	5,34,29	2,00,35	1,80,73
„ Jute	.	—	—	—	—	—	1,15,06	83,05	2,34,71	1,15,43	73,98
„ Other sorts	.	—	—	—	—	—	3,95	3,78	67,96	26,17	20,63
Prime-movers	.	—	—	—	—	—	79,20	45,94	1,99,59	1,57,12	1,65,12
Electrical	.	—	—	—	—	—	39,89	39,60	2,43,07	2,05,21	2,55,18
Paper mill machinery	.	—	—	—	—	—	3,06	4,29	19,15	8,06	7,85
Sewing and knitting machines and parts	.	—	—	—	—	—	26,35	40,20	51,40	74,45	60,97
Boilers	.	—	—	—	—	—	—	20,34	1,37,69	76,26	87,05
Tea	.	—	—	—	—	—	19,57	16,05	30,65	12,63	14,77
Mining	.	—	—	—	—	—	11,51	13,26	53,27	41,22	73,54
Typewriters	No.	5	6	10	16	16	2,75	10,92	18,07	17,32	15,87
Rice and flour mill machinery	.	—	—	—	—	—	6,28	6,27	39,13	9,36	8,00
Sugar	.	—	—	—	—	—	3,35	2,46	28,00	65,72	95,16
Other kinds	.	—	—	—	—	—	1,02,52	90,51	5,01,88	3,40,09	3,25,37
Total	.	—	—	—	—	—	5,61,14	5,13,87	21,64,84	13,67,66	14,13,94

Metals—										
Iron and steel—										
Sheets and plates—										
Galvanised	Tons	175	46	100	73	65	3,36,93	1,03,98	3,47,06	1,29,72	1,09,95
Tinned	,,	31	41	41	7	1	73,31	1,54,95	2,03,72	20,41	5,67
Not galvanised or tinned	,,	92	31	86	37	27	1,28,29	90,00	2,31,03	48,55	36,04
Bars (steel)	,,	140	40	139	54	28	1,33,29	87,69	2,92,46	61,73	36,50
Bars and channel (iron)	,,	26	11	16	1	1	31,20	30,84	45,17	2,31	1,58
Beams, channels, pillars, girders and bridgework	,,	71	18	65	29	25	82,01	26,88	1,63,29	31,20	29,59
Pipes and fittings, cast	,,	35†	16	19	1	1	53,23†	32,34	67,68	6,80	6,64
Tubes, pipes and fittings, wrought	,,	12†	22	34	62	40	29,85†	79,59	2,02,73	1,11,81	79,54
Hoops and strips	,,	26	27	25	47	41	34,94	90,02	79,77	57,08	53,89
Angle and spring	,,	31	14	25	20	15	31,69	35,46	59,46	19,88	16,65
Nails, rivets and washers	,,	20	18	10	16	12	41,48	89,62	56,27	40,03	32,46
Screws	,,	2*	1	1	2	2	10,65*	13,74	16,05	10,37	8,40
Rice-bowls	,,	6	2	1	..	..	11,63	3,96	2,94	24	21
Steel (cast)	,,	3	2	4	1	1	8,44	8,19	23,88	4,47	4,44
Other sorts	,,	138	133	95	99	104	2,41,57	1,63,78	3,47,48	1,77,70	1,72,56
TOTAL	,,	808	422	661	449	363	12,48,51	10,11,04	21,38,94	7,22,30	5,94,12
Tin	Cwt.	38	30	49	53	43	51,87	44,61	69,03	77,79	59,50
Brass	,,	20	113	444	509	329	11,65	78,58	2,75,67	1,34,29	99,54
Copper, wrought	,,	532	63	191	376	201	2,75,37	52,44	1,49,84	1,06,50	74,12
,, unwrought	,,	61	27	69	41	20	31,63	18,27	41,66	10,42	6,38
TOTAL COPPER	,,	593	90	260	417	221	3,07,00	70,71	1,91,50	1,16,92	80,50
Lead	,,	123	102	67	28	26	18,41	30,18	19,30	5,14	5,31
Zinc	,,	106	51	101	487	475	22,11	22,89	30,16	51,90	53,39
Aluminium	,,	31	9	58	64	63	23,45	10,77	67,96	45,12	43,44
German silver	,,	22	5	5	27	27	17,67	3,03	9,42	15,38	14,19
Others	Tons	41	1	1	5	2	6,74	17,11	19,23	33,82	17,07
TOTAL OF METALS	,,	896	443	711	533	424	17,07,41	12,88,92	28,21,21	12,02,66	9,67,06
TOTAL OF ORES	,,	1	..	6	..	..	1,69	1,77	4,35	66	1,64
Oils—											
Mineral, kerosene	Gals.	66,909	48,533	63,418	64,423	62,209	2,71,16	2,37,57	4,43,76	2,16,91	1,95,85
,, other kinds	,,	24,056	34,298	75,515	162,364	171,800	1,00,87	1,64,73	3,59,10	3,75,13	3,96,88
Mineral grease	lb.	—	—	—	5,422	4,584	—	—	—	9,28	7,98
Turkey red oil	Gals.	—	—	—	1	..	—	—	—	4	..
Animal	,,	712	475	28	129§	164§	8,42	8,40	81	3,90	3,44
Vegetable	,,	471	367	386	9,536	8,932	10,00	8,37	15,16	1,08,85	1,06,68
Essential	,,	14	20	31	67	54	4,43	4,86	9,50	15,43	14,44
TOTAL	,,	92,162	83,693	139,378	—	—	3,94,88	4,23,93	8,28,33	7,24,54	7,25,27

* Average for two years 1912-13 and 1913-14.
† Average for four years 1910-11 to 1913-14.

§ Represents figures of animal oil other than "fish or whale oil, hardened", imports of which amounted to 19,787 and 10,740 cwts. in 1935-36 and 1936-37 respectively.

No. 6—*continued*

		Quantity (in thousands)					Value (in thousands of rupees)				
		Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1935-36	1936-37	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1935-36	1936-37
Vehicles—											
Aircraft and parts		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	9,01	15,90
Carriages and carts		—	—	—	—	—	24,29	9,81	45,23	9,44	9,85
Carriages and wagons and parts for railways (*a*)		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,08,96	64,24
Cycles		—	—	—	—	—	31,35	20,58	47,89	1,09,70	1,12,42
Mechanically propelled vehicles—											
Motor cars	No.	(*b*)3	2	8	14	13	(*b*)1,13,45	74,91	3,12,28	2,51,28	2,42,95
Motor cycles	„	(*b*)1	1	2	1	1	(*b*)10,68	6,36	19,43	3,28	3,51
Motor omnibuses, etc.	„	..	..	1	8	9	(*b*)5,71	6,39	69,61	1,19,89	1,31,06
Tram cars	„	—	—	..	..	..	—	—	5	10	..
Parts and accessories		—	—	—	—	—	31,30*	23,79	77,82	74,51	74,05
Ships and parts		—	—	—	—	—	18,64	20,29	54,02	5,97	3,80
	TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	1,74,92	1,62,13	6,26,39	6,92,14	6,57,78
Instruments, apparatus and appliances—											
Electrical		—	—	—	—	—	70,27	1,09,31	2,84,29	3,08,34	3,03,61
Musical		—	—	—	—	—	22,73	12,11	20,16	25,60	21,53
Scientific		—	—	—	—	—	14,93	12,88	30,07	16,34	14,21
Photographic		—	—	—	—	—	9,98	13,43	25,92	81,85	89,65
Other kinds		—	—	—	—	—	17,91	17,93	31,32	85,49	90,14
	TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	1,35,82	1,65,66	3,91,76	5,17,62	5,19,14
Artificial silk		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	71,94	3,15,78	3,85,60
Provisions and oilman's stores—											
Canned and bottled provisions	Cwt.	86	100	109	199	213	40,16	55,99	83,11	64,90	64,30
Biscuits and cakes	„	73	46	30	55	63	37,08	27,72	31,79	35,92	39,48
Confectionery	„	60	20	20	34	37	24,04	13,14	23,55	21,54	22,90
Farinaceous and patent foods	„	256	248	273	384	405	38,10	46,40	68,84	73,93	77,11
Milk, condensed and preserved	„	103	74	69	209	210	32,57	34,00	48,05	54,21	54,44
Other sorts		—	—	—	—	—	57,19	50,70	64,16	61,37	61,99
	TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	2,29,14	2,27,95	3,19,50	3,11,87	3,20,22

Dyes—											
Aniline	lb.	8,793	1,919	7,252	—	—	67,84	56,36	2,00,35	—	—
Alizarine	,,	6,667	1,202	4,546	2,305	2,546	32,35	12,46	52,13	15,56	16,29
Others	,,	—	—	—	—	—	32,82	37,60	38,66	3,18,11	2,85,05
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	1,33,01	1,06,42	2,91,14	3,33,67	3,01,34
Hardware—											
Implements and tools		—	—	—	—	—	28,47	38,76	79,98	55,89	48,76
Lamps and parts		—	—	—	—	—	49,42	31,26	63,61	59,33	47,59
Builders' hardware		—	—	—	—	—	23,36	18,57	35,69	28,40	22,65
Agricultural implements		—	—	—	—	—	12,13	13,44	26,54	1,70	2,38
Enamelled ironware		—	—	—	—	—	22,81	13,65	29,43	18,99	14,81
Domestic hardware		—	—	—	—	—	18,63	7,59	13,50	9,83	10,56
Other sorts		—	—	—	—	—	1,62,22	1,56,18	3,30,06	1,52,62	1,42,60
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	3,17,04	2,79,45	5,78,81	3,26,76	2,89,35
Wool, raw	lb.	3,202	3,678	2,086	7,485	6,774	16,21	18,28	15,34	44,10	59,52
,, manufactures—											
Piecegoods	Yds.	22,420	8,200	5,451	5,260	5,445	2,06,79	1,37,63	1,88,71	81,10	84,29
Goods of wool mixed with other materials (c)	,,	—	—	—	2,344	2,326	—	—	—	30,47	31,36
Shawls	No.	1,668	189	80	500	495	41,45	5,50	3,86	11,46	12,90
Carpets and rugs	lb.	1,400	636	397	202	213	16,20	9,57	13,56	3,92	4,13
Hosiery	,,	440	257	156	609	466	11,98	11,33	12,66	17,48	14,49
Yarn and knitting wool	,,	877	280	410	2,125	2,183	19,32	10,94	19,59	35,39	41,77
Other sorts	,,	1,315	540	496	6,494	4,877	12,63	6,74	7,89	54,62	38,48
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	3,24,58	1,99,99	2,61,61	2,78,54	2,86,94
Paper and pasteboard	Cwt.	—	—	1,299	3,333	3,203	1,27,07	2,02,47	3,40,73	2,99,00	2,81,68
Chemicals—											
Soda compounds	Cwt.	531	826	903	2,012	1,998	28,30	74,44	85,71	1,38,26	1,14,43
Other sorts		—	—	—	—	—	62,19	1,17,07	1,19,19	1,73,62	1,57,76
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	90,49	1,91,51	2,04,90	3,11,88	2,72,19
Silk, raw and cocoons	lb.	2,567	1,953	1,816	2,191	1,974	1 17,25	1,10,01	1,49,90	57,73	64,42
,, waste and noils	,,	92	78	105	—	—	1,24	1,11	2,58	—	—
,, manufactures—											
Piecegoods	Yds.	26,030	19,719	18,788	27,480	21,563	1,82,22	2,01,50	3,24,58	90,37	81,22
Yarn	lb.	1,011	787	734	3,628	2,445	41,20	42,23	58,29	83,97	60,67
Mixed goods	Yds.	6,476	3,158	1,419	8,802	6,232	51,50	33,36	28,15	43,21	33,70
Other sorts	lb.	55	65	60	33	27	1,13	4,91	10,42	2,37	1,86
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	3,94,54	3,93,12	5,73,92	2,77,65	2,41,87
Liquors—											
Spirit	Gals.	1,644	1,537	1,747	1,051	1,052	1,14,60	1,56,79	2,43,02	1,47,94	1,41,53
Ale, beer and porter	,,	4,405	2,546	2,784	3,867	3,842	59,43	53,06	87,71	78,09	77,88
Wines	,,	337	266	282	188	158	27,95	26,23	40,76	20,90	19,51
Cider	,,	15	13	12	15	17	49	56	79	63	69
TOTAL	,,	6,401	4,362	4,825	5,121	5,069	2,02,47	2,36,64	3,72,28	2,47,56	2,39,61

(a) For figures prior to 1928-29 *see* under Railway plant, etc.

* Average for two years 1912-13 and 1913-14.

(b) Figures for 1913 14.

(c) Separately recorded from 1934-35.

No. 6— *continued*

		Quantity (in thousands)					Value (in thousands of rupees)				
		Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1935-36	1936-37	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1935-36	1936-37
Rubber, raw and manufactured		—	—	—	—	—	23,16	97,25	1,84,33	2,10,22	2,13,36
Drugs and Medicines—											
Camphor	lb.	1,417	1,632	707	2,207	1,868	15,65	24,37	24,71	22,42	21,25
Proprietary and patent medicines		—	—	—	—	—	24,74	21,87	24,70	64,21	67,77
Quinine salts	lb.	119	76	81	104	99	11,61	17,89	27,58	26,18	23,20
Other sorts		—	—	—	—	—	42,11	56,71	93,02	98,36	94,61
	TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	94,11	1,20,84	1,70,01	2,11,17	2,06,83
Railway plant and rolling stock—											
Carriages and wagons and parts		—	—	—			2,44,97	1,54,92	5,93,67		
Locomotives		—	—	—			1,04,46	89,37	3,11,71		
Materials for construction—											
Sleepers and keys of steel or iron	Tons	50	21	37			49,25	24,00	77,37		
Sleepers of wood	,,	59	12	17	†	†	40,02	8,67	27,14	†	†
Other kinds	,,	222	8	11			41,45	21,21	44,76		
	TOTAL	—	—	—			4,80,15	2,98,17	10,54,65		
Spices—											
Betelnuts	Cwt.	1,156	1,175	1,107	1,319	1,502	1,03,24	1,36,35	1,60,48	97,20	1,24,55
Cloves	,,	76	90	74	74	98	27,78	39,15	48,46	23,17	38,29
Others	,,	97	100	84	*241	158	28,26	30,53	28,05	41,40	24,91
	TOTAL ,,	1,329	1,365	1,265	1,634	1,758	1,64,28	2,06,03	2,36,99	1,61,77	1,87,75
Fruits and Vegetables—											
Dried, salted, or preserved—											
Dates	Tons	46	47	55	67	65	58,03	67,52	1,06,61	52,45	54 34
Almonds	,,	3	3	5	4	2	23,78	25,61	46,96	21,06	19,17
Others	,,	4	3	3	19	22	10,27	8,72	13,38	28,78	41,54
Fresh fruits and vegetables		—	—	—	—	—	15,64	8,45	9,01	31,12	26,64
	TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	1,07,72	1,10,30	1,75,96	1,33,41	1,41,69

Glass and glassware—										
Bangles	—	—	—	—	—	91,55	31,59	74,88	27,19	28,02
Bottles and phials . . Gross	166	345	333	1,040	846	12,56	25,14	37,80	30,23	23,56
Beads and false pearls . . Cwt.	29	18	22	22	19	24,67	17,05	37,12	15,30	12,15
Sheets and plates . . Sq. ft.	16,187	8,329	15,509	30,918	27,332	17,46	20,09	42,98	24,33	21,34
Funnels, globes, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	12,44	14,21	18,75	5,98	6,06
Other glassware	—	—	—	—	—	3,24	19,94	41,52	36,37	36,79
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	1,61,92	1,28,02	2,53,05	1,39,40	1,27,92
Precious stones and pearls, unset	—	—	—	—	—	92,81	46,83	1,18,73	48,06	97,62
Paints and painters' materials—										
Paints and colours . . Cwt.	296	255	299	371	372	54,19	83,08	1,13,59	80,55	76,55
Painters' materials	—	—	—	—	—	16,81	15,91	30,11	21,50	20,28
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	71,00	98,99	1,43,70	1,02,05	96,83
Tobacco—										
Cigarettes . . lb.	1,731	2,623	4,129	831	919	52,74	1,12,79	1,79,68	28,10	31,60
Others . . „	1,498	1,017	2,171	2,028	3,388	18,33	19,63	43,26	33,46	49,23
TOTAL „	3,229	3,640	6,300	2,859	4,307	71,07	1,32,42	2,22,94	61,56	80,83
Manures . . Tons	5	3	6	72	84	5,17	5,28	9,75	71,14	80,08
Apparel—										
Apparel	—	—	—	—	—	74,64	77,31	95,66	35,82	48,70
Gold and silver thread	—	—	—	—	—	43,49	36,66	32,91	5,16	3,72
Hats, caps and bonnets	—	—	—	—	—	14,46	15,05	21,10	15,94	14,19
Second-hand clothing	—	—	—	—	—	12,76*	7,12	9,72	8,01	8,92
Other kinds	—	—	—	—	—	1,32	7,30	10,24	6,15	4,19
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	1,46,67	1,43,44	1,69,63	71,08	79,72
Stationery	—	—	—	—	—	57,81	64,15	1,06,52	76,10	75,17
Grain, pulse and flour . . Tons	15	34	136	236	100	19,68	53,29	2,69,56	1,62,49	72,01
Building and Engineering materials—										
Cement . . Tons	30	95	119	59	51	52,77	33,22	1,10,22	21,93	18,80
Bricks and tiles . . No.	17,833	16,534	20,260	18,197	15,070	15,13	20,35	36,64	16,31	14,08
Others	—	—	—	—	—	10,12	45,23	20,10	34,55	34,44
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	78,02	98,80	1,66,96	72,79	67,32

* Average for two years, 1912-13 and 1913-14.
† Discontinued from April, 1928.

No. 6—*continued*

		Quantity (in thousands)					Value (in thousands of rupees)				
		Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1935-36	1936-37	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1935-36	1936-37
Toilet requisites	—	—	—	—	—	20,48*	24,96	41,95	66,06	67,25
Arms, ammunition and military stores	—	—	—	—	—	33,78	32,85	59,72	48,91	66,09
Haberdashery and millinery	—	—	—	—	—	1,36,54	1,02,80	1,30,71	59,05	64,34
Salt	Tons	545	444	511	389	382	79,16	1,81,65	1,73,68	56,74	60,49
Books, printed, etc.	Cwt.	31	28	28	34	39	43,06	46,12	53,04	53,31	57,03
Tea chests	—	—	—	—	—	—	43,61	79,89	71,64	58,17	56,27
Wood and Timber—											
Teak wood	Cubic tons	92	70	26	1	6	69,32	82,67	46,07	1,08	6,51
Others	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,07	19,62	63,05	52,34	42,51
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	—	79,39	1,02,29	1,09,12	53,42	49,02
Earthenware and porcelain	—	—	—	—	—	—	52,19	45,97	78,17	45,97	46,62
Belting for machinery	—	—	—	—	—	—	39,53*	60,37	34,48	53,51	45,95
Toys and requisites for games	—	—	—	—	—	—	40,05	30,30	52,41	47,51	43,53
Clocks and watches and parts	—	—	—	—	—	—	22,78	18,10	24,06	18,15	40,37
Tallow and stearine	Cwt.	57	40	64	149	205	16,06	15,93	28,18	28,36	35,71
Cutlery	—	—	—	—	—	—	21,73	15,22	30,14	28,70	28,58
Soap	Cwt.	314	342	289	60	48	61,87	96,45	1,71,16	34,27	26,86
Polishes	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,27*	13,06	24,27	24,77	25,20
Sugar—											
Sugar, 16 D. S. and above (*including* beet)	Tons	624	469	443	201	23	12,33,90	14,07,55	19,03,05	1,90,71	23,90
„ 15 D. S. and below	„	10	3	1	..	..	17,07	7,47	1,69	2	1
Molasses	„	93	81	73	..	..	41,53	41,40	66,26	..	..
TOTAL	„	727	553	517	201	23	12,92,50	14,56,42	19,71,00	1,90,73	23,91
Gums and resins	Cwt.	150	87	163	196	184	23,86	19,65	32,77	26,10	23,11
Bobbins	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	37,35	65,75	31,03	22,44
Furniture and cabinetware	—	—	—	—	—	—	21,53	14,75	25,71	23,28	21,50
Boots and shoes	pairs	2,323	1,170	604	2,906	1,693	56,73	41,31	40,50	28,78	21,19
Umbrellas and fittings	—	—	—	—	—	—	41,95	28,96	38,29	29,18	19,40
Tea	lb.	4,842	7,412	7,668	5,126	4,087	22,29	47,38	55,43	24,97	18,16
Fish (*excluding* canned fish)	Cwt.	205	129	119	110	99	30,93	20,14	22,47	19,34	17,80

Flax, raw	lb.	7	..	1	..	..	6	3	1	..	
„ manufactures—											
Canvas	Yds.	2,835	2,037	974	899	946	15,74	26,64	21,84	8,70	8,89
Piecegoods	„	2,347	1,072	360	262	288	8,35	5,46	3,72	1,82	1,69
Other sorts		—	—	—	—	—	6,52	10,06	12,98	7,41	6,50
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	30,67	42,19	38,55	17,93	17,02
Jewellery also plate of gold and silver		—	—	—	—	—	23,82	8,55	17,23	10,76	16,17
Animals, living	No.	14	12	5	10	10	43,67	51,88	24,50	26,43	15,68
Coal and coke	Tons	455	133	630	76	92	80,89	30,41	2,25,39	13,21	15,18
Paper-making materials	Cwt.	171	135	165	309	221	11,31	18,13	30,83	20,48	14,64
Hides and skins, tanned	Tons	..	..	..	..	..	12,83	15,40	10,59	11,52	12 26
Hides and skins, raw	„	1	1	1	2	2	13,86	15,67	13,10	10,00	12,03
Jute, raw	„	..	..	..	..	..	12	66	26	39	1
„ manufactures		—	—	—	—	—	19,37	35,08	22,14	10,41	9,17
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	19,49	35,74	22,40	10,80	9,18
Cordage and rope	Cwt.	23	25	15	30	26	9,96	15,07	11,64	7,91	9,07
Ivory		—	—	—	—	—	25,62	23,55	34,65	12,32	8,41
Oil-cloth and floor-cloth	Sq. yds.	1,444	1,121	634	1,060	1,065	9,28	9,83	11,98	6,69	6,46
Pitch and tar	Cwt.	290	219	103	82	64	11,86	12,46	8,16	2,85	2,43
Matches	Gross	14,560*	14,645	12,725	107	55	88,21*	1,53,21	1,76,68	1,09	48
Postal articles not specified		—	—	—	—	—	1,69,59	2,77,81	4,41,85	2,41,69	1,98,59
All other articles		—	—	—	—	—	1,55,09	2,58,13	5,42,81	4,79,88	5,41,89
TOTAL VALUE OF IMPORTS		—	—	—	—	—	145,84,72	147,80,19	254,04,73	134,42,72	125,24,09
Government Stores.											
Railway plant and rolling stock—											
Carriages and wagons		—	—	—			1,10,86	58,01	1,81,63		
Locomotive engines and tenders		—	—	—			68,98	41,56	90,44		
Rails and fishplates (a)	Tons	56	10	..	(b)	(b)	55,72	11,29	..	(b)	(b)
Materials for construction	„	—	—	6			44,03	14,12	8,77		
TOTAL		—	—	—			2,79,59	1,24,98	2,80,84		

* Average for two years, 1912-13 and 1913-14.

(a) Transferred to "Iron or Steel" from 1925-26.

(b) Discontinued from April, 1928.

No. 6—*concluded*

Government Stores—contd.

—		Quantity (in thousands)					Value (in thousands of rupees)				
		Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1935-36	1936-37	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1935-36	1936-37
Arms, ammunition and military stores		—	—	—	—	—	24,22	1,05,58	54,86	18,75	34,36
Machinery and millwork		—	—	—	—	—	28,15	27,37	1,11,38	56,54	26,82
Metals and ores—											
Iron and steel	Tons	25	19	22	4	4	35,10	46,50	76,30	9,29	8,68
Copper	Cwt.	31	79	43	27	25	16,40	56,62	33,37	6,14	6,71
Others	Tons	2	3	2	1	1	10,60	38,74	26,82	13,61	10,70
TOTAL	„	28	26	26	6	6	62,10	1,41,86	1,36,49	29,04	26,09
Instruments, apparatus and appliances		—	—	—	—	—	18,16	37,75	68,06	14,20	17,35
Textiles—											
Cotton manufactures		—	—	—	—	—	4,78	51,34	23,93	4,88	2,75
Flax		—	—	—	—	—	4,09	43,64	11,91	1,55	2,06
Wool manufactures		—	—	—	—	—	6,56	1,12,63	24,57	2,70	3,20
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	15,43	2,07,61	60,41	9,13	9,00
Hardware and cutlery		—	—	—	—	—	29,59	64,48	82,03	6,25	7,39
Chemicals		—	—	—	—	—	5,39	22,39	10,33	6,16	5,68
Drugs and medicines		—	—	—	—	—	7,08	15,13	28,95	3,32	2,70
Stationery		—	—	—	—	—	9,69	22,22	40,00	1,27	1,16
Telegraphs, materials for construction of		—	—	—	—	—	11,82	17,95	43,51	24	3
Carriages and carts		—	—	—	—	—	2,15	11,69	86,09	39	1
Coal and coke	Tons	71	10	141	..	..	15,17	4,08	53,92	8	..
Ships, parts of (*including* launches and boats)		—	—	—	—	—	1,95	27,77	12,87	..	..
All other articles		—	—	—	—	—	71,79	3,14,27	2,30,53	88,68	1,17,54
TOTAL VALUE OF GOVERNMENT STORES		—	—	—	—	—	5,82,28	11,45,13	13,00,27	2,34,05	2,48,08

No. 7.—Quantity and value of the Principal Articles of Exports, arranged in the order of their importance

	Quantity (in thousands)					Value (in thousands of Rupees)				
	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1935-36	1936-37	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1935-36	1936-37
Cotton, raw . . . . . Tons	430	391	521	606	762	33,27,83	33,63,19	64,73,89	33,77,03	44,40,99
„ waste (*a*) . . . . . Cwt.	—	—	312	467	489	—	—	73,02	70,01	76,39
„ manufactures—										
Piecegoods, Grey . . . . . Yds.	47,414	74,576	42,515	8,867	23,229	73,84	1,43,11	1,68,32	18,10	40,92
„ Coloured . . . . . „	42,384	80,377	121,243	61,060	73,763	1,33,37	2,76,41	5,72,18	1,81,93	2,12,06
Twist and yarn . . . . . lb.	192,844	129,685	82,166	9,668	12,137	9,13,45	7,18,93	9,05,70	46,94	58,62
Other sorts	—	—	—	—	—	19,87	29,26	76,25	45,75	66,83
TOTAL .	—	—	—	—	—	44,68,36	45,35,90	82,69,36	37,39,76	48,95,81
Jute, raw . . . . . Tons	764	464	554	771	821	22,20,24	12,30,28	19,52,77	13,70,76	14,77,10
„ manufactures—										
Gunny bags—										
Hessian (*b*) . . . . . No.	339,122	412,631	98,105	112,187	143,699	9,39,10	6,79,99	3,18,81	2,02,89	2,31,08
Sacking (*b*) . . . . . „		302,896	306,154	346,713	423,723		14,24,99	14,91,81	8,98,58	9,78,33
Gunny cloth—										
Hessian (*b*) . . . . . Yds.	969,971	1,146,699	1,230,834	1,182,374	1,671,001	10,75,75	23,68,14	23,82,48	11,74,16	15,00,32
Sacking (*b*) . . . . . „		30,299	39,471	35,942	38,286		60,68	89,93	49,57	47,13
Rope and twine . . . . . Cwt.	64	76	62	83	132	9,62	19,65	15,05	9,60	16,00
Other kinds	—	—	—	—	—	40	8,93	17,59	14,15	21,89
TOTAL .	—	—	—	—	—	42,45,11	52,99,59	62,68,44	37,19,71	42,71,85
Tea . . . . . lb.	266,497	322,691	321,169	312,706	301,869	13,06,78	17,54,57	20,92,42	19,82,41	20,03,81
Seeds—										
Essential . . . . . Tons	10	8	9	9	10	20,57	24,16	35,88	23,16	21,05
Non-essential—										
Linseed . . . . . „	379	270	251	165	296	7,98,90	4,94,94	7,57,72	2,20,62	4,36,44
Groundnut . . . . . „	212	119	195	413	739	3,52,57	1,91,17	5,61,97	6,65,10	12,28,57
Rapeseed . . . . . „	273	91	206	19	38	4,14,69	1,43,01	5,07,37	25,79	53,68
Sesamum (til or jinjili) . . . . . „	119	33	28	1	14	2,48,15	67,35	1,02,73	2,70	27,15
Castor . . . . . „	114	89	48	60	43	1,66,43	1,57,55	1,14,54	83,15	62,98
Copra . . . . . „	31	16	7	..	..	1,10,43	60,73	28,84	18	15

(*a*) Separately recorded from December, 1918.
(*b*) Separately recorded from 1916-17 and war average represents the average for three years 1916-17 to 1918-19.

No. 7—*continued*

		Quantity (in thousands)					Value (in thousands of Rupees)				
		Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1935-36	1936-37	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1935-36	1936-37
Seeds—*contd.*											
Non-essential—*contd.*											
Cotton	Tons	240	69	155	1	9	1,79,98	50,25	1,88,05	45	5,02
Mustard	,,	4	3	2	2	3	10,08	9,16	9,75	4,07	4,79
Mowa	,,	29	3	8	..	..	42,53	3,04	12,79	..	..
Poppy	,,	33	5	6	..	..	69,41	9,58	20,97	13	14
Other sorts	,,	9	2	8	3	4	23,23	6,48	13,03	7,70	6,96
TOTAL	,,	1,453	708	923	673	11,56	24,36,97	12,17,42	23,53,64	10,33,05	18,46,93
Grain, pulse and flour—											
Rice (in the husk)	Tons	42	32	35	17	8	27,18	20,09	31,36	8,64	4,51
Rice (not in the husk)	,,	2,398	1,685	1,462	1,394	1,458	25,66,55	18,88,25	24,33,66	10,94,74	11,58,44
Wheat	,,	1,308	807	237	10	232	13,96,86	10,33,41	3,66,61	9,48	2,09,59
Wheat flour	,,	55	57	56	18	24	86,99	1,13,20	1,50,26	22,27	32,48
Pulse	,,	159	129	141	99	137	1,29,81	1,88,52	2,02,78	92,23	1,16 24
Barley	,,	227	198	40	3	10	1,98,16	2,21,73	46,56	2,13	6,41
Jowar and bajra	,,	41	41	11	9	7	37,60	44,15	17,39	8,36	7,55
Other sorts	,,	181	192	27	3	2	1,42,96	2,32,45	34,03	3,02	3,35
TOTAL	,,	4,411	3,141	2,009	1,553	1,878	45,81,11	37,41,80	32,82,65	12,40,87	15,38,57
Leather—											
Cow hides	Tons	(a)	16	10	12	15	(a)	4,15,98	2,84,00	1,87,15	2,57,48
Buffalo hides	,,		1	1	1	1		21,43	16,02	19,10	24,07
Goat skins	,,		3	1	3	4		1,42,53	1,03,59	1,42,48	1,83,80
Sheep skins	,,		2	3	3	4		1,20,69	1,85,47	1,42,89	1,67,88
Other kinds	,,		—	—	—	—		18,61	35,16	71,27	1,03,14
TOTAL	,,	—	—	—	—	—	4,29,58	7,19,24	6,24,24	5,62,89	7,36,37

Metals and manufactures—											
Iron and steel	Tons	42	61	95	597	683	22,41	34,96	79,04	1,40,23	1,61,19
Other metals	„	10	11	38	172	177	31,81	47,42	1,36,41	2,64,97	3,32,55
TOTAL OF METALS	„	52	72	133	769	860	54,22	82,38	2,15,45	4,05,20	4,93,74
Hides and skins, raw—											
Cow hides	Tons	(a)	24	24	19	19	(a)	3,70,78	2,78,69	98,13	1,09,42
Buffalo hides	„		8	5	3	4		1,11,07	46,72	10,64	21,57
Goat skins	„		21	21	20	18		4,39,66	5,79,19	2,78,32	2,78,13
Calf skins	„		1	1	1	..		22,63	16,51	3,39	2,36
Other kinds	„		3	2	6	10		44,07	24,38	22,62	31,92
TOTAL	„	78	57	53	49	51	10,31,60	9,88,21	9,45,49	4,13,10	4,43,40
Wool, raw	lbs.	54,573	49,688	36,203	49,352	51,938	2,68,39	3,89,61	3,28,07	2,09,66	2,86,08
„ manufactures—											
Carpets and rugs	„	1,775	1,254	3,283	9,347	9,898	23,16	19,09	77,98	80,65	85,64
Other sorts	„	—	—	—	—	—	2,84	2,12	2,80	2,25	2,17
TOTAL	lb.	—	—	—	—	—	2,94,39	4,10,82	4,08,91	2,92,56	3,73,89
Ores—											
Manganese ore	Tons	607	474	648	729	677	98,64	88,94	1,45,19	1,32,40	1,31,46
Others	„	12	21	37	64	71	16,18	1,00,69	58,89	2,35,75	1,76,72
TOTAL OF ORES	„	619	495	685	793	748	1,14,82	1,89,63	2,04,08	3,68,15	3,08,18
Lac	Cwt.	434	345	416	488	834	2,20,15	2,57,06	8,41,80	1,58,36	2,34,21
Oilcakes	Tons	140	117	136	300	336	1,06,37	94,95	1,60,61	1,81,70	2,26,93
Paraffin wax	„	12	22	26	54	47	54,99	97,62	1,19,06	2,27,87	1,95,99

(a) Detailed figures not available.

No. 7—*continued*

		Quantity (in thousands)					Value (in thousands of Rupees)				
		Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1935-36	1936-37	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1935-36	1936-37
Wood and timber—											
Teakwood	C. Tons	50	29	35	58	69	77,64	56,91	93,72	1,11,72	1,45,95
Sandal		—	—	—	—	—	13,73	9,99	8,10	9,25	9,87
Other kinds		—	—	—	—	—	9,05	4,44	10,18	13,60	21,65
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	1,00,42	71,34	1,12,00	1,34,57	1,77,47
Fruits and Vegetables—											
Fresh		—	—	—	—	—	24,81	34,63	41,03	31,06	32,99
Dried, salted or preserved	Tons	11	10	10	17	18	21,82	22,57	23,21	1,33,60	1,36,89
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	46,63	57,20	64,24	1,64,66	1,69,88
Rubber, raw	lb.	1,120	7,728	13,111	30,648	28,941	38,70	1,58,13	1,17,60	88,71	1,04,03
Fodder, bran and pollards	Tons	223	129	211	258	277	89,73	41,86	1,20,27	73,43	95,74
Mica	Cwt.	49	50	60	167	180	35,87	57,45	79,56	83,49	94,06
Tobacco—											
Unmanufactured	lb.	20,427	24,046	25,934	28,743	28,526	23,27	41,56	73,47	87,96	87,76
Cigars	,,	1,535	1,260	480	78	60	13,01	11,23	6,09	1,01	80
Others	,,	384	611	952	782	718	63	3,44	5,34	3,46	3,95
TOTAL	,,	22,346	25,917	27,366	29,598	29,304	36,91	56,23	84,90	92,43	92,51
Coffee	Cwt.	255	216	226	216	211	1,37,52	1,18,09	1,46,90	1,02,20	83,67
Coir	Tons	36	23	32	34	28	80,25	54,03	1,02,01	87,81	70,96
Oils—											
Essential	Gals.	46	51	77	124	116	11,88	22,84	47,09	27,12	24,68
Mineral	,,	13,172	24,639	23,403	56	59	13,93	24,72	2,35,24	63	73

Vegetable—														
Castor	Gals.	1,114	1,564	396	1,408	1,515	15,22	28,22	10,39	21,47	22,90
Coconut	„	1,737	3,259	1,720	33	14	31,15	65,38	50,93	43	23
Others	„	1,175	2,045	1,405	929	1,381	19,72	46,06	34,64	14,00	21,43
TOTAL	„	17,244	31,558	27,001	2,550	3,085	91,90	1,87,22	3,78,29	63,65	69,97
Hemp, raw	Cwt.	509	561	455	643	769	78,27	1,17,87	90,44	60,34	69,27
Dyeing and tanning substances—											
Indigo	Cwt.	15	31	13	..	..	29,92	1,57,35	52,46	66	77
Myrobalans	„	1,399	1,058	1,331	1,482	1,261	59,78	56,51	69,48	46,72	37,09
Turmeric	„	92	78	53	87	92	11,08	12,31	11,38	10,68	11,31
Others	„	107	94	106	111	136	14,13	14,90	18,39	12,29	15,26
TOTAL	„	1,613	1,261	1,503	1,680	1,489	1,14,91	2,41,07	1,51,71	70,35	64,43
Spices—											
Pepper	Cwt.	117	123	96	26	25	38,53	53,52	35,91	7,63	6,09
Chillies	„	124	126	151	183	150	20,43	27,23	42,20	19,24	19,91
Ginger	„	75	55	59	25	27	19,95	12,61	18,88	7,55	9,34
Others	„	9	11	12	18	14	6,97	9,99	15,31	20,56	20,07
TOTAL	„	325	315	318	252	216	85,88	1,03,35	1,12,30	54,98	55,41
Manures—											
Bones	Tons	95	39	90	43	57	65,41	28,96	94,61	23 99	36,17
Other kinds	„	22	18	28	18	20	13,76	24,30	40,47	14,24	15,25
TOTAL	„	117	57	118	61	77	79,17	53,26	1,35,08	38,23	51,42
Fish (*excluding* canned fish)—											
Dry, salted	Cwt.	185	166	148	147	153	20,97	24,61	28,14	24,12	23,41
Fishmaws and sharkfins	„	10	8	10	6	7	12,38	10,65	16,44	5 89	5,91
Others	„	54	65	75	114	120	5,27	7,40	12,22	15,59	15,64
TOTAL	„	249	239	233	267	280	38,62	42,66	56,80	45,60	44,96

No. 7—*concluded*

	Quantity (in thousands)					Value (in thousands of Rupees)				
	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1935-36	1936-37	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1935-36	1936-37
Bristles . . . . . Cwt.	94(a)	4	3	5	5	16,29(a)	14,20	15,11	22,78	28,91
Provisions and oilman's stores—										
Ghi . . . . . ,,	47	46	41	24	27	29,48	33,25	41,23	14,92	16,15
Other sorts	—	—	—	—	—	16,15	27,02	24,34	12,21	12,23
TOTAL . .	—	—	—	—	—	45,63	60,27	65,57	27,13	28,38
Drugs and medicines	—	—	—	—	—	19,24	30,07	36,16	25,44	27,34
Coal and coke . . . . . Tons	825	526	434	200	251	75,77	48,46	57,24	17,33	20,41
Fibre for brushes and brooms . . . ,,	—	4	5	8	8	—	15,36	21,08	21,93	19,98
Apparel	—	—	—	—	—	15,44	10,67	20,31	12,31	13,76
Saltpetre . . . . . Cwt.	305	446	273	174	167	34,99	79,85	46,13	13,20	11,53
Animals, living . . . . . No.	451	274	238	268	217	28,04	22,18	30,41	9,26	8,31
Cordage and rope . . . . . Cwt.	53	56	55	48	55	8,43	10,83	13,40	6,85	7,51
Silk, raw . . . . . lb.	1,711	1,017	1,325	979	677	42,73	39,68	37,88	4,48	4,12
,, manufactures	—	—	—	—	—	7,09	5,87	4,09	2,02	2,83
TOTAL . .	—	—	—	—	—	49,82	45,55	41,97	6,50	6,95
Sugar . . . . . Tons	11	8	18	1	25	16,01	21,91	56,34	2,39	5,68
Candles . . . . . lb.	6,069	8,014	6,692	1,879	1,769	17,10	23,34	20,09	5,31	4,98
Horns, tips, etc. . . . . Cwt.	88	30	70	37	70	21,00	7,26	11,87	2,82	4,37
Tallow, stearine and wax . . . ,,	17	13	29	3	3	9,48	7,93	12,06	80	96
Opium . . . . . ,,	51	14	9	..	..	9,96,17	2,17,35	2,33,05	1	..
Postal articles	—	—	—	—	—	90,76	1,32,15	2,52,64	1,91,21	3,44,84
All other articles	—	—	—	—	—	1,06,33	1,00,37	1,61,21	2,00,52	2,66,05
TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS .	—	—	..	—	—	219,49,73	215,95,70	286,33,39	160,52,37	196,13,12

(a) Includes figures for " Fibre for brushes and brooms ".

No. 8.—Quantity and value of the Principal Articles Re-exported, arranged in the order of their importance

		Quantity (in thousands)					Value (in thousands of Rupees)				
		Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1935-36	1936-37	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1935-36	1936-37
Hides and Skins, raw	Tons	—	..	..	..	..	—	2,87	50,65	87,70	2,51,65
Wool, raw	lb.	6,580	13,673	12,903	11,347	13,249	42,50	1,02,06	98,03	28,01	38,29
„ manufactures		—	—	—	—	—	4,16	8,37	57,63	7,23	14,65
	Total	—	—	—	—	—	46,66	1,10,43	1,55,66	35,24	52,94
Metals and ores—											
Iron or steel	Tons	19	5	7	33	65	10,20	10,02	14,23	9,64	20,09
Others	„	1	..	2	3	3	9,85	8,18	17,33	21,52	21,32
	Total „	20	5	9	36	68	20,05	18,20	31,56	31,16	41,41
Cotton, raw	Tons	..	..	3	..	..	14	66	66,54	3,59	1,64
„ manufactures—											
Piecegoods — Grey	Yds.	4,763	22,043	42,979	4,504	3,022	8,40	79,27	1,95,39	8,42	6,26
Piecegoods — White	„	9,371	14,672	9,709	1,593	2,347	17,14	46,88	49,58	3,81	6,18
Piecegoods — Coloured	„	50,796	37,888	19,066	3,796	5,176	1,16,79	1,36,19	1,12,29	8,28	12,83
Twist and yarn	lb.	926	1,045	1,365	200	114	8,05	12,77	20,47	1,76	85
Other sorts		—	—	—	—	—	7,18	18,19	21,60	2,12	1,38
	Total	—	—	—	—	—	1,57,65	2,93,96	4,65,87	27,98	29,14
Vehicles		—	—	—	—	—	7,72	3,49	18,92	23,98	27,15

No. 8—*continued*

	Quantity (in thousands)					Value (in thousands of Rupees)				
	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1935-36	1936-37	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1935-36	1936-37
Silk—										
Raw . . . . . lb.	47	49	79	8	9	1,23	2,00	4,98	27	29
Manufactures—										
Piecegoods . . . . . Yds.	776	997	823	1,891	1,978	6,37	11,67	14,98	15,10	15,46
Other sorts	—	—	—	—	—	66	2,41	3,94	4,56	9,53
TOTAL .	—	—	—	—	—	8,26	16,08	23,90	19,93	25,28
Hardware	—	—	—	—	—	13,89	11,83	27,08	15,97	15,67
Sugar . . . . . Tons	27	32	55	3	9	52,95	1,12,57	3,16,23	5,30	14,59
Fruits and vegetables	—	—	—	—	—	13,11	42,13	53,65	5,27	13,60
Machinery and millwork	—	—	—	—	—	5,68	4,89	16,42	10,12	12,95
Apparel (excluding hosiery, boots and shoes) . . .	—	—	—	—	—	15,89	13,89	48,22	6,56	5,93
Gums and resins . . . . . Cwt.	53	43	51	37	34	10,54	13,59	23,04	5,30	5,15
Haberdashery and millinery	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,95	8,12	3,85	4,55
Rubber manufactures	—	—	—	—	—	1,12	90	3,81	2,87	2,79
Postal articles	—	—	—	—	—	16,24	23,85	45,16	4,51	1,79
All other articles	—	—	—	—	—	92,12	1,41,75	2,76,45	90,31	1,19,48
TOTAL VALUE OF RE-EXPORTS .	—	—	—	—	—	4,61,88	8,14,38	15,64,74	3,76,55	6,24,07

No. 9.—Value of trade in merchandise only with the British Empire and Foreign Countries

(In lakhs of Rupees)

Countries	Pre-war average			War average			Post-war average			1935-36			1936-37		
	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total
British Empire—															
United Kingdom	91,58	56,30	1,47,88	83,56	69,62	153,18	146,43	73,04	219,47	52,19	51,80	103,99	48,07	65,04	113,11
Egypt (*a*)	—	—	—	88	9,36	10,24	(*b*)85	(*b*)3,34	(*b*)4,19	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ceylon	72	8,24	8,96	1,66	9,63	11,29	1,71	12,32	14,03	1,49	7,46	8,95	1,76	7,62	9,38
Straits Settlements	3,08	7,73	10,81	4,37	6,23	10,60	4,85	8,20	13,05	3,66	3,77	7,43	3,83	4,42	8,25
Australia	1,01	3,14	4,15	1,11	5,03	6,14	3,19	4,99	8,18	1,25	2,87	4,12	1,12	3,23	4,35
Hongkong	98	9,26	10,24	1,30	4,48	5,78	1,86	6,93	8,79	42	53	95	53	66	1,19
Canada	1	1,09	1,10	4	1,79	1,83	69	1,83	2,52	94	1,72	2,66	72	2,18	2,90
Aden and Dependencies	41	1,25	1,66	77	2,15	2,92	80	2,79	3,59	43	83	1,26	48	1,13	1,01
Kenya Colony and Zanzibar and Pemba.	36	89	1,25	1,15	1,32	2,47	1,99	2,14	4,13	3,50	69	4,19	3,47	83	4,30
Other Countries of the British Empire.	3,39	4,16	7,55	1,80	6,17	7,97	3,17	9,54	12,71	1,69	6,55	8,24	1,69	7,92	9,61
"For orders" Cargoes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	..	..	—	71	71
Total British Empire	101,54	92,06	193,60	96,64	115,78	212,42	165,54	125,12	290,66	65,57	76,22	141,79	61,67	93,74	155,41

Note.—Exports include re-exports.
(*a*) Egypt included in British Empire from 1915-16 to 1922-23.
(*b*) Average for 4 years.

No. 9—*continued*

(In lakhs of Rupees)

Countries	Pre-war average			War average			Post-war average			1935-36			1936-37		
	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total.	Imports	Exports	Total
Foreign Countries—															
United States of America	4,49	16,90	21,39	10,29	26,75	37,04	21,64	36,26	57,90	8,94	16,55	25,49	8,16	19,16	27,32
Japan	3,64	16,86	20,50	15,41	25,20	40,61	17,48	40,31	57,79	21,84	22,07	43,91	21,27	30,33	51,60
France	2,21	14,82	17,03	1,85	10,02	11,87	2,37	14,37	16,74	1,29	7,20	8,49	1,14	8,08	9,22
Italy	1,45	7,08	8,53	1,73	8,77	10,50	2,47	9,63	12,10	2,00	3,54	5,54	1,21	4,86	6,07
Iran	63	1,22	1,85	86	3,60	4,46	1,76	3,88	5,64	2,35	57	2,92	2,18	1,46	3,64
China (exclusive of Hongkong and Macão).	1,58	8,74	10,32	1,93	4,56	6,49	3,14	10,98	14,12	1,85	1,88	3,73	1,39	1,26	2,65
Turkey, Asiatic	59	2,40	2,99	49	3,29	3,78	1	11	12	1	8	9	7	15	22
Java	9,35	2,91	12,26	11,56	2,55	14,11	17,18	3,18	20,36	1,74	47	2,21	44	79	1,23
Cuba	..	41	41	..	1,65	1,65	1	2,30	2,31	..	78	78	..	81	81
Argentine Republic	..	2,27	2,27	..	2,61	2,61	..	4,21	4,21	1	2,07	2,08	1	3,08	3,09
French Indo-China	1	67	68	1	1,51	1,52	2	1,80	1,82	66	57	1,23	41	83	1,24
Chile	..	87	87	1	1,42	1,43	1	1,04	1,05	..	37	37	..	32	32
Spain	17	1,99	2,16	36	1,60	1,96	30	2,80	3,10	22	1,78	2,00	18	62	80
Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.	22	1,94	2,16	10	2,74	2,84	12	..	12	1,61	35	1,96	1,26	43	1,69
Netherlands	1,27	3,34	4,61	86	40	1,26	2,18	3,16	5,34	1,34	3,73	5,07	1,33	4,46	5,79
Belgium	2,76	11,97	14,73	38	1,10	1,48	4,64	11,25	15,89	2,44	5,54	7,98	2,81	7,39	10,20
Germany	9,35	22,36	31,71	1,04	2,04	3,08	7,16	14,86	22,02	12,34	9,59	21,93	12,13	9,60	21,73
Austria (*a*)	3,19	7,77	10,96	27	94	1,21	(*c*)42	(*c*)73	(*c*)1,15	43	4	47	38	3	41
Egypt (*b*)	26	1,90	2,16	—	—	—	(*d*)52	(*d*)2,98	(*d*)3,50	1,53	1,28	2,81	1,94	1,39	3,33
Other Countries	3,14	5,64	8,78	4,01	7,58	11,59	7,08	13,01	20,09	8,26	9,60	17,86	7,26	10,41	17,67
"For orders" Cargoes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	..	..	—	3,17	3,17
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES	44,31	132,06	176,37	51,16	108,33	159,49	88,51	176,86	265,37	68,86	88,06	156,92	63,57	108,63	172,20
GRAND TOTAL	145,85	224,12	369,97	147,80	224,11	371,91	254,05	301,98	556,03	134,43	164,28	298,71	125,24	202,37	327,61

NOTE.—Exports include re-exports.
(*a*) Figures prior to 1921-22 relate to Austria-Hungary.
(*b*) Egypt included in British Empire from 1915-16 to 1922-23.
(*c*) Average for 3 years.
(*d*) One year's figure.

No. 10.—Percentage share of the principal countries in the total trade in merchandise only

Countries	Pre-war average			War average			Post-war average			1935-36			1936-37		
	Imports	Exports, including Re-exports	Total	Imports	Exports, including Re-exports	Total	Imports	Exports, including Re-exports	Total	Imports	Exports, including Re-exports	Total	Imports	Exports, including Re-exports	Total
British Empire—															
United Kingdom	62·8	25·1	40·0	56·5	31·1	41·2	57·6	24·2	39·5	38·8	31·5	34·8	38·4	32·1	34,5
Ceylon	0·5	3·7	2·4	1·1	4·3	3·0	0·7	4·8	2·5	1·1	4·5	3·0	1·4	3·8	2·9
Straits Settlements	2·1	3·4	2·9	3·0	2·7	2·8	1·9	2·7	2·3	2·7	2·3	2·5	3·1	2·2	2·5
Australia	0·7	1·4	1·1	0·8	2·2	1·7	1·3	1·7	1·5	0·9	1·7	1·4	0·9	1·6	1·3
Hongkong	0·7	4·1	2·7	0·9	2·0	1·6	0·7	2·3	1·6	0·3	0·3	0·3	0·4	0·3	0·3
Mauritius and Dependencies	1·8	0·6	1·1	1·1	0·6	0·8	2·2	3·1	2·7	..	0·5	0·3	..	0·4	0·4
Total (including other British Possessions)	69·7	41·1	52·3	65·4	51·7	57·1	65·2	41·4	52·3	48·7	46·4	47·5	49·2	46·3	47·4
Foreign Countries—															
Japan	2·5	7·5	5·5	10·4	11·2	10·9	6·9	13·3	10·4	16·3	13·4	14·7	17·0	15·0	15·7
United States of America	3·1	7·5	5·8	7·0	11·9	9·9	8·5	12·0	10·4	6·7	10·1	8·5	6·5	9·5	8·3
Java	6·4	1·3	3·3	7·8	1·1	3·8	6·8	1·0	3·7	1·3	0·3	0·7	0·3	0·4	0·4
France	1·5	6·6	4·6	1·3	4·5	3·2	0·9	4·8	3·0	1·0	4·4	2·8	0·9	4·0	2·8
Italy	1·0	3·2	2·3	1·2	3·9	2·8	1·0	3·2	2·2	1·5	2·2	1·9	1·0	2·4	1·9
China (exclusive of Hongkong and Macão).	1·1	3·9	2·8	1·3	2·0	1·7	1·2	3·6	2·5	1·4	1·1	1·2	1·1	0·6	0·8
Iran	0·4	0·5	0·5	0·6	1·6	1·2	0·7	1·3	1·0	1·7	0·3	1·0	1·7	0·7	1·1
Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.	0·1	0·9	0·6	0·1	1·2	0·8	0·1	..	0·1	1·2	0·2	0·7	1·0	0·2	0·5
Netherlands	0·9	1·5	1·3	0·6	0·2	0·3	0·9	1·5	0·9	1·0	2·3	1·7	1·1	2·2	1·8
Belgium	1·9	5·3	3·9	0·3	0·5	0·4	1·8	3·7	2·9	1·8	3·4	2·7	2·2	3·6	3·1
Germany	6·4	9·8	8·5	0·7	0·9	0·8	2·8	4·9	4·0	9·2	5·8	7·3	9·7	4·7	6·6
Austria (*a*)	2·2	3·5	2·9	0·2	0·4	0·3	0·2	0·2	0·2	0·3	..	0·2	0·3	..	0·1
Total (including other Foreign countries)	30·3	58·9	47·7	34·6	48·3	42·9	34·8	58·6	47·7	51·3	53·6	52·5	50·8	53·7	52·6

(*a*) Figures prior to 1921-22 represent Austria-Hungary.

No. 11.—Total Imports and Exports of Merchandise of certain principal Countries and British India during the calendar years 1934, 1935 and 1936 with respective pre-war averages*

(In millions of £ sterling)

Countries	Imports				Exports (domestic)			
	Pre-war average	1934	1935	1936	Pre-war average	1934	1935	1936
United Kingdom (*a*)	599	680	701	789	465	396	426	441
France	305	301	282	306	253	233	209	186
Egypt (*e*)	26	30 (*d*)	3 (*d*)	32 (*d*)	31	32	35	34
Canada	106	103 (*d*)	112 (*d*)	128 (*d*)	66	131 (*c*)	148 (*c*)	190 (*c*)
United States of America	341	325	416	487	433	417	458	486
Netherlands	(*b*)	139	129	131	(*b*)	95	93	96
Germany	477	352	341	342	405	329	350	386
Switzerland	71	91	83	75	63	53	52	52
Italy (*d*)	137	130	96	(*b*)	88	89	62 (*f*)	(*b*)
Czechoslovakia	—	53	57	63	—	61	63	64
Belgo-Luxemburg Economic Union	155†	127	127	144	144†	125	117	134
Denmark (*d*)	(*b*)	60	59	66	(*b*)	52	54	59
Sweden	(*b*)	67	76	83	(*b*)	67	67	78
Australia	73†	67	78	87	67†	79	92	103
British India (by sea)	103	96	104	95	148	111	118	135

* Compiled from the "Accounts relating to the Trade and Commerce of certain Foreign Countries and British Possessions" published quarterly by the Board of Trade, London.
The value has been converted on the basis on the average rates of exchange for respective years.

† Triennial average.

(*a*) The particulars shown include the trade of Great Britain and Northern Ireland with the Irish Free State, while the direct Foreign Trade of the Irish Free State has been excluded.

(*b*) Not available.

(*c*) Including silver bullion and gold bullion obtained from mining operations.

(*d*) Including silver bullion.

(*e*) Excluding trade with Sudan.

(*f*) Relates to January to September 1935 only; no official figures of Italian Foreign Trade have been published for any subsequent period.

NOTE.—In the cases of Germany, the Netherlands, the Belgo-Luxemburg Economic Union, France, Switzerland, Italy, Czechoslovakia, United States, Sweden, the Dominion of Canada *and the United Kingdom* the import figures given in the above summary represent imports for home consumption. In all cases except Australia the export figures are intended to represent exports of domestic produce. In most cases, however, they include a certain amount of "nationalised" goods, i.e., goods originally imported which, if dutiable, have been charged the duty but which are subsequently re-exported.

No. 12.—Value of Trade with principal Countries, distinguishing Principal Articles.

(In thousands of Rupees)

Articles	Pre-war average	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
UNITED KINGDOM.				
Imports therefrom—				
Animals, living	5,02	7,07	9,38	5,92
Apparel	59,29	19,78	19,10	18,93
Arms, ammunition, etc.	30,60	38,38	39,84	52,76
Artificial silk yarn	—	6,93	3,33	1,59
„ „ other manufactures	—	17,87	11,52	9,45
Asbestos	—	10,63	9,42	9,84
Belting for machinery	36,26	33,05	35,14	31,62
Bobbins	—	17,84	18,29	13,90
Books and printed matter	41,05	43,78	44,46	47,70
Boots and shoes	51,33	6,11	6,23	5,29
Building materials	59,89	28,07	30,79	24,79
Carriages and carts	19,11	5,79	6,02	6,33
Chemicals	69,55	1,63,51	1,74,16	1,46,90
China clay	—	9,36	11,29	8,77
Coal and coke	41,33	3,02	2,82	3,69
Cordage and rope	4,39	2,18	2,94	4,21
Cotton—				
Raw	58,67	11,99	25	47
Twist and yarn	3,35,18	1,00,51	97,45	78,87
Piecegoods—				
Grey	20,73,55	1,57,99	1,32,99	91,91
White	10,87,38	4,51,62	3,89,88	3,44,79
Coloured	11,29,72	5,04,79	3,77,67	2,94,07
Other manufactures	1,40,25	84,53	81,25	76,61
Cutlery	10,53	8,36	8,86	9,18
Cycles and parts	29,40	70,33	82,79	84,02
Drugs and medicines	54,03	71,09	74,79	76,79
Dyeing and tanning substances	6,90	34,46	43,17	38,56
Earthenware and porcelain	30,50	14,43	14,86	15,15
Flax manufactures	28,83	16,72	17,35	16,07
Furniture	10,84	10,61	13,55	11,09
Glass and glassware	22,26	12,35	12,86	10,01
Haberdashery and millinery	61,21	12,49	11,00	10,34
Hardware	1,88,61	97,97	1,04,02	98,62
Instruments, apparatus, etc.	1,04,88	2,47,18	2,70,05	2,59,91
Ivory	11,33	65	44	48
Jewellery, etc.	14,51	9,60	9,53	14,15
Jute manufactures (including yarn)	10,09	1,79	2,35	1,09
Leather, including hides, tanned, etc	38,59	25,89	27,48	25,50
Liquors—				
Ale, beer and porter	45,64	45,42	47,06	45,81
Spirit	69,47	92,18	96,64	93,98
Wines	13,62	6,39	6,71	7,01
Machinery and millwork	4,97,69	9,15,27	9,25,52	9,26,29
Manures	1,68	51,49	55,89	55,90
Metals—				
Aluminium	5,38	17,09	14,82	12,96
Brass	6,13	61,96	30,25	23,63
Copper	1,67,45	61,27	34,31	22,07
Iron	28,88	3,17	2,38	2,21
Iron or steel	6,96,13	3,22,97	3,56,46	2,93,02
Lead	13,99	3,62	4,20	4,56
Steel	42,02	39,54	48,36	39,28
Zinc	14,85	7,91	5,53	2,94
Others	27,43	20,14	18,38	13,85
Motor vehicles and parts thereof	74,50	1,88,54	1,87,45	1,89,33
Oils, mineral	22,31	34,56	30,53	31,26
„ vegetable, animal, etc.	17,76	11,01	10,76	11,81
Packing-engine and boiler	4,98	3,21	3,18	3,60
Paints and painters' materials	56,00	65,65	66,14	62,76
Paper and pasteboard	73,44	94,51	88,94	85,87
Pitch and tar	8,72	1,75	1,48	1,47
Polishes	9,48	21,35	23,34	23,72
Precious stones	14	1,98	3,90	5,65
Printing materials	14,70	17,53	20,94	17,30
Provisions	1,34,15	1,60,58	1,78,32	1,78,53
Railway plant, etc.	5,54,48	—	—	—
Rubber manufactures, including tyres, etc.	16,45	1,39,70	1,46,60	1,54,01
Salt	23,44	78	94	1,16
Ships, parts of	18,00	2,56	4,75	3,63
Silk manufactures, including yarn	19,07	13,64	9,16	3,76
Soap	56,52	53,09	27,47	20,30
Stationery	41,44	35,17	38,20	34,76

No. 12—*continued*

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
UNITED KINGDOM—*contd.*				
Imports therefrom—*contd.*				
Sugar	25,37	15,78	21,00	1,14
Tallow and stearine	10,43	1,41	3,16	3,16
Tea-chests	41,32	38,61	41,97	39,26
Tobacco	51,83	33,23	34,38	34,84
Toilet requisites	10,35	24,84	26 84	27,88
Toys and requisites for games	16,75	11,96	12,09	11,98
Umbrellas	24,71	3,17	3,29	2,79
Woollen manufactures, including yarn	1,85,24	99,66	87,93	84,28
Other articles	1,50,99	2,91,67	3,02,06	2,79,50
TOTAL	91,58,01	58,73,03	52,18,65	48,06,73
Exports of Indian produce—				
Barley	1,06,54	9,09	2,02	3,14
Bristles	12,74	23,31	21,85	28,03
Coffee	50,86	21,43	38,02	17,48
Coir and manufactures	22,95	25,30	31.28	26,26
Cotton, raw	1,72,39	3,41,93	4,51,47	6,31,35
,, waste	74	15,68	23,33	19,76
,, twist and yarn	2,81	83	66	53
,, manufactures	11,13	5,59	13,31	16,73
Drugs, medicines, etc.	5,47	3,33	2,54	2,92
Dyeing and tanning substances—				
Cutch and gambier	6,87	2,17	2,36	2,90
Indigo	6,52	20	23	5
Myrobalans	23,46	24,61	22.83	18,76
Fodder, Bran and Pollards	45,19	67,98	59,63	84,31
Hemp, raw (chiefly sann)	38,47	10,61	17,18	21,25
Hides and skins—				
Raw	56,46	56,45	91,10	1,16,45
Dressed or tanned	3,67,93	4,85,74	4,83,37	6,27,90
Horn, tips and pieces of horn*	5,73	91	93	1,20
Jute, raw	8,96,52	2,34,47	2,96,24	3,48,05
,, gunny bags	79,25	1,02,96	1,12 21	1,3,,39
,, ,, cloth	55,57	53,36	89,48	1,33,58
Lac	56,67	1,45,97	29,50	53,85
Lead	17,65	88,99	1,14,98	1,65,25
Manures	10,39	11,26	8,34	8,88
Manganese ore	30,66	32,82	38.64	43,95
Other metals and ores	7,13	1,27,49	1,47,50	1,20,66
Mica	20,80	35,02	34,46	44,43
Oils	18,34	20,35	28,89	28,58
Oilcakes	30,75	1,16,15	1,32,42	1,46,16
Paraffin wax	17,38	46,83	82.10	71,71
Provisions and oilman's stores	5,62	5,15	5,20	4,95
Pulse—				
Beans	86,21	2,57	2,32	3,02
Gram		9,21	8	..
Lentils		10,37	7,88	11,94
Other pulses		9,47	6,76	6,30
Rice (not in the husk)	1,56,99	53,36	38.56	42,06
Rubber, raw	23,28	33,62	32.12	20,63
Saltpetre	6,55	2,96	3,73	2,93
Seeds—				
Castor	78,39	30,69	30,59	29,30
Cotton	1,74,92	..	3	4,36
Groundnuts	2,96	1,70,09	1,00,17	1,47,45
Linseed	2,65,01	1,28 41	1,20,08	3,18,42
Rape	35,17	13,72	2,87	12,96
Copra	3,82	..	..	..
Others	7,56	3,82	2,40	2,96
Silk, raw	5,93	57	90	81
Spices	10,68	5,25	2,02	2,54
Sugar	8,59	11	..	1,99
Tea	9,51,37	18,14,64	17,75,13	17,14,97
Tobacco	1,48	34,62	45,97	51,00
Wheat	10,50,94	7,13	5,90	1,82,43
Wood (mainly teak)	53,71	69,34	85,43	1,04.97
Wool, raw	2,61,11	92,19	1,37,91	2,00 65
,, manufactures	18,71	74,03	60,54	65,87
Other articles	1,18,62	1,10,32	1,99,56	3,75,83
"For orders" Cargoes	..	..	..	63,78
TOTAL	55,04,99	47,92,46	50,47,62	62,90,63

*Figures prior to 1924-25 represent Hornmeal.

No. 12—*continued*

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
UNITED KINGDOM—*concld.*				
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Apparel (excluding boots and shoes)	5,66	3,27	4,05	3,23
Skins, raw	..	56,05	79,68	2,35,85
Sugar, 23 D. S. and above	32,56	..	..	..
Wool, raw	37,55	2,99	3,07	3,55
„ manufactures	54	5,38	3,62	10,42
Other articles	48,21	38,22	41,64	49,21
TOTAL	1,24,52	1,05,91	1,32,06	3,03,26
AUSTRIA.*				
Imports therefrom—				
Apparel	6,91	2	8	4
Boots and shoes	2,50	16	13	1
Cotton manufactures	22,15	9,10	7,60	8,65
„ twist and yarn	3,08	28	..	..
Glass and glassware	68,98	2,10	1,03	1,15
Haberdashery and millinery	21,39	73	1,13	94
Hardware	27,28	3,87	3,49	2,92
Instruments	1,98	2,26	2,63	2,45
Matches	9,07	..	..	..
Metals	12,13	3,42	3,19	2,17
Paper and pasteboard	10,89	21,26	14,47	8,69
Sugar	85,12	..	..	..
Woollen manufactures	8,96	1,04	66	28
Other articles	38,31	8,85	8,43	10,75
TOTAL	3,18,75	53,09	42,84	38,05
Exports of Indian produce—				
Coffee	6,25	..	..	..
Cotton, raw	2,36,18	8	9	22
„ twist and yarn	53	..	..	..
Hides and skins, raw	1,30,42	..	..	3
Indigo	4,19	..	..	..
Jute, raw	1,30,63	1,02	3,65	2,62
Lac	5,70	..	..	..
Seeds	78,68	..	..	..
Rice (not in the husk)	1,69,06	..	..	..
Other articles	11,54	16	39	2
TOTAL	7,73,18	1,26	4,13	2,89
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	3,69	2	3	4
BELGIUM.				
Imports therefrom—				
Arms	26	67	91	63
Artificial silk	—	72	1,29	87
Building materials	4,04	1,65	1,74	1,84
Cotton manufactures	42,12	1,77	1,85	1,97
Dyeing and tanning substances	10,82	22	3,14	83
Earthenware and porcelain	3,45	30	22	9
Glass and glassware	16,92	12,55	13,67	12,54
Hardware	5,58	3,47	3,32	2,96
Liquors	1,50	1,01	86	48
Machinery and millwork	1,76	16,74	27,53	31,05
Manures	75	2,37	2,10	4,86
Metals—				
Brass	37	41	83	52
Copper	3,54	84	1,21	1,20
Iron	15,95	54	3	2
Iron or steel	45,46	58,50	76,97	56,36
Steel	63,54	29,24	22,69	27,71
Motor vehicles and parts thereof	4,15	17	48	10
Paints and painters' materials	2,08	2,03	2,66	1,80
Paper and pasteboard	5,00	3,36	3,38	2,97
Precious stones	1	33,83	29,65	71,85
Provisions	1,41	2,37	2,83	2,62
Railway plant	4,28	—	—	—
Sugar	29	1,94	28	8
Woollen manufactures	2,11	1,45	58	78
Other articles	40,61	39,68	45,41	53,90
TOTAL	2,76,00	2,15,83	2,43,64	2,80,93

*Figures prior to 1921-22 represent Austria-Hungary.

No. 12—*continued*

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
BELGIUM—*contd.*				
Exports of Indian produce—				
Barley	34,65	..	..	90
Cotton, raw	3,68,24	1,48,41	2,20,50	3,20,12
„ waste	..	6,39	7,51	6,26
Dyeing and tanning substances	7,76	1,62	1,99	1,33
Hemp, raw	13,73	10,89	17,76	21,76
Hides and skins, raw	10,00	3,49	8,29	1,99
Jute manufactures	13,69	16,12	17,26	20,79
„ raw	14,42	84,75	99,91	1,24,10
Lac	1,43	13,31	1,77	1,84
Lead	..	13	2,17	1,16
Manganese ore	25,84	6,50	12,65	20,26
Manures	19,88	3,13	7,11	17,65
Oilcakes	76	18,61	13,74	14,91
Paraffin, wax	1,43	13,65	13,67	9,95
Rice (not *in the* husk)	41,51	7,85	5,01	5,30
Seeds—				
Castor	20,16	..	1,03	5,45
Copra or coconut kernel	7,14	..	..	..
Groundnuts	26,78	15,11	14,37	43,17
Linseed	1,55,71	1,04	4,81	31
Mowa or Mowra	7,97	..	..	..
Poppy	16,11	..	..	..
Rape	1,51,62	2,90	1,28	3,74
Sesamum (til or jinjili)	56,40	1	..	..
Others	2,29	1,00	1,80	1,41
Wheat	1,46,22	..	..	1,08
Zinc or spelter	53	24,21	28,29	28,15
Other articles	49,93	59,58	71,04	85,93
" For orders " Cargoes	..	..	..	36,36
TOTAL	11,94,20	4,38,70	5,51,96	7,73,92
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	2,61	1,85	1,70	1,66*
FRANCE.				
Imports therefrom—				
Apparel	40,03	3,10	3,06	1,15
Artificial silk	—	2,26	1,31	89
Chemicals	47	3,81	4,21	3,94
Clocks and watches	4,65	48	52	70
Cotton manufactures	2,88	4,95	3,62	4,76
Drugs and medicines	2,65	10,19	11,63	9,29
Dyeing and tanning substances	6,02	4,06	4,67	3,58
Fruits and vegetables	8,96	1,49	2,68	1,67
Hardware	2,18	2,60	2,05	1,67
Haberdashery	8,25	91	94	94
Instruments	4,20	2,08	2,61	3,75
Liquors	38,04	31,61	32,38	31,76
Machinery	31	17,20	5,96	4,34
Metals—				
Brass	16	4	3	2
Copper	12,93	90	2	12
Iron or steel	2,84	10,96	7,50	5,90
Steel	20	3,18	7,22	4,43
Motor vehicles and parts thereof	5,94	1,23	63	..
Oils	82	2,77	3,71	3,39
Provisions	3,07	2,79	2,67	2,24
Rubber manufactures	1,78	1,15	1,19	59
Seeds	51	11	3	3
Sugar	43	84	2	..
Silk manufactures	27,18	1,55	2,05	1,52
Toilet requisites	68	3,06	2,59	2,02
Wool manufactures	12,64	4,95	1,60	29
Umbrellas	81	11	8	3
Other articles	31,87	34,53	24,02	25,21
TOTAL	2,20,50	1,52,91	1,29,50	1,14,23

* Inclusive of Rs. 9,536 " for orders " Cargoes.

No. 12—*continued*

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
FRANCE—*contd.*				
Exports of Indian produce—				
Coffee	50,64	24,91	35,97	30,91
Coir	6,01	5,28	4,60	5,36
Cotton, raw	1,51,39	1,35,24	1,61,81	1,57,87
Dyeing and tanning substances	5,22	4,50	4,08	4,52
Essential oils	4,19	1,87	2,58	1,96
Hides and skins, raw	33,68	9,44	11,06	21,28
Horns, tips and pieces of horn*	9,27	27	14	36
Jute, raw	2,25,21	1,21,75	1,37,48	1,57,88
„ bags and cloth	2,56	1,73	1,89	2,75
Lac	11,55	5,61	4,61	5,08
Manganese ore	17,24	17,76	20,69	17,19
Manures	10,47	63	61	2,48
Pulse—				
Gram	29,82	..	..	14,56
Lentils		..	..	..
Other pulses		..	..	..
Rice (not in the husk)	13,80	91	32	22
Seeds—				
Castor	23,18	11,65	20,73	10,03
Groundnuts	2,81,66	1,16,88	2,28,67	2,71,58
Linseed	1,55,94	16,94	10,13	11,06
Mowa or mowra	4,16	..	..	..
Poppy	43,87	..	..	..
Rape	96,17	6,01	4,36	10,02
Sesamum (til or jinjili)	85,36	10	..	19
Others	21,25	3,55	3,94	4,00
Silk, raw	35,23	38	74	79
Wheat	1,12,55	..	..	..
Other articles	46,84	43,79	60,93	72,61
"For orders" Cargoes	—	..	..	43,05
TOTAL	14,77,26	5,29,20	7,15,34	8,45,70
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	4,68	6,89	4,80	5,21
GERMANY.				
Imports therefrom—				
Apparel	14,87	5,97	7,71	6,47
Bobbins	..	2,42	3,37	2,60
Building materials	6,72	59	63	80
Buttons	..	4,81	5,35	4,56
Carriages	2,81	61	1,11	1,27
Chemicals	10,62	38,94	44,64	35,99
Clocks and watches	1,36	2,91	4,27	4,64
Cutlery	7,95	14,72	16,29	15,92
Cycles	1,75	7,72	8,11	9,70
Drugs and medicines	6,19	44,14	54,66	54,98
Dyeing substances	87,40	1,91,71	2,01,28	1,80,14
Glassware	23,69	13,91	18,49	15,72
Hardware	57,24	95,39	1,08,38	93,71
Instruments	13,57	68,00	74,09	82,11
Leather	76	6,36	8,06	5,82
Liquors	19,41	14,32	16,06	15,22
Machinery	30,27	1,26,58	1,64,38	2,02,82
Manures	2,20	2,16	2,03	1,40
Metals—				
Aluminium	12,16	3,55	15,06	15,62
Brass	1,56	64,72	57,01	50,10
Copper	93,41	30,15	41,82	25,37
Iron	2,86	91	4	8
Iron or steel	86,97	50,18	93,00	67,86
Steel	65,19	3,37	5,84	3,65
Zinc	3,24	3,98	6,78	2,26
Motor vehicles and parts thereof	5,64	6,78	13,80	27,10
Oils	19,57	8,23	15,07	23,32
Paints and painters' materials	5,58	9,14	10,38	8,72
Paper and pasteboard	21,82	26,06	57,22	71,01
Paper-making materials	1,61	47	2	43
Printing materials	1,02	5,32	7,16	8,76
Provisions	5,50	1,48	1,88	1,00
Railway plant	12,19	—	—	—
Rubber manufactures	3,82	13,01	16,45	19,49
Salt	9,46	9,74	13,98	13,21

* Figures prior to 1924-25 represent Hornmeal.

No. 12—*continued*

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1934-35	1935-36	936-37
GERMANY—*contd.*				
Imports therefrom—*contd.*				
Stationery	5,04	17,91	18,33	17,40
Textiles—				
Artificial silk	—	2,61	2,49	3,73
Cotton manufactures (including yarn)	83,71	4,39	4,12	5,01
Haberdashery	22,10	8,02	9,94	8,56
Silk manufactures	16,81	3,94	2,38	2,59
Wool manufactures	90,62	9,15	13,31	17,82
Toilet requisites	2,93	4,68	4,10	4,06
Toys	11,10	2,60	2,79	2,89
Umbrellas	7,66	5,92	7,22	4,40
Other articles	57,18	62,93	76,30	74,85
TOTAL	9,35,56	10,10,50	12,34,80	12,13,16
Exports of Indian produce—				
Barley	40,09	..	..	..
Coffee	4,72	3,63	4,90	2,92
Coir and manufactures	22,66	10,60	15,74	9,23
Cotton, raw	4,45,06	1,36,81	2,60,71	2,23,16
,, waste	..	6,43	13,54	23,43
Dyeing substances	14,49	7,89	8,14	5,37
Fodder, bran, etc.	22,84	89	..	2
Fruits and vegetables	2,87	65	28	35
Hemp, raw	8,48	4,09	6,25	4,07
Hides and skins, raw	2,53,97	33,25	46,49	54,81
Jute, raw	4,90,40	2,00,04	2,73,22	2,35,37
,, gunny bags	15,38	2,21	4,51	5,92
,, ,, cloth	6,33	2	..	31
Lac	37,67	18,82	14,96	23,04
Manures	8,30	1,02	60	2,75
Metals and ores—				
Copper	4	19,68	20,05	24,48
Lead	..	44	3,76	61
Others	8,99	19,88	22,71	28,68
Oils	12,29	5,34	4,35	1,59
Oilcakes	17,58	20,40	9,19	24,95
Paraffin wax	3,89	1,84	1,36	11
Rice (not in the husk)	3,41,37	88,41	54,95	38,79
Seeds—				
Copra or coconut kernel	80,25	..	..	..
Groundnuts	12,42	72,70	1,12,21	1,37,85
Linseed	70,14	7,09	11,04	20,50
Mowa or Mowra	29,01	..	..	..
Poppy	8,43	..	..	..
Rape	1,04,92	4,55	6,04	1,13
Sesamum (til or jinjili)	24,92	14	..	3
Others	27,84	4,92	1,97	1,30
Tea	3,09	1,00	91	1,20
Wood (chiefly teak)	15,06	5,69	10,56	14,03
Other articles	96,35	38,36	42,86	64,76
"For orders" cargoes	—	..	..	20,18
TOTAL	22,30,35	7,16,79	9,50,80	9,70,94
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	5,98	9,98	8,29	9,62
NETHERLANDS.				
Imports therefrom—				
Artificial silk	—	28	1,33	79
Building materials	6	17	12	11
Cotton manufactures	83,45	12,86	10,84	10,39
,, twist and yarn	11,14	2	..	..
Dyeing and tanning substances	30	39	1,60	1,24
Instruments	9	14,96	17,26	10,82
Liquors	1,54	10,01	12,43	13,10
Machinery	24	9,02	6,65	6,20
Metals	44	4,45	1,55	1,18
Paper and pasteboard	2,81	11,94	11,69	11,20
Precious stones, etc.	..	1,42	1,49	5,56
Provisions	8,65	25,53	24,69	29,31
Sraron and farina	26	9,88	11,29	15,82
Sugar	10	1,81	1,90	1,76
Wool manufactures	3,20	81	25	17
Other articles	14,33	26,86	31,35	26,06
TOTAL	1,26,01	1,29,91	1,34,44	1,33,21

No. 12—*continued*

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
NETHERLANDS—*contd.*				
Exports of Indian produce—				
Coir manufactures	7,31	12,88	10,03	6,09
Cotton, raw	7,83	38,60	38,33	50,52
Hides and skins, raw	33,50	17,61	13,47	10,80
Jute, raw	1,53	30,30	35,85	36,37
Lac	6,06	4,72	9,63	6,81
Oilcakes	14	8,54	4,96	10,85
Paraffin wax	6	16,37	23,99	15,96
Rice (not in the husk)	2,15,93	39,03	44,73	33,31
Seeds—				
Groundnuts	26	1,26,61	1,54,27	2,12,73
Linseed	20,98	88	48	9,52
Rape	4,99	7,90	3,35	7,89
Wheat	2,02	..	..	..
Other articles	33,41	29,30	31,53	43,13
"For orders" cargoes	—	..	..	4,00
TOTAL	3,34,02	3,32,74	3,70,62	4,47,98
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	21	2,04	2,26	1,75
ITALY:				
Imports therefrom—				
Apparel	6,98	2,96	1,50	32
Art, works of	45	83	67	50
Building materials	2,57	2,35	3,23	2,46
Buttons	..	2,45	1,08	1,18
Chemicals	4,72	13,79	11,03	9,81
Dyeing and tanning substances	1,49	3,54	3,45	1,64
Fruits and vegetables	8,48	18,22	15,76	20,05
Glassware	4,26	2,95	2,54	1,43
Instruments	1,70	8,76	7,31	3,91
Liquors	78	1,79	1,97	86
Machinery	1,44	12,10	12,40	3,13
Metals—				
Aluminium	9	12	16	4
Brass	1,09	5	6	5
German silver	..	2,63	2,37	18
Quicksilver	..	3,08	5,87	1,39
Others	67	6,37	4,81	1,13
Motor vehicles and parts	66	7,03	4,06	5,05
Paper and pasteboard	79	2,38	1,73	56
Rubber manufactures	13	1,57	42	14
Stone and marble	2,48	5,00	5,59	4,36
Sugar	23	..	..	..
Textiles—				
Artificial silk yarn	—	46,25	23,89	11,89
Cotton, raw	11	..	..	..
,, twist and yarn	4,98	5	..	..
,, manufactures	45,22	8,99	3,39	3,75
Haberdashery and millinery	4,32	8,77	5,12	3,09
Silk manufactures	19,83	8,52	7,45	5,66
Goods of artificial silk mixed with other materials.	—	9,03	3,31	1,31
Wool manufactures	4,07	71,41	41,93	24,28
Other articles	27,30	50,73	29,15	12,97
TOTAL	1,44,84	3,01,72	2,00,22	1,21,14
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton, raw	3,18,38	2,54,73	1,41,78	1,70,18
Hides and skins, raw	86,98	35,48	16,12	11,78
Jute, raw	1,14,89	1,27,14	89,37	1,40,03
Spices, pepper	6,81	9,56	5,50	4,24
Rice (not in the husk)	2,97	16,70	9,78	9,55
Seeds—				
Castor	16,05	15,71	9,39	2,46
Groundnuts	1,71	59,33	29,95	1,07,96
Linseed	54,86	13,07	8,86	92
Rape	11,40	3,87	23	7,85
Sesamum (til or jinjili)	27,30	95	1	7,78
Others	1,49	1	1	4
Silk, raw	1,25	72	1,56	1,49
Wheat	37,14	..	..	..
Other articles	21,38	56,72	39,32	21,38
"For orders" cargoes	—	..	..	59,99
TOTAL	7,01,61	5,83,99	3,51,88	5,45,65
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	6,03	3,29	2,11	78

No. 12—*continued*

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
NORWAY.				
Imports therefrom—				
Carbide of calcium	68	22	47	70
Hardware	64	70	71	1,23
Iron or steel—nails, rivets and washers	2,50	3,54	4,25	4,54
Matches	9,34	..	..	..
Milk, condensed and preserved	41	5	13	14
Paper and pasteboard	4,49	31,51	37,73	30,48
Pulp of wood for making paper	31	7,67	8,38	5,71
Toys	..	80	83	33
Wood and timber	1,85	65	1,10	1,12
Other articles	63	4,72	4,81	3,82
TOTAL	20,85	49,86	58,41	48,02
Exports of Indian produce—				
Coffee	3	6,99	7,46	12,76
Cotton, raw	55	17	13	16
Hides and skins, raw	20	3,47	2,99	2,24
Jute, raw	..	1,85	1,84	1,97
,, manufactures	92	10,22	16,91	16,41
Rice (not in the husk)	94	35	78	1,38
Seeds	..	6,82	3,85	3,60
Other articles	1,61	5,62	6,22	7,66
TOTAL	4,25	35,49	40,18	46,18
Exports of Foreign Merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	28	35	15	17
ROUMANIA.				
Imports therefrom—				
Miscellaneous articles	3,44	8,98	2,98	3,46
Exports of Indian produce—				
Jute manufactures	5,32	1,23	98	1,23
Rice (not in the husk)	18,31	..	..	..
Other articles	1,30	4,04	6,36	6,12
TOTAL	24,93	5,27	7,34	7,35
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	..	22	18	1
UNION OF SOCIALIST SOVIET REPUBLICS.				
Imports therefrom—				
Mineral oils	19,86	1,51,17	1,58,22	1,20,92
Tea-chests	..	29	11	28
Other articles	2,42	5,26	2,70	4,53
TOTAL	22,28	1,56,72	1,61,03	1,25,7
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton, raw	3,35	..	4	..
Jute, raw	25,03	4,88	27,61	28,43
,, manufactures	1,43	3,13	4	..
Rice (not in the husk)	4,98	..	..	..
Tea	1,41,97	20	7,51	13,33
Other articles	13,72	21	2	90
TOTAL	1,90,48	8,42	35,22	42,66
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous article	3,58	7	..	..
SPAIN.				
Imports therefrom—				
Fruits and Vegetables	17	3,72	3,81	2,80
Salt	12,02	..	..	..
Saffron	3,88	10,26	6,77	8,20
Other articles	1,38	10,14	11,46	7,40
TOTAL	17,45	24,12	22,04	18,40

No. 12—*continued*

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
SPAIN—*contd.*				
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—				
Cotton, raw	72,63	55,47	63,75	25,18
Hides and skins, raw	48,23	3,80	5,61	46
Jute, raw	64,51	60,98	88,11	29,32
Oilseeds	10,11	8,83	8,12	5,18
Other articles	3,92	9,55	12,57	1,94
TOTAL	1,99,40	1,38,63	1,78,16	62,03
SWEDEN.				
Imports therefrom—				
Hardware	2,57	17,45	18,72	15,42
Iron and steel	9,53	13,45	16,21	11,57
Machinery and millwork	..	9,90	15,91	18,91
Matches	28,08	21	71	18
Paper and pasteboard	3,99	36,10	41,22	32,53
Paper-making materials	4,21	9,37	5,79	4,84
Wood and timber	..	2,38	2,78	1,68
Other articles	2,93	10,13	12,88	8,85
TOTAL	51,31	98,99	1,14,22	93,98
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—				
Cotton, raw	7,67	1,32	1,90	3,51
Hides, raw	..	3,21	2,56	2,69
Rice (not in the husk)	12,00	6,28	4,19	4,59
Wheat	8,66	..	..	..
Other articles	4,23	27,36	32,11	32,07
TOTAL	32,56	38,17	40,76	42,86
TURKEY IN EUROPE.				
Exports of Indian produce—				
Jute manufactures	7,53	10,67	8,86	16,13
Wool manufactures	8	..	1	..
Other articles	8,23	3,85	63	3,83
TOTAL	15,84	14,52	9,59	19,96
Exports of Foreign produce—				
Miscellaneous articles	10	1,14	71	22
KENYA COLONY AND ZANZIBAR AND PEMBA.				
Imports therefrom—				
Cotton, raw	13	2,76,58	3,12,80	3,06,35
Hides and skins, raw	7	8	20	15
Ivory, unmanufactured	4,96	5,69	7,00	5,49
Soda compounds	..	3,72	3,73	3,26
Spices (mainly cloves)	26,06	29,59	20,93	25,66
Other articles	4,75	4,00	5,33	6,25
TOTAL	35,97	3,19,66	3,49,99	3,47,16
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton manufactures	10,91	6,49	5,27	4,96
Grain, pulse and flour—				
Rice (not in the husk)	32,72	11,68	12,85	14,39
Other sorts	8,98	6,51	8,11	6,36
Jute manufactures	4,00	13,77	17,99	18,71
Other articles	12,47	12,89	14,35	19,46
TOTAL	69,08	51,34	58,57	63,88

No. 12—*continued*

(In thousands of Rupees)

Articles	Pre-war average	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
KENYA COLONY AND ZANZIBAR AND PEMBA—*contd.*				
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton manufactures	8,24	1,86	1,30	91
Other articles	11,57	12,57	9,62	18,03
TOTAL	19,81	14,43	10,92	18,94
EGYPT.				
Imports therefrom—				
Building materials	..	3,94	5,11	4,20
Cigarettes	4,69	28	25	27
Cotton, raw	4,45	1,54,79	1,40,94	1,83,98
Salt	9,17	1,78	1,96	1,01
Other articles	7,86	6,71	4,75	4,25
TOTAL	26,17	1,67,50	1,53,01	1,93,71
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton, twist and yarn	10,12	90	2,37	3,72
Grain, pulse and flour—				
Rice (not in the husk)	53,81	17,42	9,67	5,84
Wheat	3,83	..	..	47
,, flour	16,41	3	..	24
Others	11,15	77	54	38
Indigo	3,96	4	5	17
Jute, raw	86	12,25	20,79	10,65
,, gunny bags	48,40	55,26	63,69	61,42
,, ,, cloth	84	12,21	11,63	10,18
Seeds	11,91	9,38	1,50	2,04
Other articles	24,41	16,37	14,32	38,54
"For orders" cargoes	..	..	..	1,53,53
TOTAL	1,85,70	1,24,63	1,24,56	2,87,18
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	4,84	3,65	3,57	5,21
TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.				
Imports therefrom—				
Cotton, raw	..	22,13	39,91	34,89
Other articles	41	4,08	3,85	2,42
TOTAL	41	26,21	43,76	37,31
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton manufactures	12,46	3,74	4,02	5,47
Grain, pulse and flour	19,96	1,33	1,39	1,76
Other articles	5,10	5,44	6,85	7,88
TOTAL	37,52	10,51	12,26	15,11
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton manufactures	6,27	60	40	32
Other articles	3,95	1,94	2,68	3,09
TOTAL	10,22	2,54	3,08	3,41

No. 12—*continued*

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
ITALIAN EAST AFRICA (SOMALILAND AND ERITREA).				
Imports therefrom—				
Salt	3,88	1,22	..	..
Other articles	3,02	10	8	..
TOTAL	6,90	1,32	8	..
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton manufactures	2,44	1,34	97	..
Grain, pulse and flour	7,93	3,23	6,63	46
Other articles	2,20	5,72	6,19	64
TOTAL	12,57	10,29	13,79	1,10
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	1,79	41	3,25	1,09
MAURITIUS.				
Imports therefrom—				
Sugar	2,63,24	..	..	..
Other articles	98	47	35	39
TOTAL	2,64,22	47	35	39
Exports of Indian produce—				
Grain, pulse and flour—				
Rice (not in the husk)	74,20	47,01	47,81	47,68
Wheat flour	8,73	12	10	39
Other sorts	9,22	7,90	7,35	6,13
Jute manufactures	8,13	9,58	8,97	7,39
Oils, vegetable	6,03	3,78	2,69	4,18
Other articles	18,98	18,42	21,02	19,82
TOTAL	1,25,29	86,76	87,94	85,59
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	4,77	73	80	1,18
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.				
Imports therefrom—				
Barks for tanning	—	12,85	13,20	19,23
Coal and coke	11,67	7,12	5,50	8,46
Other articles	1,48	5,32	12,58	6,43
TOTAL	13,15	25,29	31,28	34,12
Exports of Indian produce—				
Jute, gunny bags	39,33	65,53	66,83	67,75
" " cloth	1,89	9,11	10,60	13,38
Oils, vegetable	3,54	59	1,32	1,24
Paraffin wax	5,16	9,40	11,08	11,89
Provisions	3,27	33	32	33
Rice (not in the husk)	32,08	24,63	27,80	35,94
Other articles	16,92	32,83	38,52	40,51
TOTAL	1,02,19	1,42,42	1,56,47	1,71,04
Exports of Foreign Merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	2,72	1,69	1,92	1,55

No. 12—*continued*

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA.				
Imports therefrom—				
Coal	4,86	..	1,91	..
Fruits and vegetables	1	14,69	18,72	20,50
Sugar	..	10,77	15,94	..
Other articles	1,10	1,61	8,03	7,89
TOTAL	5,97	27,07	44,60	28,39
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton manufactures	9,08	7,28	6,90	7,36
Grain, pulse and flour	14,85	7,01	7,91	7,52
Jute, gunny bags	14,31	30,53	32,56	35,86
Oils	36	1	..	14
Paraffin wax	3,38	19,03	18,94	19,78
Other articles	5,79	13,29	15,25	22,60
TOTAL	47,77	77,15	81,56	93,26
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton manufactures	8,62	53	97	64
Other articles	3,57	1,77	1,95	2,04
TOTAL	12,19	2,30	2,92	2,68
REUNION.				
Imports therefrom—				
Miscellaneous articles	5	..	..	..
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—				
Rice (not in the husk)	7,71	..	..	..
Other articles	59	60	2,32	1,86
TOTAL	8,30	60	2,32	1,86
CANADA.				
Imports therefrom—				
Motor vehicles and parts	..	65,82	76,49	50,45
Paper and pasteboard	..	1,91	1,15	4,65
Railway plant	70	—	—	—
Rubber manufactures	..	4,57	73	65
Other articles	30	19,27	15,38	16,17
TOTAL	1,09	91,57	93,75	71,92
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—				
Jute, gunny cloth	40,29	70,39	74,53	88,33
Tea	54,91	65,25	64,24	75,12
Other articles	14,09	36,77	33,66	54,51
TOTAL	1,09,29	1,72,41	1,72,43	2,17,96
UNITED STATES.				
Imports therefrom—				
Aluminium	4,26	1,45	18	1,5
Apparel	33	7,95	5,73	5,66
Arms	80	1,20	4,76	1,13
Belting for machinery	1,11	9,16	9,20	5,69
Boots and shoes	54	7	8	4
Building materials	88	6,53	12,99	15,08

No. 12—*continued*

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
UNITED STATES—*contd.*				
Imports therefrom—*contd.*				
Carriages	72	17	53	25
Chemicals	22	16,54	14,19	13,57
Clocks and watches	3,82	1,37	1,55	1,63
Copper	..	25,52	18,95	11,82
Cotton, raw	27,72	16,01	90,83	8,24
,, piecegoods	26,44	2,13	1,82	45
Drugs and medicines	4,18	21,78	25,84	24,41
Dyeing substances	..	10,95	14,53	7,91
Furniture	1,44	78	1,38	1,19
Glassware	1,17	46	56	72
Hardware	24,72	29,72	30,74	25,73
Instruments	5,86	72,54	87,19	91,27
Iron and steel	48,56	7,62	7,58	8,87
Leather	..	9,77	10,31	11,65
Machinery	24,56	1,14,77	1,17,13	1,25,35
Manures		2,08	1,46	1,75
Motor vehicles and parts thereof	8,49	1,92,25	1,60,48	1,72,53
Oils, mineral	2,19,66	1,03,80	96,79	93,08
Paper and pasteboard	1,21	6,16	4,88	3,07
Provisions	3,80	15,17	17,95	16,68
Railway plant	54	—	—	—
Rubber manufactures	16	21,45	16,11	13,65
Spirit	5,34	13,34	15,70	14,50
Stationery	2,05	2,31	2,56	4,21
Sugar	18	..	..	..
Tobacco	5,90	25,85	24,64	43,76
Toilet requisites	2,22	16,50	19,60	19,94
Wood and Timber	6,56	5,09	5,17	4,93
Zinc	1	11,76	6,25	1,62
Other articles	15,58	69,02	66,42	63,84
TOTAL	4,49,03	8,41,27	8,94,18	8,15,84
Exports of Indian produce—				
Coir manufactures	5,29	3,40	3,97	4,10
Cotton, raw	8,19	27,34	49,04	87,03
Fruits and vegetables	1,73	63,58	1,12,82	1,03,04
Grain, pulse and flour	1,99	2,26	1,97	3,59
Gums and resins	1,36	6,69	10,30	11,28
Hides and skins—				
Raw	3,48,76	1,10,53	1,75,29	1,60,56
Dressed or tanned	29,59	4,11	8,11	9,92
Iron and steel	44	6,99	11,95	12,87
Jute—				
Raw	2,32,98	76,10	1,36,48	1,59,16
Gunny bags	91,73	17,55	22,04	19,57
,, cloth	6,92,16	5,93,55	7,30,96	8,64,92
Lac	93,77	85,43	55,83	1,02,19
Manganese ore	18,75	8,07	19,99	16,48
Manures	4,85	45	1,87	1,65
Mica	6,99	15,49	23,40	27,78
Myrobalans	9,78	7,47	7,06	7,29
Oils, vegetable	9,16	31	1,06	1,70
Paraffin wax	3,48	12,22	4,85	3,76
Rubber, raw	11	2,77	61	9,45
Saltpetre	7,61	..	..	..
Seeds—				
Castor	17,62	16,96	5,49	2,69
Linseed	49,29	84,54	42,28	24,87
Spices	8,31	7,29	3,18	3,85
Tea	11,70	43,95	36,94	43,11
Wool, raw	4,52	24,71	57,45	64,86
,, manufactures	2,38	9,07	13,54	12,41
Other articles	21,06	59,27	75,73	91,74
TOTAL	16,83,60	12,90,10	16,12,21	18,49,87

No. 12—*continued*

(In thousands of Rupees)

Articles	Pre-war average	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
UNITED STATES—*concld.*				
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	6,67	24,36	42,49	65,71
WEST INDIES.				
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—				
Jute, gunny bags	44,32	87,92	90,56	88,63
Rice (not in the husk)	18,56	34,12	55,21	51,47
Other articles	3,71	4,23	5,55	8,11
TOTAL	66,59	1,26,27	1,51,32	1,48,21
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.				
Exports of Indian produce—				
Jute, raw	1,03	12,28	10,13	14,01
„ twist and yarn	36	3,11	2,09	5,41
„ gunny bags	4,99	8,89	11,05	8,34
„ „ cloth	2,08,57	2,45,01	1,81,92	2,78,29
Rice (not in the husk)	11,52	..	..	..
Other articles	76	4,53	1,92	1,60
TOTAL	2,27,13	2,73,82	2,07,11	3,07,65
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	..	2	..	..
BRAZIL.				
Exports of Indian produce—				
Miscellaneous articles	8,94	33,65	40,15	44,57
BRITISH GUIANA.				
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—				
Miscellaneous articles	5,72	4,97	6,42	7,00
CHILE.				
Exports of Indian produce—				
Jute, gunny bags	80,34	8,69	11,75	15,73
Rice (not in the husk)	5,35	..	2,38	2,73
Other articles	1,36	16,14	23,24	14,05
TOTAL	87,05	24,83	37,37	32,51
ADEN.				
Imports therefrom—				
Cotton manufactures	32	7	9	6
Salt	12,94	38,47	39,81	45,09
Other articles	28,19	3,46	2,80	2,92
TOTAL	41,45	41,94	42,70	48,07
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton, twist and yarn	9,88	7,65	7,43	5,63
„ manufactures	18,38	7,20	7,74	9,75
Grain, pulse and flour—				
Jowar and bajra	10,77	62	1,88	3,46
Rice (not in the husk)	24,86	8,83	8,82	16,62
Wheat flour	12,25	1,70	3,33	7,31
Spices	4,79	4,05	3,75	4,37
Tobacco	9,39	21,96	22,35	20,61
Other articles	16,01	12,40	15,36	16,56
"For orders" Cargoes	..	..	..	43
TOTAL	1,06,33	64,41	70,66	84,74

No. 12—*continued*

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
ADEN—*contd.*				
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton manufactures	13,07	1,22	2,30	1,72
Other articles	5,73	8,88	9,86	27,06
TOTAL	18,80	10,10	12,16	28,78
MASKAT TERRITORY AND TRUCIAL OMAN.				
Imports therefrom—				
Fruits and vegetables	18,84	11,40	10,84	9,44
Precious stones, etc.	18,72	5,86	5,22	4,66
Other articles	9,19	3,76	4,86	5,62
TOTAL	46,75	21,02	20,92	19,72
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton manufactures	5,28	4,80	4,21	4,35
Grain, pulse and flour—				
Jowar and bajra	2,20	24	49	5
Rice (not in the husk)	30,01	19,84	18,93	20,23
Other articles	11,48	7,87	6,70	6,92
TOTAL	48,97	32,75	30,33	31,55
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton manufactures	21,23	4,07	3,31	2,91
Other articles	10,93	6,41	8,84	8,19
TOTAL	32,16	10,48	12,15	11,10
ARABIA, OTHER STATES.				
Imports therefrom—				
Miscellaneous articles	3,51	6,55	7,49	8,31
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton manufactures	2,83	5,65	4,80	6,81
Grain, pulse and flour	21,74	26,87	32,61	38,36
Tea	95	5,18	3,90	2,97
Other articles	10,91	10,00	8,56	10,42
TOTAL	36,43	47,70	49,87	58,56
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	13,84	6,93	8,18	10,23
BAHREIN ISLANDS.				
Imports therefrom—				
Precious stones, etc.	50,47	4,16	4,94	3,82
Other articles	2,52	2,14	1,88	2,18
TOTAL	52,99	6,30	6,82	6,00

No. 12—*continued*

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
BAHREIN ISLANDS—*contd.*				
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton manufactures	4,48	8,87	5,55	8,35
Rice (not in the husk)	25,42	10,94	17,78	19,42
Other articles	12,34	6,65	7,94	10,09
TOTAL	42,24	26,46	31,27	37,86
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton manufactures	18,18	2,20	1,34	1,22
Other articles	9,07	8,17	6,12	8,33
TOTAL	27,25	10,37	7,46	9,55
BORNEO.				
Imports therefrom—				
Oils, mineral	53,76	64,17	56,21	46,12
Other articles	2	22	58	30
TOTAL	53,78	64,39	56,79	46,42
Exports of Indian produce—				
Miscellaneous articles	62	2,57	3,66	3,64
CEYLON.				
Imports therefrom—				
Coffee	1	..	..	..
Grain, pulse and flour	12	46	10	23
Hides and skins, raw	3,43	2,27	2,47	2,82
Jute, gunny bags	7,62	5,62	6,91	6,82
Machinery	1,36	2,58	3,41	9,46
Metals	1,41	57	87	1,16
Oils	45	40,56	37,87	27,43
Rubber	10	3,26	2,62	1,79
Seeds	91	40,07	63,44	95,45
Spices	29,91	11,38	9,96	13,61
Tea	7,10	3,49	3,79	2,61
Other articles	20,11	18,44	17,97	14,74
TOTAL	72,53	1,23,70	1,49,41	1,76,12
Exports of Indian produce—				
Animals, living	18,40	8,69	7,32	6,08
Coal and coke	43,39	23,06	12,67	17,17
Coffee	5,76	15	7	8
Cotton manufactures	36,03	62,78	69,25	90,67
Fish (excluding canned fish)	24,39	37,14	38,15	37,65
Fodder, bran, etc.	1,78	3,84	3,64	3,19
Fruits and vegetables	13,55	19,89	22,11	19,04
Grain, pulse and flour—				
Rice (not in the husk)	4,26,72	2,78,48	3,49,91	3,51,41
Other sorts	48,80	33,24	35,70	29,93
Jute manufactures	5,41	5,79	3,32	3,37
Manures	10,87	13,28	16,87	14,24
Oilcakes	38,54	19,38	16,70	16,15
Provisions and oilman's stores	5,45	2,46	1,87	2,15
Rubber, raw	14,15	8,53	17,56	16,15
Seeds	12,21	9,83	9,85	11,82
Spices	15,31	27,44	19,19	19,41
Tea	26,90	20,22	22,65	17,80
Wood and timber	2,32	1,52	2,12	2,58
Other articles	52,37	61,28	63,23	72,69
TOTAL	8,02,35	6,36,75	7,12,18	7,31,58
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton manufactures	8,26	4,52	3,42	1,08
Vehicles	—	13,80	11,01	9,59
Other articles	13,82	28,94	19,26	19,64
TOTAL	22,08	47,26	33,69	30,31

No. 12—*continued.*

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
HONGKONG.				
Imports therefrom—				
Apparel	1,21	1,05	77	1,90
Building materials	83	..	..	..
Cordage	3,19	20	17	16
Cotton manufactures	1,94	93	4,31	2,29
Drugs and medicines	6,48	1,53	1,04	1,52
Fireworks	5,00	77	82	69
Grain, pulse and flour	4,58	1,84	72	2,17
Provisions	3,85	9,70	8,31	9,97
Silk, raw	23,69	2,21	1,41	1,65
„ manufactures including yarn	21,61	2,47	3,14	4,86
Sugar	10,34	2,87	3,15	3 95
Other articles	15,59	15,46	18,43	23,92
TOTAL	98,31	39,03	42,07	53,08
Exports of Indian produce—				
Chemicals	11,14	62	1	7
Coal and coke	..	3,48	2,91	..
Cotton—				
Raw	32,85	5	3	4
Twist and yarn	3,86,49	..	..	88
Drugs and medicines	4,92	4,25	4,62	8,19
Grain, pulse and flour	12,70	2,30	4,37	10,25
Jadestone	5,65	84	62	1,14
Jute manufactures	7,42	28,48	22,50	27,19
Opium	4,15,52	..	..	..
Other articles	36,17	16,92	14,95	14,45
TOTAL	9,12,86	56,94	50,01	62,21
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Fish—				
Fishmaws and sharkfins	4,67	82	51	1,05
Fruits and vegetables—				
Dried, salted or preserved	2,13	51	30	18
Other articles	6,62	1,45	2,56	2,83
TOTAL	13,42	2,78	3,37	4,06
CHINA (EXCLUSIVE OF HONGKONG AND MACAO).				
Imports therefrom—				
Cotton yarn	5	92,01	90,22	36,99
„ piecegoods	20	1,90	9	6
Silk, raw	83,44	33,32	13,81	26,38
„ manufactures including yarn	35,67	36,34	26,75	25,86
Spices	37	6,09	6,72	6,29
Tea	10,70	8,74	15,19	8,43
Other articles	27,55	28,22	31,83	35,44
TOTAL	1,57,98	2,06,62	1,84,61	1,39,45
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton—				
Raw	42,79	1,29,36	1,05,38	72,73
Twist and yarn	4,10,64	..	..	1,04
Piecegoods	2,70	1	7	14
Grain, pulse and flour	12,32	97,47	49,67	11,60
Jute, raw	10,84	11,18	14,63	14,15
„ manufactures	49,50	4,70	2,71	8,19
Paraffin wax	1,22	8,74	8,19	8,47
Tea	35,95	..	..	..
Other articles	3,06,43	10,54	6,98	9,47
TOTAL	8,72,39	2,62,00	1,87,63	1,25,19

No. 12—*continued*

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
CHINA (EXCLUSIVE OF HONGKONG AND MACAO)—*contd.*				
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	1,30	1,67	57	75
FRENCH INDO-CHINA.				
Imports therefrom—				
Rice	97	60,83	63,70	37,15
Other articles	4	5,77	2,35	3,56
TOTAL	1,01	66,60	66,05	40,71
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—				
Cotton, raw	1,63	13,98	11,30	27,23
Jute manufactures	32,57	27,34	43,88	54,74
Opium	29,07	6,80	..	..
Other articles	3,48	1,40	1,96	1,18
TOTAL	66,75	49,52	57,14	83,16
JAPAN.				
Imports therefrom—				
Ale, beer and porter	3	5,20	6,13	6,91
Aluminium	..	5,98	11,55	10,09
Apparel	9,17	35,02	29,19	41,40
Artificial silk	..	2,70,58	2,63,98	3,53,07
Bobbins	..	7,79	7,94	4,66
Boots and shoes	16	19,80	13,71	7,12
Brass, bronze, etc.	7	39,97	43,63	22,85
Brushes and brooms	48	2,30	2,10	1,89
Buttons of all sorts	..	11,56	10,01	9,75
Camphor	11,48	12,18	12,99	11,36
Carriages	11	1,00	1,28	1,11
Cement	1	3,79	2,08	1,80
Chemicals	93	30,01	35,95	28,37
Clocks and Watches	1,38	7,69	8,34	7,94
Coal and coke	7,02	24	..	22
Copper	27,99	19,57	14,06	15,59
Cotton, raw	9	1	1	5
„ hosiery	65,23	53,53	46,12	28,91
„ piecegoods	6,10	5,19,58	6,35,26	5,57,96
„ yarn	6,16	1,15,95	1,79,21	1,37,42
„ other manufactures	2,12	16,10	20,34	31,24
Cycles and parts	..	18,90	16,32	16,27
Drugs and medicines (other than camphor)	1,72	3,39	6,19	6,01
Earthenware and porcelain	4,23	25,52	26,15	26,77
Furniture and cabinetware	71	90	1,08	2,29
Glass and glassware—				
Bangles	5	17,71	13,53	14,88
Beads and false pearls	7,61	4,04	5,18	4,51
Bottles and phials	1,00	12,05	15,78	13,82
Funnels, globes, etc.	58	1,05	1,32	1,13
Tableware	1,41	4,44	3,76	3,52
Others	3,35	25,18	25,60	24,52
Haberdashery and millinery	10,88	31,58	26,14	31,88
Hardware	3,59	32,15	35,62	34,15
Instruments	85	31,29	31,43	31,27
Iron or steel	..	33,05	43,16	46,59
Machinery and millwork	63	11,25	17,64	18,34
Matches	28,40	7	8	11
Paints and painters' materials	..	8,97	11,38	10,24
Paper and pasteboard	55	10,51	11,68	11,55
Provisions and oilman's stores	1,57	8,06	11,39	15,33
Rubber manufactures	..	19,06	19,02	19,21
Silk, raw	1,15	21,47	42,45	36,28
„ manufactures	1,31,45	2,09,30	1,63,58	1,30,24
Spices, ginger	3,40	2,08	1,76	3,26
Stationery (excluding paper)	2,17	9,58	13,21	14,55
Tea-chests	87	1,48	66	1,52
Toilet requisites	1,31	11,30	9,86	10,21
Toys and requisites for games	3,16	30,58	26,16	24,38
Umbrellas and umbrella fittings	4,91	17,39	18,29	11,84
Wood and timber	32	2,41	3,34	2,95
„ manufactures	71	6,38	6,35	5,21
Woollen manufactures	8	1,36,10	78,13	88,65
Other articles	9,16	1,54,49	1,54,20	1,86,07
TOTAL	3,64,35	20,79,62	21,84,32	21,27,26

No. 12—*continued.*

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
JAPAN—*contd.*				
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton, raw	14,50,70	21,53,20	17,94,31	25,41,17
Hides and skins, tanned or dressed	12,79	25,15	20,26	22,83
Iron and steel	15,24	67,86	1,05,10	95,71
Jute, raw	10,84	31,83	39,60	57,95
„ manufactures	10,93	43,01	51,90	66,59
Lac	2,17	28,70	18,73	20,64
Lead	7	40,76	54,50	58 78
Manures	5,59	35	75	14
Oilcakes	15,19	5,68	2,72	4,66
Opium	9,79	..	..	..
Paraffin wax	6,90	10	30	1,14
Pulse	4,19	9,39	16,80	24,62
Rice (not in the husk)	1,33,89	2,73	6 88	36,16
Other articles	6,37	50,37	76,86	76,79
TOTAL	16,84,66	24,59,13	21,88,71	30,07,18
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	1,66	22,19	18,71	25,95
JAVA.				
Imports therefrom—				
Coffee	1	..	..	..
Farinaceous foods	50	2,82	1.34	1,51
Liquors	2,59	5,50	3,27	2 67
Sugar	9,23,33	1,63,96	1,40,19	13,09
Tea	81	..	..	..
Other articles	7,79	18,40	29,86	26,28
TOTAL	9,35,03	1,90,68	1,74,46	43,55
Exports of Indian produce—				
Jute, gunny bags	45,29	26,01	35,59	66,59
Opium	52,28	..	..	..
Rice (not in the husk)	1,76,58	15,34	2,76	40
Other articles	15,59	7,19	7,91	9,96
TOTAL	2,89,74	48,54	46,26	76,95
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	1,12	1,41	1,24	1,88
IRAN.				
Imports therefrom—				
Fruits and vegetables : dried, salted, etc.	18,68	8,09	9,18	3,59
Gums and resins	3,74	2,41	3,26	86
Oils, mineral	4,09	1,85,47	2,12,96	2,04,50
Precious stones, etc.	8,23	2	1	..
Wool, raw	9,81	1,11	97	8
Other articles	18,94	11,41	9,04	8,84
TOTAL	63,49	2,08,51	2,35,42	2,17,87
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton, twist and yarn	12,05	8,24	4	..
„ manufactures	13,73	12,90	16,64	18,20
Grain, pulse and flour—				
Rice (not in the husk)	10,85	23	22	9
Others	3,33	2	..	..
Indigo	1,99	..	..	..
Tea, black	1,67	1,95	14,23	92,40
Other articles	11,51	12,06	12,49	18,76
TOTAL	55,13	35,40	43,62	1,29,45

No. 12—*continued.*

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
IRAN—*contd.*				
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton, twist and yarn	5,32	68	..	..
„ manufactures	37,80	2,87	1,47	10,57
Metals and ores	3,68	1,80	2,81	1,10
Sugar	5,65	54	1	..
Other articles	13,81	6,25	9.14	4,94
TOTAL	66,76	12,14	13,43	16,61
SIAM.				
Imports therefrom—				
Rice in the husk	..	20,06	12,81	3,22
„ not in the husk	..	1,62,10	61,11	14,67
Wood, teak	31,41	4,15	27	1,20
Other articles	3,39	7,56	6,91	6,06
TOTAL	34,80	1,93,87	81,10	25,15
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton manufactures	10.75	10,64	12,24	7,00
Jute, gunny bags	27 14	98,18	72,79	47,90
Opium	18,84	..	..	..
Other articles	6,21	6,00	5,98	6,42
TOTAL	62,94	1,14,82	91,01	61,32
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	2,47	60	78	96
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.				
Imports therefrom—				
Canes and rattans	4,51	3,08	2.91	2,92
Cotton manufactures	8,01	1,26	1,50	8 4
Drugs and medicines	2,75	1,55	1 54	1,45
Dyeing and tanning substances	7,98	4,68	5 64	4.97
Fish	22,53	11,54	14.13	12,33
Fruits and vegetables	6,27	5,46	6,24	6,19
Gums and resins	5,45	11,05	9 36	8,09
Lac	1,51	22,38	8,01	11,65
Matches	7,64	13	..	..
Metals, tin	44,54	67,52	74,00	57 07
Oils, mineral	15,52	5.51	5,24	14,27
„ vegetable	39	16,84	59,14	73,43
Provisions and oilman's stores	23,72	25,16	26,65	28,30
Rice (not in the husk)	7,44	2	..	..
Silk, raw	6,75	..	..	..
Spices, betelnuts	85,73	89,63	86,55	1,08,28
„ others	12,63	11,07	12,15	6,30
Starch and farina	1,37	10,60	13,91	15,75
Sugar	3,74	51	60	24
Other articles	40,00	23,39	38,08	30,65
TOTAL	3,08,48	3,11,38	3,65,65	3,82,73
Exports of Indian produce—				
Animals, living	6,93	50	57	60
Coal and coke	17,13	1,93	1.03	1,14
Cordage and rope	3,35	4,08	3,76	3,97
Cotton, twist and yarn	24,41	3,56	6,37	6.75
„ manufactures	57,59	27,83	29,79	44,04
Fodder, bran, etc.	15,03	2,70	4,61	4,07
Grain, pulse and flour—				
Rice (not in the husk)	3,24,33	83.35	1,08,33	1,19,99
Others	18,80	12,56	15,19	15,64

No. 12—*continued.*

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS—*contd.*				
Exports of Indian produce—*contd.*				
Hides and skins, raw	25	..	1	1
Jute manufactures	34,40	19,85	27,97	31,82
Opium	1,48,73	..	..	..
Provisions and oilman's stores	14,92	8 04	8,47	8 92
Rubber, raw	84	17,26	19,65	36 13
Seeds	8,23	7 87	6,76	4 84
Tin, ore	2,03	69,74	80,12	52 16
Tobacco	13,12	3,98	3,67	3,53
Other articles	64,79	59,29	50,05	95,61
TOTAL	7,54,93	3,22,54	3,66,40	4,29,22
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton manufactures	4,90	43	26	24
Spices, cloves	1,91	1	1	52
Other articles	11,44	8,32	10,36	12,51
TOTAL	18,25	8,76	10,63	13,27
SUMATRA.				
Imports therefrom—				
Oils, mineral	11,78	43,23	17,02	53,21
Other articles	5	2,02	1,74	3,56
TOTAL	11,83	45,25	18,76	56,77
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—				
Coal and coke	9,13	..	..	16
Rice (not in the husk)	10,67	39,54	49,05	32,55
Other articles	4,75	3,68	3,62	6,27
TOTAL	24,55	43,22	52,67	38,98
IRAQ (*a*).				
Imports therefrom—				
Drugs and medicines	—	2	12	10
Dyeing and tanning substances	—	89	53	76
Fruits and vegetables	—	36,61	35,59	39,97
Grain, pulse and flour	—	9,43	7,97	6,72
Hardware	—	11	11	17
Hides and skins, raw	—	1,05	68	1,33
Metals—Brass	—	4	4	3
" German silver	—	10	3	..
Seeds	—	36	1	2
Wool, raw	—	74	2,15	2,57
" manufactures	—	5	16	8
Other articles	—	3,05	2,21	2,03
TOTAL	—	52,45	49,60	53,78

(*a*) Included in "Turkey in Asia" prior to 1921-22.

No. 12—*continued.*

(In thousands of Rupees

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
IRAQ (*a*)—*contd.*				
Exports of Indian produce—				
Coffee	—	1,05	62	3,02
Cotton manufactures	—	9,17	7,28	11,64
Grain, pulse and flour—				
Rice (not in the husk)	—	5	6	6
Wheat flour	—	6	2	1
Others	—	27	26	34
Indigo	—	1	1	2
Jute manufactures	—	4,03	8,16	9,43
Tea	—	2,52	4,28	3,29
Other articles	—	19,49	21,92	28,28
TOTAL	—	36,65	42,61	56,09
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton manufactures	—	4,46	3,21	1,41
Provisions and oilman's stores	—	2	8	11
Rubber manufactures	—	15	11	18
Sugar	—	3	4	3
Other articles	—	16,14	12,51	21,77
TOTAL	—	20,80	15,95	23,50
TURKEY IN ASIA (*b*).				
Imports therefrom—				
Animals, living	4,20	..	..	..
Fruits and vegetables; dried, salted, etc.	33,27	1,35	1,23	4,27
Grain, pulse and flour	2,13	..	..	..
Other articles	19,26	6	8	2,78
TOTAL	58,86	1,41	1,31	7,05
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton manufactures	59,50	4,01	..	33
Grain, pulse and flour—				
Rice (not in the husk)	71,40	18	16	79
Wheat flour	7,54	..	..	..
Others	6,05	..	..	1
Indigo	6,59	..	1	..
Jute manufactures	17,69	7,92	1 94	5,57
Tea	16,19	1,12	1,80	2,18
Other articles	32,64	3,27	3,78	5,33
TOTAL	2,17,60	16,45	7,69	14,21
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton manufactures	5,22	34	..	..
Provisions and oilman's stores	11	..	..	..
Sugar	2,55	..	..	..
Other articles	14,44	1	..	51
TOTAL	22,32	35	..	51

(*a*) Included in "Turkey in Asia" prior to 1921-22.
(*b*) Includes Iraq prior to 1921-22.

No. 12—*concluded.*

(In thousands of Rupees)

Articles	Pre-war average	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
AUSTRALIA.				
Imports therefrom—				
Coal	7,89	91	1,04	48
Horses	30,00	14,87	8,70	7,89
Provisions and oilman's stores	2,96	11,77	12,44	14,44
Railway plant, etc.	36,74	—	—	—
Steel	..	6,09	1,45	..
Tallow and stearine	1,30	18,37	21,78	17,22
Wheat	..	5,31	9,68	..
Wool, raw	3,71	20,95	27,41	34,86
Zinc	..	10,07	25,41	28,35
Other articles	18,56	8,36	11,36	9,18
TOTAL	1,01,16	96,70	1,19,27	1,12,42
Exports of Indian produce—				
Hides and skins, raw	4,42	8,52	10,75	12,16
Jute, bags and cloth	2,05,07	1,97,08	2,18,06	2,37,23
Oils	6,26	32	19	28
Rice (not in the husk)	20,93	2,29	2,77	3,88
Seeds	3,11	29,25	17,04	31,02
Tea	40,81	8,13	9,53	5,32
Other articles	32,76	25,65	28,49	32,47
TOTAL	3,13,36	2,71,24	2,86,83	3,22,36
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	53	64	68	51
NEW ZEALAND.				
Imports therefrom—				
Miscellaneous articles	26	3,01	4,03	13,46
Exports of Indian produce—				
Jute manufactures	36,67	36,87	33,07	37,09
Manures	3,97	..	..	..
Other articles	10,02	12,87	7,05	7,21
TOTAL	50,66	49,74	40,12	44,30
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	7	15	18	20
HAWAII.				
Exports of Indian produce—				
Jute, gunny bags	18,51	26,63	19,75	24,82
Other articles	34	59	38	1,17
TOTAL	18,85	27,22	20,13	25,99
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	..	4	..	3

No. 13.—Imports of cotton piecegoods.

(In thousands of yards)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1935-36	1936-37
GREY.					
From United Kingdom	1,315,997	815,197	568,882	85,435	53,493
„ Japan	2,559	81,171	96,727	246,065	208,243
„ United States	10,405	7,356	7,994	322	63
„ Other countries	2,056	1,150	3,225	61	11
TOTAL	1,331,017	904,874	676,828	331,883	261,810

No. 13—*continued*

(In thousands of yards)

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1935-36	1936-37
WHITE:					
From United Kingdom	642,871	510,036	363,444	198,988	163,975
„ Netherlands	7,606	3,824	4,404	1,464	1,617
„ Switzerland	2,606	762	1,736	3,501	4,743
„ Japan	48	3,323	2,623	58,245	48,087
„ Other countries	1,124	945	1,362	1,100	1,199
TOTAL	654,255	518,890	373,569	263,298	219,621
COLOURED, ETC.					
From United Kingdom	590,462	350,826	254,563	155,253	116,697
„ Netherlands	15,219	8,788	6,997	281	239
„ Belgium	4,082	548	812	51	67
„ Switzerland	2,655	1,734	1,539	2,390	2,865
„ Italy	10,320	9,111	4,183	594	731
„ Straits Settlements	1,458	666	1,353	258	57
„ Japan	521	13,095	14,049	191,428	160,617
„ Other countries	6,835	1,509	1,927	1,293	1,281
TOTAL	631,552	386,277	285,423	351,548	282,554
TOTAL OF COTTON PIECE-GOODS EXCLUDING PENTS.					
From United Kingdom	2,549,330	1,676,059	1,186,889	439,676	334,164
„ Netherlands	23,748	12,755	11,460	1,745	1,855
„ Belgium	4,122	551	821	53	69
„ Switzerland	5,257	2,498	3,275	5,891	7,608
„ Italy	10,517	9,162	4,297	737	844
„ Aden and Dependencies	118	123	1,168	43	..
„ Straits Settlements	2,008	903	1,546	312	76
„ China (including Hongkong)	798	892	2,368	105	167
„ Japan	3,128	97,589	113,399	495,738	416,946
„ United States of America	10,486	7,911	8,421	732	203
„ Other countries	7,312	1,599	2,176	1,697	2,053
TOTAL	2,616,824	1,810,042	1,335,820	946,729	763,985

No. 13-A.—PRODUCTION, IMPORTS, MILL AND OTHER CONSUMPTION, EXPORTS AND RE-EXPORTS OF RAW COTTON.

(In lakhs of bales)

—	Production	Imports	Mill consumption	Estimated other consumption	Exports	Re-exports
Season Sept. to Aug.—						
1913-14	51	..	18	4·5	37	..
1914-15	52	0·2	18	10·0	21	..
1915-16	37	..	19	7·5	25	..
1916-17	45	0·1	22*	7·5	21	..
1917-18	41	0·3	20*	7·5	17	..
1918-19	40	0·1	20*	7·5	13	..
1919-20	58	0·2	19*	7·5	27	..
1920-21	36	1·0	21*	7·5	22	..
1921-22	45	1·0	22*	7·5	32	0·3
1922-23	51	0·6	21*	7·5	35	0·4
1923-24	52	1·0	18†	7·5	34	0·6
1924-25	61	1·0	22†	7·5	40	0·5
1925-26	62	1·2	20†	7·5	37	0·2
1926-27	50	5·1	20†	7·5	28	0·1
1927-28	60	1·7	18†	7·5	31	0·1
1928-29	58	1·2	20†	7·5	39	0·1
1929-30	52	1·6	24†	7·5	39	..
1930-31	52	4·7	23†	7·5	37	..
1931-32	40	5·5	23†	7·5	16	..
1932-33	47	2·5	24†	7·5	27	..
1933-34	51	2·4	23†	7·5	33	..
1934-35	49	4·6	26†	7·5	32	..
1935-36	59	3·1	27†	7·5	37	..

* The figures of mill consumption from 1913-14 to 1915-16 were calculated from yarn produced by mills and furnished under Cotton Duties Act. From 1916-17, the figures furnished by the Bombay Millowners' Association were taken.

† Represents figures compiled by the Indian Central Cotton Committee, Bombay.

No. 14.—Production in the Indian Mills of Cotton Piecegoods.

(In thousands of yards)

Articles	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1935-36	1936-37
Grey and bleached piecegoods	854,141	1,065,855	1,209,684	2,773,492	2,761,765
Coloured piecegoods	251,353	378,187	466,182	797,879	810,222
Total	1,105,494	1,444,042	1,675,866	3,571,371	3,571,987

No. 15-A.—Imports of Cotton Twist and Yarn from Principal Countries.

(In thousands of lbs.)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1935-36	1936-37
From United Kingdom	37,050	24,674	25,702	9,767	7,662
„ Hongkong	25	19	193	497	159
„ Netherlands	1,360	627	279	..	..
„ Switzerland	1,132	339	604	30	8
„ Italy	607	297	287	..	..
„ China	15	214	537	12,922	4,834
„ Japan	458	7,424	16,786	21,307	15,830
„ Other countries	1,147	469	293	47	27
Total	41,794	34,063	44,681	44,570	28,520

No. 15-B.—Imports of Cotton Twist and Yarn by Counts.

(In thousands of lbs.)

Articles	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1935-36	1936-37	Percentage of total in 1936-37
Nos. 1 to 20	1,375	2,191	6,987	182	253	0·9
„ 21 to 30	4,374	3,198	3,526	1,390	988	3·5
„ 31 to 40	23,213	17,530	20,580	13,535	4,431	15·5
Above No. 40	7,602	5,945	6,291	8,710	8,483	29·8
Two-folds (doubles)	—	—	3,973	20,731	14,342	50·2
Unspecified descriptions	5,230	5,199	3,324	22	23	0·1
Total	41,794	34,063	44,681	44,570	28,520	100

No. 15-C.—Imports of cotton twist and yarn from 1933-34 to 1936-37 by classes from the principal supplying countries.

(In thousands of lbs.)

——	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
Counts 1-20—				
From United Kingdom	160	219	160	185
„ Japan	47	61	13	4
„ China (including Hongkong)	64	109	..	62
Total (all countries)	327	410	182	253
Counts 21-30	788	1,237	1,390	988
Counts 31-40—				
From United Kingdom	1,940	1,575	2,233	2,205
„ Japan	4,614	1,371	4,988	1,685
„ China (including Hongkong)	7,554	5,022	6,291	534
Total (all countries)	14,218	7,980	13,535	4,431
Above 40—				
From United Kingdom	5,329	5,060	5,109	3,863
„ Japan	338	399	1,040	1,351
„ China (including Hongkong)	40	2,932	2,554	3,258
Total (all countries)	5,709	8,402	8,710	8,483
Two-folds—				
From United Kingdom	1,828	1,995	1,316	620
„ Japan	6,548	9,236	14,814	12,564
„ China (including Hongkong)	2,552	4,695	4,574	1,139
Total (all countries)	10,969	15,950	20,731	14,342
Unspecified descriptions	44	34	22	23
Total of cotton twist and yarn	32,055	34,013	44,570	28,520

No. 16.—Production in the Indian Mills of Cotton Twist and Yarn by Counts.

(In thousands of lbs.)

Articles	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1935-36	1936-37	Percentage of total in 1936-37
Nos. 1 to 20	478,538	466,952	447,157	594,552	592,092	56·2
" 21 to 30	146,363	174,069	195,368	287,784	268,762	25·5
" 31 to 40	18,699	20,987	16,920	112,339	123,008	11·7
Above No. 40	2,655	3,834	2,690	58,528	61,852	5·8
Wastes	502	385	375	6,084	8,403	0·8
Total	646,757	666,227	662,510	1,059,287	1,054,117	100

No. 17.—Imports of Raw Silk, Silk Yarn and Silk Piecegoods.

(In thousands of Rupees)

Articles and Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1935-36	1936-37
Imports of silk, raw—					
China	83,44	82,92	1,19,57	13,81	26,38
Japan	8	32	2,79	42,45	36,28
Hongkong	23,69	16,83	21,13	1,41	1,65
Straits Settlements	6,75	1,29	2,02	..	..
Other countries	3,29	8,65	4,39	6	11
Total	1,17,25	1,10,01	1,49,90	57,73	64,42
Imports of silk yarn—					
United Kingdom	4,27	3,98	1,95	6,60	92
France	65	20	1,08	39	27
Switzerland	57	29	31	..	33
Italy	14,22	3,55	14,56	7,08	5,55
China (including Hongkong)	2,75	5,07	9,90	12,53	10,59
Japan	17,38	29,11	30,29	56,50	42,99
Other countries	1,35	3	20	87	2
Total	41,19	42,23	58,29	83,97	60,67
Imports of silk piecegoods—					
United Kingdom	3,86	4,13	5,19	24	62
France	8,87	3,65	2,63	12	7
China (including Hongkong)	53,54	73,94	1,34,98	15,92	16,68
Japan	1,13,57	1,17,93	1,77,63	71,83	62,88
Other countries	2,38	1,86	4,15	2,26	97
Total	1,82,22	2,01,51	3,24,58	90,37	81,22

No. 18.—Imports of Woollen Piecegoods.

(In thousands of Rupees)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1935-36	1936-37
United Kingdom	1,46,44	1,21,58	1,53,84	43,59	41,55
Germany	39,83	3,02	7,13	3,70	5,56
Netherlands	3,09	1,26	3,61	25	17
Belgium	1,78	31	4,20	21	19
France	10,85	3,35	7,80	15	7
Italy	83	18	2,07	1,51	1,28
Japan	2	6,30	8,16	30,12	34,40
Other countries	3,94	1,54	1,90	1,57	1,07
Total	2,06,78	1,37,64	1,88,71	81,10	4,29

No. 19.—Imports and declared value of iron and steel.

(Quantities in hundreds of tons)

Articles	1913-14 (Pre-war year)			1934-35			1935-36			1936-37		
	Quantity	Value	Value per ton	Quantity	Value	Value per ton	Quantity	Value	Value per ton	Quantity	Value	Value per ton
		₹ (lakhs)	₹		₹ (lakhs)	₹		₹ (lakhs)	₹		₹ (lakhs)	₹
Sheets and Plates—												
Galvanised	277,6	5,38	194	58,8	1,11	189	73,2	1,30	177	64,6	1,10	170
Tinned	52,8	1,25	237	5,6	17	304	6,5	20	313	1,4	6	399
Not Galvanised or Tinned	100,6	1,23	123	31,4	43	137	37,4	49	130	26,5	36	136
Iron Bars and channels	26,7	35	130	1,4	3	214	1,0	2	221	7	2	229
Bars (Steel)	204,6	2,07	101	62,6	69	110	54,5	62	113	27,5	37	133
Beams, channels, pillars, girders and bridgework.	89,6	1,16	129	22,3	24	108	28,7	31	109	24,9	30	119
Cast pipes and fittings	56,2	91	161	1,6	7	437	1,4	7	501	1,4	7	468
Steel, angle and spring	44,2	47	106	14,0	14	100	19,6	20	101	15,5	17	107
Wrought tubes, pipes and fittings	13,4	46	253	34,9	89	255	62,1	1,12	180	40,4	80	197
Hoops and strips	30,8	43	140	34,5	45	130	46,9	57	122	41,2	54	131
Nails, rivets and washers	25,1	50	200	12,2	32	262	15,9	40	251	12,3	32	264
Rails, chairs and fishplates (including those for railways) (a).	17,8	19	112	5,3	7	132	7,9	8	100	10,0	10	101
Wire	9,8	24	245	9,5	16	168	9,6	16	164	8,6	10	164
Wire nails	—	—	—	15,7	24	153	15,3	22	144	8,0	13	156
Wire rope	—	—	—	3,2	16	500	3,0	15	493	3,4	18	531
Bolts and nuts	7,4	23	308	10,2	29	284	12,6	32	254	9,4	23	249
Other sorts	56,6	1,14	201	46,9	92	196	53,8	99	184	67,1	1,04	155
Total	1,018,2	16,01	157	370,1	6,38	172	449,4	7,22	161	362,9	5,94	164

(a) Figures for 1913-14 exclude rails, chairs and fishplates for railways.

No. 20.—Imports of Iron and Steel.

(In tons)

Articles and Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1935-36	1936-37
(i) Pig-Iron—					
United Kingdom	12,471	2,754	6,578	1,730	1,587
Continent	32	9	3,889	..	..
Other countries	378	3	86	..	..
Total	12,881	2,766	10,553	1,730	1,587

(In lakhs of Rupees)

(ii) Manufactured Iron and Steel (excluding pig-iron and old for re-manufacturing)—					
United Kingdom	7,58	5,50	13,16	4,06	3,33
Continent	2,91	56	4,14	2,61	2,01
United States of America	39	2,83	3,43	8	9
Other countries	20	68	11	45	50
Total	11,08	9,57	20,84	7,20	5,93

No. 21.—Imports of Machinery and Millwork.

(In thousands of Rupees)

United Kingdom	4,97,69	4,20,36	17,60,27	9,25,52	9,26,29
United States of America	24,56	66,81	3,10,76	1,17,13	1,25,35
Japan	63	13,47	6,01	17,64	18,34
Italy	1,44	2,37	4,27	12,40	3,13
Germany	30,27	2,49	38,88	1,64,15	2,02,82
Other countries	6,55	8,37	44,65	1,30,82	1,38,01
Total	5,61,14	5,13,87	21,64,84	13,67,66	14,13,94

No. 22.—Imports of Motor Cars, Cycles, Wagons and Accessories.

(In thousands of Rupees)

Motor cars—					
United Kingdom	77,27	23,67	80,55	1,26,86	1,22,18
United States of America	21,03	46,23	1,66,45	73,92	75,57
Canada	..	..	35,20	38,20	21,16
Italy	29	1,89	9,47	3,30	4,77
France	4,89	2,22	6,67	41	90
Other countries	9,97	90	13,94	8,59	18,37
Total	1,13,45†	74,91	3,12,28	2,51,28	2,42,95
Motor cycles—					
United Kingdom	10,28	5,10	13,47	2,76	2,45
Other countries	40	1,26	5,95	52	1,06
Total	10,68†	6,36	19,42	3,28	3,51
Motor omnibuses—					
United Kingdom	3,55	2,70	22,87	30,87	33,15
United States of America	66	2,70	29,66	54,54	67,90
Italy	..	84	5,21	3	5
Canada	..	..	6,18	30,82	23,20
Other countries	1,50	15	5,69	3,63	6,76
Total	5,71†	6,39	69,61	1,19,89	1,31,06

† The figures represent those for 1913-14 only.

No. 22.—Imports of Motor Cars, Cycles, Wagons and Accessories—*contd.*

(In thousands of Rupees)

Articles and Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1935-36	1936-37
Parts of motor cars and motor cycles, etc., and accessories—					
United Kingdom	22,74	13,20	30,05	26,97	31,55
United States of America	1,08	9,45	37,73	31,87	29,02
France	2,12	48	79	23	26
Other countries	5,36	66	9,25	15,44	13,22
Total	31,30*	23,79	77,82	74,51	74,05
Total motor cars, etc., and parts—					
United Kingdom	74,50	44,70	1,46,96	1,87,45	1,89,33
United States of America	8,49	59,43	2,38,93	1,60,48	1,72,53
Italy	66	2,84	15,32	4,06	5,05
France	5,94	2,73	9,39	64	1,18
Germany	5,64	..	4,89	13,80	27,10
Belgium	4,15	36	9,53	49	10
Canada	..	..	46,30	76,49	50,45
Other countries	1,26	1,39	7,81	5,55	5,83
Total	1,00,64	1,11,45	4,79,13	4,48,96	4,51,57

No. 23.—Imports of Hardware, Excluding Cutlery, etc.

(In thousands of Rupees)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1935-36	1936-37
United Kingdom	1,88,61	1,50,00	3,12,04	1,04,02	98,62
United States of America	24,72	60,27	1,22,35	30,74	25,73
Japan	3,59	46,68	46,00	35,62	34,15
Sweden	2,57	4,56	13,03	18,72	15,42
Germany	57,24	5,70	59,16	1,08,88	13,71
Austria	27,28	2,25	4,51	3,49	2,92
Hungary				1,03	53
Czechoslovakia				8,90	5,81
Belgium	5,58	51	2,74	3,32	2,96
Other countries	7,45	9,48	18,99	12,54	9,50
Total	3,17,04	2,79,45	5,78,82	3,26,76	2,89,35

* Average for two years, 1912-13 and 1913-14.

No. 24.—Imports of metals (excluding iron and steel).

(In thousands of Rupees)

Articles and Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1935-36	1936-37
Copper (excluding ore)—					
United Kingdom	1,67,45	24,78	1,14,05	34,31	22,07
Japan	27,99	30,21	8,31	14,06	15,59
France	12,93	5,37	3,69	2	12
Germany	93,41	4,44	20,20	41,82	25,37
Belgium	3,54	66	1,52	1,21	1,20
Other countries	1,68	5,25	43,72	25,50	16,15
Total	3,07,00	70,71	1,91,49	1,16,92	80,50
Tin—					
Straits Settlements	44,54	40,53	63,18	74,00	57,07
United Kingdom	5,73	2,73	4,12	2,63	1,89
Other countries	1,60	1,35	1,73	1,16	54
Total	51,87	44,61	69,03	77,79	59,50
Zinc—					
United Kingdom	14,85	5,34	21,60	5,53	2,94
Belgium	3,75	24	4,81	5,48	12,63
Japan	..	12,03	59	11	11
Germany	3,23	24	1,33	6,78	2,26
Other countries	28	5,04	1,78	34,00	35,45
Total	22,11	22,89	30,16	51,90	53,39
Lead (excluding ore)—					
United Kingdom	13,99	19,59	14,56	4,20	4,56
Other countries	4,42	10,59	4,74	94	75
Total	18,41	30,18	19,30	5,14	5,31
Aluminium—					
United Kingdom	5,38	2,51	23,80	14,82	12,96
Germany	12,16	1,15	16,45	15,06	15,62
United States of America	4,26	3,45	9,12	18	1,57
Other countries	1,65	3,66	18,59	15,06	13,29
Total	23,45	10,77	67,96	45,12	43,44
Brass—					
United Kingdom	6,13	27,28	1,95,42	30,25	23,63
Germany	1,58	11,74	35,41	57,01	50,10
Other countries	3,94	39,56	44,84	47,03	25,81
Total	11,65	78,58	2,75,67	1,34,29	99,54
Other metals—					
United Kingdom	20,54	14,27	18,27	15,75	11,97
Other countries	3,87	5,87	10,38	33,45	19,29
Total	24,41	20,14	28,65	49,20	31,26
Total metals (excluding ores and Iron and Steel).	4,58,90	2,77,88	6,82,26	4,80,36	3,72,94

No. 25.—Imports of sugar (excluding molasses and confectionery).

(In hundreds of tons)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1935-36	1936-37
United Kingdom	7	4	7	23,4	3
Hungary	..	..	11,3	..	..
Straits Settlements	1,7	28,5	7,5	3	1
Hongkong	4,4	5,7	6,5	2,1	3,1
Mauritius and Dependencies	128,8	56,7	25,9	..	..
Java	453,0	367,2	382,8	150,4	15,0
Japan	2	5,7	4	4,8	6
Belgium	1	..	4,4	3	..
Other countries	44,6	8,1	4,0	19,9	4,0
Total	633,5	472,3	443,5	201,2	23,1

No. 26.—Imports of mineral oils.

(In thousands of Rupees)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1935-36	1936-37
United States of America	2,19,66	2,54,31	4,81,84	96,79	93,08
Borneo	53,76	62,34	1,24,31	56,20	46,12
Iran	4,09	31,11	1,08,48	2,12,96	2,04,50
Straits Settlements	15,52	18,84	29,15	5,25	14,27
United Kingdom	22,31	26,13	33,21	30,53	31,26
Sumatra	11,78	3,78	2,22	17,02	53,21
Germany	17,89	3,48	6,87	11,17	20,45
U. S. S. R.	19,86	54	2,88	1,58,22	1,20,92
Georgia	—	—	11,92*		
Other countries	7,16	1,77	1,98	3,90	8,92
Total	3,72,03	4,02,30	8,02,86	5,92,04	5,92,73

No. 27.—Imports of cement.

(In hundreds of tons)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1935-36	1936-37
United Kingdom	108,0	69,7	94,2	47,4	38,4
Japan	..	14,8	6,6	9,6	8,3
Hongkong	2,2	7,3	3,6	..	..
Italy	1,3	7	9	1	1
Other countries	18,8	2,9	13,6	1,7	3,8
Total	130,3	95,4	118,9	58,8	50,6

* Average of three years from 1921-22 to 1923-24.

No. 28.—Exports of raw jute.

(In thousands of bales)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1935-36	1936-37
United Kingdom	1,691	1,295	952	930	1,056
Other parts of the British Empire	4	8	5	37	35
Total British Empire	1,695	1,303	957	967	1,091
United States of America	535	523	483	445	494
France	428	198	357	421	479
Italy	213	215	180	275	423
Brazil	15	66	79	111	118
Japan	17	30	60	132	198
Belgium	..	1	174	312	390
Spain	122	172	132	285	96
Germany	920	34	586	851	750
Austria	250	13	2	12	9
Hungary				9	11
Other countries	86	44	92	500	534
Total Foreign Countries	2,586	1,296	2,145	3,353	3,502
"For orders" cargoes	—	—	—	..	2
Total	4,281	2,599	3,102	4,320	4,595

No. 29.—Production, mill consumption and exports of raw jute.

(In lakhs of bales)

	Production	Mill consumption July—June	Exports July—June
Season July—June			
1913-14	89	45	43
1914-15	104	49	30
1915-16	73	58	32
1916-17	83	57	28
1917-18	89	54	18
1918-19	70	51	22
1919-20	85	52	34
1920-21	59	56	23
1921-22	40	44	30
1922-23	54	47	29
1923-24	84	51	38
1924-25	81	57	39
1925-26	89	55	36
1926-27	121	55	45
1927-28	102	58	49
1928-29	99	60	49
1929-30	103	64	45
1930-31	112	46	34
1931-32	55	43	31
1932-33	71	44	35
1933-34	80	43	43
1934-35	85	46	44
1935-36	72	50	41
1936-37	96	61	49

No. 30-A.—Exports of jute gunny bags and cloth.

Bags—Hessian.

(In lakhs of bags)

Countries	Average of 3 war years 1916-17 to 1918-19	Post-war average	1935-36	1936-37
United Kingdom	2,523	113	368	432
Australia	77	168	98	108
United States of America	323	314	161	158
Argentine Republic	84	16	1	1
Other countries	1,120	370	494	688
Total (all countries)	4,127	981	1,122	1,437

No. 30-A.—Exports of Jute Gunny Bags and Cloth—*contd.*

Bags—Sacking.

(In lakhs of bags)

Countries	Average of 3 war years 1916-17 to 1918-19	Post-war average	1935-36	1936-37
United Kingdom	102	305	145	221
Australia	633	470	551	687
Japan	134	186	196	286
French Indo-China	186	148	198	259
Java	213	205	130	266
United States of America	92	51	3	6
Chile	467	249	54	81
Peru	51	39	68	79
Cuba	210	235	188	192
Other countries	941	1,174	1,939	2,160
Total (All Countries)	3,029	3,062	3,467	4,237

Cloth—Hessian.

(In lakhs of yards)

Countries	Average of 3 war years 1916-17 to 1918-19	Post-war average	1935-36	1936-37
United Kingdom	1,287	628	796	1,237
Canada	561	508	752	994
Australia	177	123	239	278
United States of America	7,057	8,810	7,731	10,388
Argentine Republic	1,134	1,756	1,600	2,674
Uruguay	42	85	25	92
Other countries	1,209	398	681	1,047
Total (All Countries)	11,467	12,308	11,824	16,710

Cloth—Sacking.

(In lakhs of yards)

Countries	Average of 3 war years 1916-17 to 1918-19	Post-war average	1935-36	1936-37
United Kingdom	103	113	61	93
Australia	74	52	27	23
United States of America	29	128	19	13
Argentine Republic	42	56	63	64
Other countries	55	46	189	196
Total (All Countries)	303	395	359	389

Note.—Average of three war years, 1916-17 to 1918-19, is given, as the distinction between sacking and hessian gunny bags and cloth was made in the Sea-borne Trade Returns from 1st April, 1916.

No. 30-B.—Exports of jute gunny bags and cloth.

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1935-36	1936-37
	No. (lakhs)	No. (lakhs)	No. (lakhs)	No. (lakhs)	No. (lakhs)
BAGS					
United Kingdom	305	2,265	418	513	703
Europe (excepting United Kingdom)	206	688	299	251	393
Egypt	119	385	102	235	269
South Africa (including Rhodesia)	119	243	177	249	286
East Africa (including Mauritius)	99	90	112	281	337
Australia and New Zealand	628	737	720	745	929
Java	130	206	205	130	267
Japan	35	118	186	197	303
Far East (excepting Java and Japan)	393	436	584	774	824
South America	431	532	335	179	234
Central America and West Indies	130	229	298	321	364
Other countries	796	747	607	714	765
Total (all countries)	3,391	6,676	4,043	4,589	5,674
CLOTH	Yds. (lakhs)	Yds. (lakhs)	Yds. (lakhs)	Yds. (lakhs)	Yds. (lakhs)
United Kingdom	423	1,333	741	857	1,330
Canada	333	534	508	754	999
Australia	209	253	175	265	301
United States of America	6,639	6,985	8,938	7,750	10,400
Argentine Republic	1,727	1,440	1,813	1,663	2,737
Other countries	369	1,016	528	294	1,332
Total (all countries)	9,700	11,561	12,703	12,183	17,099

No. 31.—Exports of raw cotton.

(In thousands of bales of 400 lbs.)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1935-36	1936-37
United Kingdom	122	212	152	456	601
Other parts of the British Empire	30	21	13	12	14
Total British Empire	152	233	165	468	615
Japan	1,012	1,373	1,540	1,759	2,426
Italy	233	249	263	154	165
France	109	69	91	166	156
China (exclusive of Hongkong, etc.)	31	48	289	109	72
Belgium	277	44	217	225	311
Spain	50	41	61	68	26
Germany	351	69	198	264	215
Austria (*a*)	167	33	32	..	..
Other countries	25	31	61	184	256
Total Foreign Countries	2,255	1,957	2,752	2,929	3,627
"For orders" cargoes	—	—	—	..	26
Total	2,407	2,190	2,917	3,397	4,268

(*a*) Figures prior to 1921-22 relate to Austria-Hungary.

No. 32-A.—Exports of cotton twist and yarn.

(In thousands of lbs.)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1935-36	1936-37
China	169,953	110,284	62,754	..	208
Egypt	2,183	5,458	4,720	435	645
Straits Settlements	4,411	4,111	2,727	1,274	1,397
Iran	2,030	2,677	2,725	8	..
Siam	305	623	1,183	531	390
United Kingdom	683	1,246	474	182	150
Arabia other than Maskat	144	1,961	71	139	169
Other countries	13,135	3,325	7,515	7,099	9,178
Total (All Countries)	192,844	129,685	82,166	9,668	12,137

No. 32-B.—Exports of cotton twist and yarn by counts.

(In thousands of lbs.)

Articles	Pre-war average for two years 1912-13 and 1913-14	War average	Post-war average	1935-36	1936-37
Nos. 1 to 20	196,459	124,697	70,319	9,245	12,352
,, 21 to 40	4,384	4,274	2,395	214	546
Above No. 40	2	170	170	..	6
Two-folds (doubles)	..	..	6,782	97	85
Unspecified descriptions	125	544	2,500	112	148
Total	200,970	129,685	82,166	9,668	12,137

No. 33.—Exports of Indian grey and coloured cotton piecegoods.

(*a*) Grey (unbleached).

(In thousands of yards)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1935-36	1936-37
Iran	4,009	9,826	3,117	75	..
Iraq*	9,683	9,537	8,513	52	23
Straits Settlements	667	1,608	933	644	1,109
Aden and Dependencies	7,636	21,828	6,235	493	277
Kenya Colony and Zanzibar and Pemba	4,158	8,926	7,292	268	369
Ceylon	175	533	301	315	213
Portuguese East Africa	4,914	5,266	4,457	2,084	2,592
Other countries	16,172	17,052	11,667	4,936	18,646
Total (All Countries)	47,414	74,576	42,515	8,867	23,229

(*b*) Coloured, printed or dyed.

Iran	3,289	21,421	24,321	9,022	12,205
Iraq*	2,757	12,188	29,486	1,305	2,869
Straits Settlements	13,244	16,319	20,150	6,597	10,123
Aden and Dependencies	2,534	3,147	4,346	1,577	2,105
Kenya Colony and Zanzibar and Pemba	1,206	2,503	3,850	1,090	1,245
Ceylon	9,330	9,618	16,409	18,431	23,311
Portuguese East Africa	669	618	1,978	863	1,283
Other countries	9,355	14,563	20,703	22,175	20,622
Total (All Countries)	42,384	80,377	121,243	61,060	73,763

* Figures prior to 1921-22 relate to Turkey, Asiatic.

No. 34.—Exports of Indian Tea.

(In thousands of lbs.)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1935-36	1936-37
British Empire					
United Kingdom	194,481	252,338	279,777	275,606	256,074
Canada	10,195	10,663	10,165	12,782	14,928
Australia	8,978	8,253	5,758	1,866	1,084
Ceylon	4,162	3,403	3,107	3,496	2,575
Egypt (*c*)	1,209	1,918	2,072	—	—
Iraq (*a*)	—	—	2,382	—	—
Cape of Good Hope	116	1,131	806	—	—
Other British Possessions	2,028	2,806	2,526	5,612	4,014
Total British Empire	221,169	279,912	306,593	299,362	278,625
Iraq (*a*)	—	—	—	641	462
Egypt (*c*)	—	—	—	474	276
Union of Socialist Soviet Republics	—	—	—	976	1,667
Russia	29,614	18,390	4	—	—
United States of America	2,439	6,346	5,587	6,886	7,868
China (exclusive of Hongkong, etc.)	7,899	6,230	23	..	..
Turkey, Asiatic (*b*)	3,324	3,000	2,018	313	315
Iran	347	4,406	2,115	1,811	10,963
Chile	44	1,733	1,490	96	6
Other countries	1,661	2,674	3,339	2,147	1,554
Total Foreign Countries	45,328	42,779	14,576	13,344	23,111
"For orders" cargoes	—	—	—	..	102
TOTAL	266,497	322,691	321,169	312,706	301,838

No. 35-A.—Exports of Seeds.

Linseed.

(In hundreds of tons)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1935-36	1936-37
United Kingdom	130,5	203,5	141,9	90,1	217,5
France	76,8	25,3	42,9	7,6	7,6
Italy	26,6	16,6	16,1	6,7	7
Belgium	67,8	4,9	23,1	3,6	2
Germany	33,5	2,0	3,2	8,4	13,9
Australia	1,6	11,1	11,4	9,7	18,3
Other countries	42,2	7,0	12,9	38,6	37,7
"For orders" cargoes	—	—	—	..	1
TOTAL	379,0	276,4	251,5	164,7	296,0

Rape.

United Kingdom	25,3	50,5	46,7	2,0	9,4
France	63,5	19,6	17,0	3,3	7,1
Italy	7,1	6,0	26,0	2	5,6
Belgium	98,6	5,4	56,5	1,0	2,6
Germany	68,2	1,6	38,4	4,7	8
Other countries	10,0	7,6	21,2	7,8	6,4
"For orders" cargoes	—	—	—	..	5,7
TOTAL	272,7	90,7	205,8	19,0	37,6

(*a*) Shown as a foreign country from 1927-28.
(*b*) Figures prior to 1921-22 include Iraq.
(*c*) Shown as a foreign country from 1923-24.

No. 35-A.—Exports of seeds—*contd.*

Sesamum (Til or Jinjili).

(In hundreds of tons)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1935-36	1936-37
France	43,1	15,7	7,6	..	1
Italy	13,0	4,1	8,7	..	4,3
Belgium	26,2	1,1	2,1	..	..
Austria (*a*)	20,2	8	8	..	..
Other countries	16,8	10,9	8,4	1,3	9,8
Total	119,3	32,6	27,6	1,3	14,2

Groundnut.

France	169,1	87,5	126,8	140,7	162,9
United Kingdom	1,9	8,3	13,3	62,4	91,0
Belgium	15,3	6	14,0	9,2	26,5
Italy	7	2,9	14,6	17,8	62,0
Germany	7,4	8	12,2	71,3	84,5
Netherlands	1	..	7,3	95,2	128,8
Other countries	17,3	18,6	7,0	16,0	29,3
"For orders" cargoes	—	—	—	..	154,5
Total	211,8	118,7	195,2	412,6	739,5

Cotton.

United Kingdom	233,2	66,6	152,1	..	7,7
Other countries	6,8	2,6	2,7	7	1,3
Total	240,0	69,2	154,8	7	9,0

Castor.

United Kingdom	53,9	47,1	10,5	22,4	20,5
United States of America	11,8	14,7	18,8	4,0	1,7
Belgium	13,7	1,1	4,1	7	3,6
France	15,7	14,8	8,8	14,6	6,5
Italy	11,0	7,1	4,3	6,7	1,4
Other countries	7,5	4,0	1,8	11,6	9,3
"For orders" cargoes	—	—	—	..	1
Total	113,6	88,8	48,3	60,0	43,1

No. 35-B.—Shares of principal countries in the total value of exports of seeds.

(In thousands of Rupees)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1935-36	1936-37
United Kingdom	5,67,83	6,34,83	8,28,61	2,56,74	5,15,45
Other parts of the British Empire	35,29	69,65	72,27	43,49	76,50
France	7,11,59	3,24,57	6,21,53	2,67,83	3,06,88
Belgium	4,44,19	25,99	2,87,03	23,29	54,03
Italy	1,12,81	64,84	1,94,33	48,45	1,27,00
Germany	3,45,51	17,57	1,46,30	1,31,26	1,60,81
Austria (*a*)	78,68	5,49	16,18	..	..
Other Foreign Countries	1,41,08	74,47	1,87,38	2,61,99	3,38,78
"For orders" cargoes	—	—	—	..	2,67,43

(*a*) Figures prior to 1921-22 represent Austria-Hungary.

No. 36.—Exports of Rice not in the Husk.

(In thousands of tons)

Countries.	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1935-36	1936-37
British Empire—					
United Kingdom	159	325	96	50	53
Ceylon	325	328	311	424	428
Hongkong	13	3	50	5	14
Straits Settlements	308	261	170	138	161
Mauritius	56	50	50	55	50
Egypt (*a*)	54	17	36	—	—
Other parts of the British Empire	129	110	122	214	235
Total British Empire	1,044	1,094	835	886	941
Foreign Countries—					
China (exclusive of Hongkong, etc.)	13	6	68	72	17
Germany	345	23	207	79	54
Egypt (*a*)	—	—	—	14	9
Japan	123	52	52	9	48
Netherlands	240	24	31	70	46
Turkey, Asiatic	61	31	1	..	1
Arabia	25	38	47	47	49
Java	168	82	75	4	1
Sumatra	10	33	33	75	47
Other Foreign Countries	369	302	113	138	152
Total Foreign Countries	1,354	591	627	508	424
"For orders" cargoes	—	—	—	..	92
Total	2,398	1,685	1,462	1,394	1,457

No. 37.—Exports of Wheat.

(In thousands of tons)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1935-36	1936-37
British Empire—					
United Kingdom	985	340	162	7	203
Egypt (*a*)	4	268	9	—	—
Other parts of the British Empire	3	22	2	2	3
Total British Empire	992	630	173	9	206
Foreign Countries—					
France	106	84	18	..	..
Italy	34	62	11	..	..
Belgium	138	6	16	..	1
Germany	16	..	8	..	9
Egypt (*a*)	—	—	—	..	..
Other Foreign Countries	22	25	11	1	2
Total Foreign Countries	316	177	64	1	12
"For orders" cargoes	—	—	—	..	13
Total (All Countries)	1,308	807	237	10	231

(*a*) Shown as a foreign country from 1923-24.

No. 38.—Exports of Lac.

(In cwts.)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1935-36	1936-37
Shellac—					
United Kingdom	79,423	65,023	75,618	44,452	144,942
United States of America	164,331	190,537	233,516	86,562	156,288
Germany	60,558	4,051	11,076	28,466	49,516
France	18,387	9,372	8,810	9,199	12,861
Japan	3,552	11,859	10,392	54,101	67,443
Canada	37	691	2,112	3,937	6,299
Australia	1,763	2,008	2,375	4,681	4,982
Other countries	28,290	17,130	12,038	53,134	54,609
Total	356,341	300,671	355,937	284,532	496,940
Button lac—					
United Kingdom	20,181	6,029	8,832	18,173	19,921
United States of America	2,089	1,342	3,062	2,895	3,333
Other countries	11,386	2,134	2,192	8,305	9,961
Total	34,756	9,505	14,086	29,373	33,215
Seed lac (Total exports)	9,748	15,666	5,765	125,542	261,822
Stick lac (Total exports)	5,375	2,723	1,560	7,270	4,667
Other kinds (Total exports)	28,131	16,811	38,903	40,564	37,320
Total (all kinds)	434,351	345,376	416,251	487,581	833,964

No. 39.—Exports of Indigo.

(In cwts.)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1935-36	1936-37
United Kingdom	3,388	14,455	912	98	27
United States of America	1,154	6,548	22	..	..
Egypt	2,016	3,788	2,340	31	107
Iran	1,083	1,173	869	..	..
Japan	427	3,851	7,376	24	15
Turkey, Asiatic (*a*)	3,145	386	849	3	..
Iraq	—	—	742	5	14
Other countries	4,177	1,214	197	189	315
Total	15,390	31,415	13,307	350	478

(*a*) Figures prior to 1921-22 include Iraq.

No. 40.—Exports of Opium.

(In thousands of Rupees)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1935-36	1936-37
French Indo-China	29,07	73,59	76,96	..	..
Java	52,26	45,96	55,60	..	..
Japan	9,79	30,21	18,86	..	..
Siam	18,84	35,28	43,65	..	..
Straits Settlements	1,48,74	9,12	3,20	..	..
Hongkong	4,15,52	12,99	9,88	..	..
Other countries	3,21,95	10,20	24,90	1	..
Total	9,96,17	2,17,35	2,33,05	1	..

Note.—This table excludes opium exported on Government account.

No. 41.—Exports of Hides and Skins.

(In thousands of Rupees)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1935-36	1936-37
Raw hides—					
United Kingdom	30,57	1,09,41	59,96	14,70	28,01
United States of America	68,76	1,65,15	85,53	1,91	4,88
Italy	83,85	1,44,99	52,25	12,57	9,12
Spain	46,85	20,64	26,23	5,36	39
France	8,27	9,06	5,19	4,86	4,10
Belgium	7,07	93	3,61	1,41	1,06
Germany	2,43,48	24,99	75,37	37,92	44,04
Netherlands	16,54	96	3,73	4,30	3,18
Austria	1,28,77	9,96	44	..	1
Hungary			..	..	..
Other countries	22,96	18,51	29,67	29,14	38,10
British Empire	34,15	1,16,46	68,41	15,18	28,61
Foreign Countries	6,22,97	3,88,14	2,73,57	96,99	1,04,28
"For orders" car goes	—	—	—	..	50
Total	6,57,12	5,04,60	3,41,98	1,12,17	1,33,39
Raw skins —					
United States of America	2,79,90	3,93,36	4,79,94	1,73,38	1,55,68
United Kingdom	25,75	38,91	50,41	76,39	88,44
France	25,41	21,90	28,46	6,20	17,17
Other countries	41,93	28,17	42,89	41,94	40,07
British Empire	32,01	57,54	68,73	87,33	1,00,93
Foreign Countries	3,40,95	4,24,80	5,32,97	2,10,58	2,00,43
Total	3,72,99	4,82,34	6,01,70	2,97,91	3,01,36

No. 41.—Exports of Hides and Skins—*contd.*

(In thousands of Rupees)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1935-36	1936-37
Dressed and tanned hides—					
United Kingdom	1,52,48	4,37,88	2,90,56	2,21,51	3,06,39
Other countries	4,19	1,86	28,80	7,55	11,18
Total British Empire	1,53,44	4,38,93	3,02,82	2,22,74	3,07,74
„ Foreign Countries	3,23	81	16,54	6,32	9,83
Grand Total	1,56,67	4,39,74	3,19,36	2,29,06	3,17,57
Dressed and tanned skins—					
United Kingdom	2,15,45	1,98,57	2,13,83	2,61,86	3,21,51
United States of America	29,19	58,62	24,74	2,54	2,16
Japan	12,79	11,82	36,21	20,26	22,82
Other countries	13,35	5,94	17,81	6,45	10,04
Total British Empire	2,21,15	2,02,35	2,25,82	2,64,49	3,24,64
„ Foreign Countries	49,63	72,60	66,77	26,62	31,89
Grand Total	2,70,78	2,74,95	2,92,59	2,91,11	3,56,53

No. 42.—Exports of Manganese ore.

(In thousands of tons)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1935-36	1936-37
United Kingdom	193	336	245	197	216
Germany	7	3	5	17	15
Netherlands	19	..	15	15	19
Belgium	150	15	194	72	98
France	97	47	108	119	87
Italy	3	12	12	16	1
Japan	4	12	2	174	128
United States of America	132	48	66	106	87
Other countries	2	1	1	13	26
Total	607	474	648	729	677

No. 43.—Percentage of exports of certain principal crops to total production.

	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1935-36	1936-37
Rice	9	5	5	5	4
Wheat	14	9	3	0·1	2
Tea	96	89	95	79	77
Cotton, raw	56	51	61	57	68
Jute, raw	51	31	48	60	53
Linseed	73	63	59	43	71
Rape and Mustard	23	8	19	2	4
Sesamum	25	8	6	0·2	3
Groundnuts	35	12	19	18	26
Indigo	40	44	27	5	(*a*)

(*a*) Not available.

No. 44.—Imports and Exports of Gold, Silver and Currency Notes.

(In thousands of Rupees)

Countries	Gold									
	Imports					Exports				
	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1935-36	1936-37	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1935-36	1936-37
United Kingdom—Private	15,31,52	2,20,75	12,24,11	12,58	1,02,47	3,36,26	1,26,97	1,38,65	24,44,48	12,46,96
United Kingdom—Government	..	..	6,50,53	..	..	71,48	7,14	1,18,30	..	..
Gibraltar	2	..	1,98	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malta and Gozo	1,85	17	1,95	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sweden	..	..	2,55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Germany	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Netherlands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	66,90	27,28
Belgium—Private	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Belgium—Government	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
France	63,08	10	1,40,05	4,55	3,32	..	..	..	68,97	..
Italy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Austria, Hungary	9,70	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				..	..				..	..
Iraq, Turkey, Asiatic—Private	59,88	28,15	1,44,52	13	1,01	4,16	18	2,10	26	..
				..	..				..	..
Iraq, Turkey, Asiatic—Government	..	76	38	..	..	..	3,72	..	..	..
				..	..				..	..
Aden and Dependencies—Private	43,53	18,52	57,44	5,46	4,04	18	..	..	45	5
Aden and Dependencies—Government	21	..	14,31	..	..	..	60	1,50	..	..
Arabia—Private	53	69	10,11	33,03	19,17	2,71	66	69	..	..
Arabia—Government	..	8	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

No. 44.—Imports and Exports of Gold, Silver and Currency Notes—*contd.*

(In thousands of Rupees)

Countries		GOLD									
		Imports					Exports				
		Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1935-36	1936-37	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1935-36	1936-37
Bahrein Islands	Private	36	1,15	6,83	4,45	5,77	11,24	1,60	14	..	..
	Government	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,83	..	..
Iran	Private	35	15	7	..	..	1,96	59	..	..	..
	Government	6	..	2	..	..	28	..	..	..	..
Ceylon		8,06	1,80	7,37	32,09	23,89	5,57	6,16	12	..	70
Straits Settlements		60,80	3,94	21,73	..	9	29,34	8,44	2,19	..	23
Federated Malay States		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Java		2	14,77	5	..	..	27	62	33	..	..
China (including Hongkong)	Private	66,39	52,27	45,11	..	9	14	45	2,74	7	..
	Government	..	..	48,85	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Japan		8	3,12,30	5	..	..	..	63,60	3,43,36	..	..
Egypt	Private	8,09,87	21,13	6,71	..	..	1	31	..	..	..
	Government	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,00	..	..	..
Union of South Africa	Private	6,35	2,27,36	67,12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Government	..	7	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..
East Africa		58	1,54	14,57	95	4	9	15	54	55	2 71
Somaliland Protectorate		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	1,36
Mauritius and Dependencies (including Seychelles)		..	..	..	1,71	99	..	..	1,06	..	..
Canada		..	4,81	..	..	..	..	89,06	..	..	..

United States of America	Private	15	1,04,47	2,17,98	..	..	..	..	4,10,88	12,48,73	15,82,07
	Government	..	..	1,16,02	..	..	..	61,59	..	..	..
Australia and New Zealand.	Private	6,14,81	46,02	1,87,15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Government	..	1,53,22	1,36,71	..	..	..	45,00	..	..	..
"For orders" cargoes— United Kingdom		—	—	—	..	..	—	—	—	..	74,64
United States of America		—	—	—	..	..	—	—	—	..	9,49
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES)	Private	32,78,42	10,59,77	21,57,46	94,95	1,60,88	3,92,07	2,99,01	9,02,80	38,30,55	29,45,49
	Government	27	1,54,13	9,67,00	..	..	71,76	1,27,11	1,22,63	..	..
						SILVER					
United Kingdom	Private	8,70,27	2,56,55	7,24,62	3,55,17	12,83,23	48	2,44	1,13	1,81,56	23,50
	Government	2,76,82	2,13,99	17,61	..	..	..	4,11	2	3,84,25	..
Germany		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Netherlands		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..
Belgium	Private	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Government	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
France	Private	1,82	..	3,63	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Government	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italy		..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Austria		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Iraq	Private	14,70	5,62	80,33	3,39	2,67	2,24	37	4	..	..
Turkey, Asiatic					..	..				..	..
Iraq	Government	..	35	1,47	..	..	3	85,41	33	..	..
Turkey, Asiatic					..	..				..	..
Aden and Dependencies.	Private	1,39	3,77	15,98	46	2	16	3	63	11	19
	Government	21	6,99	1,25	1,71	19	19	4,99	53	..	..
Arabia	Private	8,05	5,69	35,77	10,77	6,01	27,54	10,32	24,99	22,04	24
	Government	15	12	1,58	..	..	..	99	28	..	..
Bahrein Islands	Private	8,97	12,28	16,36	5,54	1,85	48,21	34,51	40,25	2,82	3,90
	Government	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,50	1,51	..	..
Iran	Private	9,39	5,70	10,78	77	40	10,86	4,26	6,76	1,07	59
	Government	5,52	5,65	21,34	..	..	30	6,91	76	..	..
Henjam Island	Private	..	5	4	..	..	..	2,71	..	..	..
	Government	2	2	..	..	..	..	6	2	..	..

No. 44.—Imports and Exports of Gold, Silver and Currency Notes—*concld.*

(In thousands of Rupees)

Countries		SILVER									
		Imports					Exports				
		Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1935-36	1936-37	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1935-36	1936-37
Ceylon	Private	7,77	39	2,99	1,10	73	59,51	33,02	17,86	2	1
	Government	28	7,62	18,66	..	..	60	80	7,00	..	..
Straits Settlements	Private	8,82	28,83	6,66	4	8	15,48	11,20	26,40	..	..
	Government	..	15,08	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Federated Malay States		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	..	..
Java		..	..	20	..	..	..	16	1,65	..	..
Siam		78	2,42	2,46	1,03	..	5,20	1,38	1,84	..	..
China (including Hongkong).	Private	67,13	60,96	79,53	36	76	1,65,55	1,20	96,31	28,37	..
	Government	70,02	7,19,89	1,79,88	1,97,81	..	..	..	..	..	..
Japan	Private	3	9,42	1,48	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Government	..	4,01	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Egypt	Private	12	1,83	12	..	..	3	46,07	..	..	..
	Government	..	10	..	..	..	..	5,15	6	..	..
Union of South Africa.	Private	..	32	72	5	..	2	..	..	2	..
	Government	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
East Africa	Private	2,03	33	68,41	8,13	5,02	25,20	26,82	7,79	..	..
	Government	..	..	1,77	..	..	..	2,20	..	..	..
Somaliland Protectorate.	Private	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	Government	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42	..
Mauritius and Dependencies (including Seychelles).	Private	1,87	9,84	15,17	9,02	..	6,60	2,23	40,01	..	3
	Government	..	..	..	..	..	..	14,00	..	..	..
Canada	Private	..	1,25	..	..	11,28	..	..	..	..	..
	Government	..	1,68	..	..	..	..	..	..		

United States of America.	Private	6,77	17,21	2,88,21	..	4,11	..	..	..	82,42	..
	Government	..	11,74,62	3,56,29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Australia and New Zealand.	Private	78,33	33,73	64,09	50,39	71,25	..	..	..	..	..
	Government	7	86,34	16,60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fiji Islands		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES).	Private	10,88,25	4,56,21	14,17,57	4,46,22	13,87,41	3,67,34	1,76,79	2,66,23	3,18,85	28,48
	Government	3,53,09	22,36,64	6,16,46	1,99,52	23	1,12	1,26,82	10,57	3,84,25	..
						CURRENCY NOTES*					
United Kingdom	Private	—	—	..	22	..	—	—	..	..	..
	Government	—	—	30,00	..	..	—	—	..	..	..
Iraq	Private	—	—	40,75	5	33	—	—	9,75	..	..
	Government	—	—	13,05	..	..	—	—	..	..	..
Aden and Dependencies.	Private	—	—	3,23	1,01	20	—	—	..	..	3
	Government	—	—	2,38	..	..	—	—	10,50	..	20,00
Arabia	Private	—	—	17,58	2,70	1,85	—	—	4	44	1,09
	Government	—	—	1,30	..	..	—	—	..	..	..
Bahrein Islands		—	—	..	20	..	—	—	..	..	..
Iran	Private	—	—	1,66	..	..	—	—	..	..	..
	Government	—	—	5	..	..	—	—	4,42	..	..
Henjam Island	Private	—	—	..	..	..	—	—	..	..	..
	Government	—	—	..	..	..	—	—	3	..	..
Ceylon	Private	—	—	1,00	..	..	—	—	..	32,79	25,32
	Government	—	—	..	..	..	—	—	..	..	..
Straits Settlements		—	—	..	..	..	—	—	..	..	..
Federated Malay States		—	—	..	..	..	—	—	2	..	..
Java		—	—	..	..	..	—	—	..	..	..
Egypt		—	—	..	..	..	—	—	..	..	..
East Africa	Private	—	—	1	..	..	—	—	..	..	..
	Government	—	—	2,02	..	..	—	—	..	..	..
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan		—	—	..	..	..	—	—	..	..	..
Mauritius and Dependencies (including Seychelles)		—	—	45,00	..	..	—	—	10	..	..
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES).	Private	—	—	1,09,23	4,18	2,38	—	—	9,91	33,23	26,44
	Government	—	—	48,80	..	..	—	—	14,95	..	20,00

* Not recorded prior to 1922-23. The figures for post-war average in columns 4 and 9 represent average for two years, 1922-23 and 1923-24.

No. 45.—Net imports of Gold, Silver and Currency Notes in each month of the year 1936-37.

(In thousands of Rupees)

Months	Net imports of gold		Net imports of silver		Net imports of currency notes	
	Private	Government	Private	Government	Private	Government
April	—2,72,72	..	85,49	..	—2,14	..
May	—2,99,14	..	1,98,63	..	20	..
June	—2,70,51	..	1,32,74	4	—2,94	..
July	—3,92,92	..	91,33	..	2	—20,00
August	—2,08,49	..	78,87	..	—6,15	..
September	—2,14,66	..	90,28	..	—2	..
October	—3,10,06	..	83, 0	..	—3,05	..
November	—2,50,85	..	1,48,50	..	—3,04	..
December	—1,47,27	..	58,91	..	—2,50	
January	—2,26,25	..	1,68,55	..	—1,04	..
February	—84,89	..	2,18,29	..	—3,20	..
March	—1,06,85	..	3,95	19	—20	..
Total	—27,84,61	..	13,58,94	23	—24,06	—20,00

No. 46.—Absorption of Gold (both coin and bullion) in India.

(In lakhs of Rupees.)

—	1873-74	Average of 5 years ending											1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
		1878-79	1883-84	1888-89	1893-94	1898-99	1903-04	1908-09	1913-14	1918-19	1923-24	1928-29	1933-34				
1. Production (*a*) .	..	..	..	..	71	2,01	2,95	3,40	3,36	3,39	2,72	2,25	2,26	2,54	2,76	2,93	3,04	3,06
2. Imports. .	1,65	1,68	4,23	3,41	4,12	5,48	13,00	16,85	32,79	(*b*)9,88	(*b*)30,66	33,68	6,54	1,32	1,10	72	95	1,61
3. Exports . .	27	1,04	10	33	2,02	3,23	6,82	7,50	4,64	(*b*)3,01	(*b*)8,28	18	37,26	66,84	58,15	53,26	38,31	29,46
4. Net imports (*i.e.*, 2—3) .	1,38	64	4,13	3,08	2,10	2,25	6,18	9,35	28,15	(*b*)6,87	(*b*)22,38	33,50	—30,72*	—65,52*	—57,05*	—52,54*	—37,36*	—27,85*
5. Net addition to stock (*i.e.*, 1+4) . .	1,38	64	4,13	3,08	2,81	4,26	9,18	12,75	31,51	10,26	25,10	35,75	—28,46	—62,98	—54,29	—49,61	—34,32	—24,79
6. Balance held at Mints and Government Treasuries and Currency and Gold Standard Reserves . .	..	..	..	..	..	66	12,88	6,57	19,11	16,93	27,92	25,79	38,20	41,53	41,56	41,55	41,62†	41,63†
7. Increase (+) or decrease (—) in stock held in Mints, etc., as compared with the preceding year . .	..	..	..	..	..	+61	+2,67	—3,25	+4,47	—1,02	+99	+4,95	+1,87	+6	+3	—1	+7	+1
8. Net absorption (*i.e.*, 5—7) .	1,38	64	4,13	3,08	2,81	3,65	6,46	16,00	27,04	11,28	24,11	30,80	—30,33	—63,04	—54,32	—49,60	—34,39	—24,80
9. Progressive total of additions to stock . .	1,38	4,63	15,24	35,17	51,74	61,86	1,01,19	1,58,81	2,77,15	3,72,61	4,66,88	6,51,53	6,56,81	6,10,44	5,56,15	5,06,54	4,72,22	4,47,43
10. Net progressive absorption .	1,38	4,63	15,24	35,17	51,14	61,19	88,31	1,52,24	2,58,04	3,55,68	4,38,92	6,25,75	6,18,61	5,68,92	5,14,60	4,65,00	4,30,61	4,05,81

NOTE.—The quinquennial average figures are inserted only for comparative purposes. The progressive total of additions to stock (item 9) and net progressive absorption (item 10) are calculated on the annual figures and are not based on these averages. Item 9 is the sum of the yearly figures in item 5 and item 10, the sum of the yearly figures in item 8.

(*a*) Figures are for calendar year ending 31st December. (*b*) Excludes gold imported and exported on behalf of the Bank of England. *Net exports.

† Represents gold held as part of the Assets of the Issue Department in India of the Reserve Bank of India and the amount held on Government Account in Mints and Treasuries.

No. 47.—Balance of Trade of India*.

(In lakhs of Rupees)

—	Average of 5 years ending										1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
	1888-89	1893-94	1898-99	1903-04	1908-09	1913-14	1918-19	1923-24	1928-29	1933-34				
Exports of Indian Merchandise (private)	+84,99	+1,00,50	+1,03,26	+1,21,32	+1,61,85	+2,19,50	+2,15,97	+2,86,33	+3,42,04	+1,93,15	+1,47,25	+1,51,67	+1,60,52	+1,96,13
Re-exports of Foreign Merchandise (private)	+3,59	+4,41	+4,19	+3,20	+3,46	+4,62	+8,14	+15,62	+9,87	+4,71	+3,42	+3,55	+3,27	+6,24
Imports of Foreign Merchandise (private)	—58,52	—67,75	—69,79	—78,43	—1,11,85	—1,45,85	—1,47,80	—2,48,81	—2,32,11	—1,55,10	—1,15,00(*e*)	—1,31,80(*e*)	—1,33,75(*e*)	—1,24,60(*e*)
Balance of trade in Merchandise (private)	**+30,06**	**+37,16**	**+37,66**	**+46,09**	**+53,46**	**+78,27**	**+76,31**	**+53,14**	**+1,12,80**	**+42,76**	**+35,67**	**+23,42**	**+30,54**	**+77,77**
Gold (private)	—3,08	—2,10	—2,25	—9,55	—12,88	—28,87	—7,81(*a*)	—13,93(*a*)	—33,50	+30,72	+57,05	+52,54	+37,35	+27,85
Silver (private)	—3,96	—12,21	—6,25	—5,12	—8,11	—7,21	—2,99(*b*)	—11,79(*b*)	—16,78	—5,37	—1	—37	—1,27	—13,59
Currency Notes (private)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—40	—13	+9	+19	+37	+29	+24
Balance of transactions in treasure (private)	**—12,04**	**—14,31**	**—8,50**	**—14,67**	**—20,99**	**—36,08**	**—10,80**	**—26,12**	**—50,41**	**+25,44**	**+57,23**	**+52,54**	**+36,37**	**+14,50**
Total visible balance of trade	**+18,02**	**+22,85**	**+29,16**	**+31,42**	**+32,47**	**+42,19**	**+65,51**	**+27,02**	**+62,39**	**+68,20**	**+92,90**	**+75,96**	**+66,91**	**+92,27**
Purchases of sterling by the Reserve Bank of India	—18,00	—21,81	—26,07	—27,76	—35,56	—41,85	—34,96(*d*)	—15,45	—39,84	—37,77	—59,97	—49,82	—45,58	—70,87(*e*)
Sales of sterling by the Reserve Bank of India	..	..	..	..	+2,41	+5	+5,50	+9,42	+38§	+5,34	..	..	..	(*f*)
Transfers of Government Securities	+17	+49	—53	—88	—54	—87	—38	+38	—27	—11	—11	+32	—56	—18
Interest drafts on India in respect of Government of India Securities	—87	—99	—83	—70	—56	—44	—80	—31	—36	—33	—36	—28	—31	—29
Balance of remittances of funds	**—18,70**	**—22,31**	**—27,43**	**—29,34**	**—34,25**	**—42,61**	**—30,14**	**—5,96**	**—40,09**	**—32,87**	**—60,44**	**—49,78**	**—46,45**	**—71 34**

* All possible items in the Balance of Trade cannot be included in the table. §One-fifth of the amount for 1926-27 only, there being no transactions in other years.

NOTE.—In these balances *plus* (+) signifies net export and *minus* (—) net import.

(*a*) Excludes transactions, such as gold imported or exported on behalf of the Bank of England, which do not enter into India's Balance of Trade.

(*b*) Excludes *piastres* coined at the Bombay Mint on behalf of the Egyptian Government valued at R1,16 lakhs in 1916-17, R77 lakhs in 1917-18 and R6 lakhs in 1918-19. The value of old Straits dollars received at the Bombay Mint for recoinage (R1,13 lakhs) and that of the export of the recoined dollars (R12 lakhs) are also excluded in 1918-19. The value of 'silver—other coin' exported to Ceylon on account of the Ceylon Government (R5 lakhs) and that to the Straits Settlements on account of the Straits Government (R24 lakhs) have been excluded in 1919-20. In 1920-21 the following items have been excluded :—(1) the value of 'silver—other coin' imported from Ceylon on account of the Ceylon Government (R3 lakhs), (2) the value of 'silver—other coin' exported to Ceylon on account of the Ceylon Government (R10 lakhs) and to the Straits Settlements on account of the Straits Government (R16 lakhs), and (3) the value of Straits dollars exported to the Straits Settlements on account of the Straits Government (R86 lakhs). The items excluded in 1921-22 are:—(1) import of 'silver—other coin' from Ceylon on account of the Ceylon Government (R4 lakhs), (2) export of 'silver—other coin' to Ceylon on account of the Ceylon Government (R3 lakhs), and (3) export of Straits dollars to the Straits Settlements on account of the Straits Government (R1 lakh). The value of Straits dollars exported to the Straits Settlements on account of the Straits Government (R2 lakhs) has been excluded in 1926-27.

(*c*) Exclusive of the value of railway materials imported direct by State Railways working under company management, which was not paid for in the ordinary way and not therefore taken into account in arriving at the Balance of Trade.

(*d*) Includes R85 lakhs being the funds supplied by Government to finance wheat purchases.

(*e*) Figures for years prior to 1923-24 represent Council Bills and T. T. paid in India. Subsequent figures include Sterling purchases. From 1925-26 figures relate entirely to Sterling purchases.

(*f*) Figures in previous columns given against this item represent sterling transfers on London sold in India.

No. 48.—Declared value per unit of Principal Imported Articles.

Articles	Per	Pre-war average	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
1. Sugar, 16 D. S. and above	Cwt.	9 14 4	4 11 8	4 9 6	5 2 8
Molasses	,,	2 3 7	1 0 1	..	..
2. Other articles of food and drink—					
(a) Liquors—					
Ale, beer and porter	Gal.	1 5 7	1 15 7	2 0 4	2 0 5
Spirit—Brandy	,,	7 15 9	15 9 1	15 6 10	15 14 2
,, Whisky	,,	6 8 2	16 9 9	16 12 1	16 15 9
,, present in drugs	,,	17 9 3	30 9 10	29 4 6	28 15 10
(b) Provisions—					
Biscuits and cakes	lb.	0 7 3	0 9 11	0 9 5	0 9 0
Farinaceous and patent foods	Cwt.	14 14 2	18 4 5	19 3 8	19 0 7
Milk, condensed	lb.	0 4 6	0 3 10	0 2 4	0 3 8
Canned provisions	Cwt.	46 10 3	31 15 5	32 8 7	30 3 1
(c) Spices—					
Betelnuts	lb.	0 1 4	0 1 2	0 1 1	0 1 2
Cloves	,,	0 5 2	0 5 3	0 4 6	0 5 7
(d) Other articles—					
Salt	Ton	14 8 5	13 12 8	14 9 5	15 13 3
3. Oils—					
Kerosene	Gal.	0 6 6	0 6 1	0 5 5	0 5 0
4. Textile, Cotton—					
Cotton yarn	lb.	0 14 5	0 14 7	0 13 4	0 14 4
,, goods, grey	Yd.	0 2 8	0 2 1	0 2 1	0 2 1
,, ,, white	,,	0 2 9	0 3 1	0 3 0	0 3 3
,, ,, coloured	,,	0 3 3	0 3 3	0 2 11	0 3 1
,, handkerchiefs and shawls	No.	0 3 6	0 1 5	0 1 3	0 1 6
5. Other textiles—					
(a) Silk, raw	lb.	4 9 1	2 9 5	2 10 2	3 4 2
,, goods, mixed	Yd.	0 12 9	0 8 10	0 7 10	0 8 8
,, piecegoods	,,	0 11 2	0 6 0	0 5 3	0 6 0
(b) Wool—					
,, piecegoods	Yd.	0 14 9	1 5 3	1 8 8	1 8 9
,, shawls	No.	2 7 9	2 14 0	2 4 8	2 9 9
6. Apparel—					
Boots and shoes	Pair	2 7 2	0 13 1	0 15 10	1 4 0
7. Metals and manufactures—					
Copper, wrought	Cwt.	51 12 1	28 9 4	28 5 9	36 13 0
Iron, bars and channel	Ton	118 4 2	233 11 7	221 6 7	229 7 7

No. 48.—Declared value per unit of Principal Imported articles—*continued*

Articles	Per	Pre-war average	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
		₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.
7. Metals and manufactures—*contd.*					
Iron or Steel—					
Beams, etc.	Ton	115 5 6	105 10 4	118 11 9	118 15 0
Nails, etc.	„	205 1 6	263 14 9	251 1 3	263 9 11
Pipes, etc.	„	150 10 9	488 10 10	501 3 10	467 13 0
Rails, chairs, etc.	Cwt.	3 11 6	7 0 8	4 15 11	5 1 1
Sheets, galvanised	Ton	192 0 1	188 8 0	177 3 4	170 3 5
„ tinned	„	236 15 1	304 5 2	312 10 5	398 8 7
„ not galvanised	„	139 6 0	135 5 2	129 14 10	135 14 3
Tubes	„	231 8 4	254 2 11	179 15 11	197 1 7
Steel, bars	„	99 7 7	109 13 8	113 4 11	132 10 7
Tin, block, etc.	Cwt.	138 4 5	151 15 2	146 6 8	138 9 6
8. Animals and other raw and manufactured articles—					
(*a*) Animals, horses	No.	455 6 3	756 7 3	823 2 3	604 0 0
(*b*) Fruits, coconuts	„	0 0 10	0 0 7	0 0 8	0 0 9
(*c*) Drugs, substances—					
Aniline	lb.	0 12 4	—	—	—
Alizarine	„	0 7 9	0 10 11	0 10 9	0 10 3
(*d*) Chemicals—					
Sodium carbonate	Cwt.	4 1 6	5 7 7	4 15 0	4 1 1
(*e*) Drugs, medicines—					
Quinine salts	lb.	9 11 11	24 1 0	25 4 3	23 6 8
(*f*) Tobacco manufactures—					
Cigarettes	„	3 0 9	3 9 10	3 6 1	3 7 0
(*g*) Gums and resins	Cwt.	15 13 9	13 10 7	13 4 9	12 8 9
(*h*) Flax—					
Canvas	Yd.	0 8 9	0 12 6	0 15 6	0 14 11
Piecegoods	„	0 5 8	0 9 9	0 11 2	0 9 4
(*i*) Coal	Ton	17 5 11	16 2 7	15 15 6	15 1 8
(*j*) Other raw materials—					
Tallow and stearine	Cwt.	28 5 1	15 3 7	19 0 8	17 6 0
(*k*) Other manufactured articles—					
(*i*) Arms, etc.—					
Gunpowder	lb.	0 11 7	0 10 9	0 10 6	0 10 9
(*ii*) Glass and glassware—					
Beads	Cwt.	85 9 1	63 12 7	63 5 10	64 4 11
Sheet and plate	Sq. ft.	—	0 1 6	0 1 3	0 1 3
(*iii*) Paints and colours	Cwt.	16 1 2	20 13 0	21 10 11	20 8 10
(*iv*) Printing paper	„	12 8 3	9 14 6	9 7 7	8 12 6
(*v*) Soap	„	19 11 7	30 9 0	57 9 4	56 6 11
(*vi*) Umbrellas	No.	1 1 1	0 8 3	0 8 0	0 8 7
(*vii*) Building materials—					
Firebricks	„	0 1 6	0 2 11	0 3 10	0 3 11
Cement	Cwt.	2 0 5	1 12 3	1 13 11	1 13 9
Pitch and tar	„	4 1 4	3 6 9	3 7 4	3 12 11

No. 49.—Declared value per unit of Principal Exported articles.

Articles	Per	Pre-war average	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
1. Food grains—cereals—					
Rice (not in the husk)	Cwt.	5 5 8	3 3 11	3 14 10	3 15 7
Wheat	„	5 5 5	4 13 5	4 15 1	4 8 5
„ flour	„	7 14 8	6 3 9	6 2 10	6 14 0
Barley	„	4 4 2	3 4 8	3 0 5	3 4 5
2. Food grains—					
Pulse	Cwt.	4 1 4	4 11 0	4 10 3	4 3 10
3. Tea	lb.	0 7 1	0 9 11	0 10 2	0 10 7
Coffee	Cwt.	54 0 4	51 9 3	47 5 2	39 11 7
4. Other articles of food and drink—					
(a) Spices—					
Pepper	lb.	0 4 8	0 4 9	0 4 2	0 3 6
Chillies	„	0 2 4	0 2 6	0 1 6	0 1 11
(b) Other articles—					
Ghi	„	0 9 0	0 8 2	0 8 10	0 8 7
5. Seeds, oils and oilcakes—					
Seeds—					
Castor	Cwt.	7 5 2	5 14 4	6 14 11	7 4 11
Copra	„	17 15 7	17 0 4	18 6 2	19 15 1
Cotton	„	3 12 0	3 1 1	3 1 7	2 12 7
Groundnut	„	8 5 1	5 12 9	8 1 0	8 4 11
Linseed	„	10 8 8	6 4 7	6 11 2	7 5 11
Rapeseed	„	7 9 8	5 11 10	6 12 6	7 2 1
Sesamum	„	10 6 5	8 13 11	10 6 0	9 8 10
Oils—					
Castor	Gal.	1 5 10	1 7 4	1 8 4	1 8 2
Coconut	„	1 12 8	1 0 4	1 5 1	1 9 6
Oilcakes	Cwt.	3 12 8	2 13 4	3 0 5	3 6 1
6. Textiles, Jute—					
Jute, raw	Ton	290 7 4	144 7 6	177 11 5	180 0 1
Gunny bags	No.	0 4 5	0 3 11	0 3 10	0 3 5
„ cloth	Yd.	0 1 9	0 1 8	0 1 7	0 1 6
7. Textiles, Cotton—					
Cotton, raw	Cwt.	38 11 3	28 0 6	27 13 5	29 2 2
„ yarn	lb.	0 7 11	0 7 10	0 7 9	0 7 9
„ piece-goods, grey	Yd.	0 2 5	0 7 7	0 3 3	0 2 10
„ „ coloured	„	0 5 0	0 5 1	0 4 9	0 4 7

No. 49.—Declared value per unit of Principal Exported articles—*continued*

Articles	Per	Pre-war average	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
8. Other textiles—					
Wool, raw	lb.	0 7 10	0 6 0	0 6 10	0 8 10
9. Hides and skins—					
Hides, raw	Cwt.	66 4 1	24 3 10	24 11 8	27 8 1
„ tanned	„	85 10 10	86 14 7	81 10 3	88 11 7
Skins, raw	„	68 0 6	66 12 8	70 4 6	80 0 2
„ tanned	„	196 12 3	247 13 10	231 15 4	238 9 3
10. Metals and Ores—					
Manganese ore	Ton	16 4 0	17 7 11	18 2 7	19 6 10
11. Other raw and manufactured articles—					
(*a*) Dyeing substances—					
Indigo	Cwt.	194 6 6	196 6 1	189 14 10	160 3 3
Myrobalans	„	4 4 5	3 8 6	3 2 5	2 15 1
(*b*) Chemicals—					
Saltpetre	„	11 7 6	7 15 8	7 9 6	6 14 3
(*c*) Drugs, medicines, etc.—					
Tobacco—					
Unmanufactured	lb.	0 1 10	0 4 8	0 4 11	0 4 11
Cigars	„	0 13 7	1 3 5	1 6 1	1 5 5
Opium	Cwt.	1,915 10 10	3,213 14 8	..	..
(*d*) Hemp, raw	„	13 12 0	8 14 11	9 6 2	9 0 1
(*e*) Lac, shell	„	54 1 9	61 12 10	36 6 1	30 11 3
(*f*) Coal	Ton	9 12 7	9 5 2	8 9 9	8 1 5
(*g*) Manures—Bones	„	69 0 9	55 7 8	69 11 8	79 11 4
(*h*) Other raw materials—					
Rubber, raw	Cwt.	36 15 5	31 1 0	32 6 9	40 4 2
Coir, unmanufactured	„	10 11 6	9 0 2	8 10 5	8 7 1
Mica	„	72 15 0	66 1 5	50 1 7	52 6 0
(*i*) Other manufactured articles—					
Candles	lb.	0 4 6	0 4 6	0 4 6	0 4 6
Paraffin wax	Cwt.	22 7 1	20 10 6	21 1 7	21 1 1
12. Building materials—					
Teakwood	c. Ton	155 12 1	209 11 10	191 13 3	210 0 11

Articles	Rate per	1913-14 April	1913-14 July	1913-14 October	1913-14 January	1934-35 April	1934-35 July	1934-35 October	1934-35 January	1935-36 April	1935-36 July	1935-36 October	1935-36 January	1936-37 April	1936-37 July	1936-37 October	1936-37 January	1937 April
Tea—Sale Average* (Calcutta)—		R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.
Assam	Lb.	0 7 3	0 8 10	0 7 11	0 7 10	0 10 4	0 10 11	0 9 5	0 8 3	0 8 2	0 11 4	0 10 4	0 10 0	0 9 9	0 11 5	0 10 4	0 10 11	0 10 9
Cachar	,,	0 6 4	0 6 9	0 6 9	0 7 1	0 9 10	0 9 8	0 8 9	0 7 7	0 8 0	0 8 2	0 9 1	0 9 4	0 9 4	0 9 5	0 9 3	0 9 9	0 10 6
Sylhet	,,	0 6 6	0 6 9	0 6 9	0 7 6	0 9 10	0 9 8	0 8 8	0 7 5	0 8 1	0 8 2	0 8 11	0 9 4	0 9 1	0 9 5	0 9 3	0 9 7	0 10 5
Darjeeling	,,	0 8 9	0 11 7	0 9 11	0 10 6	0 12 10	0 12 11	0 9 3	0 12 2	0 13 8	0 13 11	0 10 3	0 12 11	0 12 1	0 12 11	0 10 8	0 14 8	0 13 5
Dooars	,,	0 7 5	0 7 11	0 7 5	0 7 6	0 10 9	0 10 0	0 8 10	0 8 0	0 8 10	0 9 4	0 9 4	0 9 6	0 10 0	0 10 9	0 9 6	0 10 1	0 11 4
Terai	,,	0 7 0	0 7 2	0 7 0	0 7 2	0 10 0	0 9 10	0 8 8	0 7 7	0 8 8	0 8 2	0 9 0	0 9 4	0 9 7	0 9 7	0 9 3	0 9 10	0 11 10
Chittagong	,,	..	0 6 10	0 6 8	0 7 0	..	0 9 1	0 8 6	0 7 5	..	0 8 3	0 9 2	0 8 10	0 8 10	0 9 3	0 9 0	0 9 8	0 10 4
All other places	,,	0 5 11	0 6 9	0 6 10	0 6 8	0 9 7	0 9 2	0 8 4	0 6 10	0 7 5	..	0 8 6	0 8 10	0 8 8	0 8 11	0 8 9	0 9 9	0 11 3
General Average	,,	0 7 10	0 7 10	0 7 7	0 7 7	0 11 0	0 10 8	0 8 11	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 9 4	0 9 8	0 9 10	0 10 6	0 10 3	0 11 0	0 10 6	0 11 9
Sale average for tea sold for internal consumption.	,,	..	..	..	..	0 5 2	0 5 8	0 5 0	0 5 7	0 5 9	0 6 1	0 5 0	0 5 1	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 4 9	0 4 10	0 5 7
Jute raw—																		
Jat and Dist. L. R.'s (European) (Calcutta).	Maund	..	..	..	..	5 0 0	(m) 4 12 0	4 14 0	6 6 0	6 8 0	7 8 0	(e) 5 14 0	(m) 5 14 0	(m) 7 14 0	(m) 7 10 0	(m) 7 0 0 (j)	(m) 7 2 0	(m) (i) 7 8 0
Firsts (Calcutta)	400 lbs.	60 0 0	(f) 60 0 0	(f) 83 0 0	(f) 85 8 0	28 12 0	24 2 0	24 8 0	31 8 0	31 12 0	36 0 0	31 0 0	36 0 0	34 12 0	30 12 0 (j)	30 4 0	34 4 0	41 0 0
Lightnings (Calcutta)	,,	54 0 0	(g) ..	(g) 76 0 0	(g) 73 0 0	25 8 0	21 4 0	21 8 0	26 8 0	27 0 0	32 0 0	27 0 0	35 8 0	33 0 0	28 4 0 (j)	28 6 0	32 4 0	39 4 0
Jute manufactures—																		
B. Twills, 21-lbs. 44×20½, 6×8 (Calcutta).	100 bags	34 0 0	33 8 0	41 0 0	37 4 0	24 0 0	23 10 0	24 2 0	24 12 0	24 15 0	25 4 0	22 6 0	22 0 0	20 11 0	19 7 0	19 5 0	21 7 0	24 0 0
Hessian Cloth 8-oz. 40" (Calcutta)	100 yds.	12 14 0	13 0 0	15 8 0	13 14 0	9 13 0	8 6 0	8 10 0	9 1 0	9 5 0	10 0 0	7 11 0	8 2 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	7 1 0	7 10 0	9 4 0
Hessian Cloth 10½-oz. 40" (Calcutta).	,,	17 0 0	17 0 0	21 10 0	17 0 0	12 11 0	10 15 0	11 2 0	11 13 0	11 11 0	12 1 0	10 0 0	10 4 0	9 12 0	9 10 0	9 6 0	10 0 0	11 2 0
Cotton, raw, M. G. F. G., Broach (Bombay).	Candy (784 lbs.)	317 0 0	287 0 0	..	292 0 0	198 0 0	205 12 0	206 8 0	242 4 0	224 0 0	237 12 0	216 0 0	222 12 0	197 0 0	224 0 0	221 0 0	220 0 0	250 0 0
Cotton yarn (Indian)—																		
Twist, No. 10⅛ (Bombay)	lb.	(a) 0 7 1½	(a) 0 6 10½	(a) 0 7 3	(a) 0 6 9	0 5 0	0 5 3	0 5 3	0 4 0	0 5 5	0 5 10	0 5 7	0 5 9	0 5 6	0 5 7	0 5 7	0 5 10	0 6 4
„ No. 20s (Bombay)	,,	0 8 3	0 8 1½	0 8 6	0 7 10½	0 6 6	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 8 2	0 7 7	0 8 1	0 7 10	0 7 9	0 7 6	0 7 6	0 7 4	0 7 5	0 8 1
Cotton yarn (Imported) Twist No. 40s (Bombay).	,,	0 12 4	0 12 3	0 12 6	0 12 4	0 11 8†	0 10 9†	0 9 9	0 12 0	0 11 0	0 10 6	0 10 6	(n) 0 11 8†	(n) 0 10 11†	(n) 0 11 5	(n) 0 12 3	(n) 0 13 6	(n) 0 13 9
Cotton piecegoods (Indian)— Longcloths (standard quality) 37"×37½ yds. 9 lbs. (Bombay).	,,	(b) 0 10 9 (c)	(b) 0 10 9 (c)	(b) 0 10 3 (c)	(b) 0 10 0 (c)	0 10 8 (d)	0 10 9 (d)	0 10 6 (d)	0 10 8	0 10 2	0 9 11	0 9 9	0 9 10	0 9 8	0 9 7	0 9 8	0 9 8	0 10 1
Domestics 38"×40 yds. 12 lbs. (Bombay).	,,	0 10 6 (d)	0 10 3 (d)	0 10 9 (d)	0 9 9 (d)	..	..	0 10 8	0 8 8	0 8 7	0 8 6	0 8 7	0 8 5	0 8 2	0 8 1	0 8 1	0 8 3	0 8 3
Chadars 36" × 6 yds. 2½ lbs. (Bombay).	,,	0 10 3	0 10 3	0 10 0	0 9 9	0 10 0	0 10 3	0 10 3	0 10 2	0 10 2	0 9 11	0 10 0	..	0 9 8	..	..	..	0 9 9
Cotton piecegoods (Imported)— U. K. White shirtings; 1,500, 32"/33"×42 yds. (Bombay).	Piece	(p) 10 6 0 (q)	(p) 10 5 0 (q)	(p) 10 8 0 (q)	(p) 10 8 6 (q)	12 0 0	12 2 0	12 10 0	13 0 0	12 4 0	11 4 0	13 0 0	12 6 0	12 4 0	12 0 0	12 2 0	12 14 0	12 14 0
Japanese Grey suitings "Bow & arrow" 44"×46 yds. (Bombay).	,,	5 12 0 (r)	5 12 0 (r)	5 13 6 (r)	5 11 0 (r)	9 10 0	9 9 0	9 8 6	9 8 0	8 15 0	8 12 6	8 9 0	8 8 0	8 7 0	8 9 0	8 11 0	10 2 6	10 2 0
U. K. White mulls, 29"×20 yds. No. 66666 (Bombay).	,,	5 0 6	5 1 0	5 1 0	5 1 0	5 2 0	5 2 0	5 4 0	5 4 0	5 4 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 2 0	5 2 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 6 0
Rice—																		
Big Mills specials (Rangoon)	100 baskets of 75 lbs. each.	330 0 0	332 8 0	317 8 0	290 0 0	183 8 0	176 0 0	220 0 0	167 8 0	207 8 0	237 8 0	227 8 0	197 8 0	210 0 0	210 0 0	217 0 0	222 8 0	230 0 0
Small Mills specials (Rangoon)	,,	337 8 0	340 0 0	330 0 0	302 8 0	187 0 0	180 0 0	236 0 0	(e) 177 8 0	215 0 0	244 0 0	231 0 0	(f) 201 8 0	219 8 0	221 0 0	226 0 0	234 0 0	239 0 0
Seeta, No. 1 (Calcutta)	B. Md.	6 6 0	6 14 0	7 0 0	6 8 0	3 11 0	3 8 0	3 14 0	3 14 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	(f) 5 0 0†	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 8 0	(f) 4 8 0	3 14 0
Ballam, No. 1 (Calcutta)	,,	5 7 0	6 4 0	5 14 0	5 8 0	(h) 3 9 0	(h) 3 13 0	(h) 3 13 0	(h) 3 4 0	(h) 3 8 0	(h) 3 12 0	(h) 3 7 0	(h) 3 12 0	(h) 3 14 0	(h) 4 2 0	(h) 4 5 0	(h) 3 10 0 (j)	(h) 3 14 0

Note.—The figures represent the maximum prices in the first week of each month, but where quotations are not available for that week, for the nearest period. The blanks indicate that no quotations were available.

* April prices relate to the first sale in June each year. From 1934-35 the prices relate to teas sold with export right.

† Revised.

(a) Yarn, 10s.
(b) Longcloth 36"×37½ yds., 9 lbs
(c) T-cloths, 28"×24 yds., 6 lbs.
(d) Chadars, 54"×8 yds., 2½ lbs.
(e) Nominal.
(f) Group
(g) Red Group.
(h) Shipment quality.
(i) Jat and Dist. 4's (European).
(j) New Crop.
(k) T-cloth, 36"×24 yds., 6 lbs.
(m) Jat and Dist. 3's (European).
(n) 2-42s Japanese Grey Yarn, "Five Stars".
(p) Leipman's shirtings 1,500 (Bombay).
(q) Grey shirtings 1,and 2,000 (Bombay).
(r) White mulls, 6,000 (Bombay).

ARTICLES	Rate per	1913-14				1924-25				1935-36				1936-37				1937
		April	July	October	January	April	July	October	January	April	July	October	January	April	July	October	January	April
		R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.
Wheat—																		
Delhi white (Bombay)	Cwt.	5 7 0	5 4 0	5 9 6	5 6 0	(i) 3 13 0	(d) 4 4 0	4 2 6	(i) 4 12 6	(i) 4 6 6	(d) 4 4 6	(h) 4 11 9	(h) 4 8 0	(f) 4 5 6	(d) 4 7 9	5 8 0	(h) 5 13 9	(i) 5 16 9
Punjab white (Karachi)	Candy (656 lbs.)	31 8 0	30 4 0	29 6 0	29 12 0	18 10 0	21 4 0	19 10 0	22 7 0	22 0 0	21 10 0	24 6 6	23 15 0	23 9 0	24 0 0	29 4 0	32 4 0	34 0 0
White (Lyallpur)	B. Md.	3 7 0	3 3 0	3 0 0	3 6 0	1 12 8	2 2 9	1 15 6	2 5 9	2 3 6	2 5 6	2 7 0	2 7 9	2 6 0	2 8 0	3 1 0	3 7 9	3 8 6
Barley—(Karachi)	Candy (656 lbs.)	24 4 0	25 8 0	25 8 0	23 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Linseed—																		
Bold (Bombay)	Cwt.	7 13 6	8 1 0	8 2 0	8 2 0	6 2 0	6 11 6	6 3 6	6 14 0	6 5 6	6 7 6	7 0 5	7 9 0	7 3 6	7 6 6	7 0 6	7 9 0	8 3 0
Small grains 5% refraction (Calcutta).	Indian Md.	(b) 5 3 0	(b) 5 9 0	(b) 5 11 0	(b) 5 14 0	4 5 0	4 11 6	4 11 0	4 11 0	4 8 0	4 10 6	5 0 0	5 5 6	5 2 6	5 3 6	5 9 3	5 12 6	6 3 0
Groundnuts—																		
Machine decorticated (Madras)	Candy (500 lbs.)	(a) 43 0 0	(a) 46 0 0	(a) 45 0 0	(a) 42 0 0	17 11 0	19 10 6	28 0 0	30 10 0	37 14 0	34 11 0	34 13 0	35 8 0	32 11 0	37 0 0	35 1 0	39 14 0	37 3 0
(Bombay)	Cwt.	10 6 0	..	10 1 6	9 15 6	4 1 6	4 6 0	6 2 0	8 4 0	8 6 0	7 14 0	7 7 0	8 6 0	7 14 0	9 7 0	8 10 0	8 11 6	8 12 0
Rapeseed—																		
Toria 9% (Karachi)	Candy (656 lbs.)	..	..	..	..	26 10 0 (e)	31 12 0 (e)	30 6 0 (e)	37 0 0 (e)	37 4 0	40 8 0	40 8 0	38 14 0	38 6 0 (e)	42 12 0 (e)	39 4 0 (e)	41 4 0 (e)	44 4 0 (e)
Brown, Cawnpore (Bombay)	Cwt.	8 12 0	8 3 6	..	..	4 4 0	5 8 0	5 10 0	6 8 0	6 8 0	7 0 0	7 10 0	7 6 0	6 8 0	7 0 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	7 8 0
Gingelly—White, Bold (Bombay)	"	12 6 6	..	12 6 0	12 0 0	5 7 0	5 14 0	7 0 0	10 13 0	9 14 0	10 14 0	10 12 0	8 11 0	8 7 0	8 13 0	9 0 0	9 4 0	9 11 0
Castor seed—Ordinary F. A. (Bombay).	"	7 2 0	7 4 6	7 3 0	7 2 0	4 12 6	5 1 0	5 5 0	6 11 0	6 8 0	6 11 0	7 0 0	7 6 0	7 0 6	7 3 0	6 14 0	7 8 6	7 10 0
Cotton seed—(Bombay)	"	3 11 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 8 0	2 5 6	2 6 0	2 10 6	3 11 0	3 9 0	3 3 6	3 3 0	3 5 6	2 12 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	3 0 0	3 0 0
Castor oil—																		
No. 1 Fine pale (Calcutta)	B. Md.	19 8 6	(a) 19 8 0	(a) 20 8 6	(a) 20 8 6	12 6 0	12 0 0	12 6 0	13 4 0	14 0 0	13 14 0	15 4 0	15 4 0	14 6 0	13 12 0	14 6 0	15 8 0	16 8 0
(Madras)	Candy (500 lbs.)	80 0 0	81 0 0	79 0 0	80 0 0	47 2 0	47 10 0	53 2 0	57 2 0	62 2 0	64 10 0	71 2 0	72 2 0	68 2 0	68 10 0	69 2 0	74 2 0	78 10 0
Coconut oil (Madras)	Candy	..	..	..	..	53 0 0	52 0 0	55 0 0	75 0 0	70 0 0	73 12 0	83 0 0	92 0 0	85 0 0	85 0 0	86 0 0	102 0 0	96 0 0
Groundnut Cake (Calcutta)	B. Md.	..	..	..	..	1 9 0	1 9 0	2 2 0	2 0 0	2 4 0	2 9 0	(b) 2 1 0	2 1 0	2 0 0	2 2 0	2 8 0	3 0 0	2 9 0
Bonemeal—																		
Not Steamed (Calcutta)	20 cwts.	80 0 0	80 0 0	81 0 0	85 0 0	92 0 0	92 0 0	92 0 0	92 0 0	65 0 0	65 0 0	90 0 0	90 0 0	90 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
,, Unsteamed (Calcutta)	"	71 8 0	72 0 0	75 0 0	78 0 0	62 0 0	62 0 0	62 0 0	62 0 0	47 0 0	47 0 0	50 0 0	56 0 0	52 0 0	52 0 0	55 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0
Indigo—Bengal and Tirhoot, Middg. to good, 60 to 65% (Calcutta).	Fy.Md.(74-87 lbs.)	..	..	..	..	132 8 0	132 8 0	132 8 0	132 8 0	132 8 0	132 8 0	132 8 0	132 8 0	132 8 0	132 8 0	132 8 0	132 8 0	132 8 0
Wool—Kandahar (Karachi)	Md. (82 lbs.)	26 0 0	27 0 0	27 8 0	29 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	19 0 0	21 0 0	21 0 0	21 0 0	26 0 0	21 0 0	23 0 0	28 0 0	35 0 0
Shellac T. N. (Calcutta)	B. Md.	42 8 0	46 8 0	50 0 0	43 8 0	34 8 0	50 0 0	43 0 0	41 0 0	24 0 0	25 0 0	25 8 0	25 8 0	22 0 0	21 8 0	10 12 0	24 0 0	23 8 0
Coffee—(Bangalore)—																		
Nilgiri Peaberry	Cwt.	..	..	..	..	85 0 0	88 0 0	88 0 0	86 0 0	76 0 0	76 0 0	74 0 0	74 0 0	70 0 0	62 0 0	50 0 0	57 0 0	70 0 0
Native Peaberry	Md. of 28 lbs.					14 12 0	14 12 0	14 12 0	14 8 0	14 8 0	14 8 0	13 0 0	13 0 0	10 8 0	9 8 0	9 4 0	11 8 0	11 8 0
Nilgiri Parchment	Cwt.					69 0 0	68 0 0	65 0 0	63 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0	54 0 0	44 0 0	55 0 0	54 0 0	44 0 0	48 0 0	52 0 0
Native Cut	Md. of 28 lbs.					10 12 0	10 8 0	10 8 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	9 0 0	9 0 0	9 0 0	10 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	9 12 0
Hides, raw—																		
Agras (Calcutta)	20 lbs.	22 0 0	18 12 0	..	22 8 0	7 8 0	6 0 0	..	9 8 0	7 0 0	5 8 0	..	10 0 0	9 8 0	8 8 0	8 12 0	10 12 0	11 0 0
Durbhangas (Calcutta)	"	7 8 0	14 0 0	16 4 0	18 12 0	5 0 0	4 8 0	3 8 0	4 8 0	4 4 0	3 8 0	..	6 0 0	7 8 0	5 12 0	6 0 0	8 0 0	7 12 0
Patnas (Calcutta)	"	13 0 0	11 0 0	13 0 0	13 0 0	4 0 0	3 8 0	3 0 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 4 0	..	5 8 0	7 0 0	5 0 0	5 4 0	7 12 0	7 8 0
Salted (Calcutta)	"	14 0 0	11 0 0	13 0 0	12 8 0	4 0 0	3 4 0	4 4 0	2 12 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	5 0 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	5 4 0	6 4 0	7 4 0	7 12 0
Hides, Buffalo, Arsenicated (Calcutta)	"	15 8 0	14 0 0	14 0 0	15 0 0	4 0 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	3 8 0	4 0 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	6 8 0	7 0 0
Skins, Goat (Calcutta)	100 pieces	150 0 0	125 0 0	120 0 0	150 0 0	110 0 0	90 0 0	80 0 0	92 0 0	90 0 0	110 0 0	130 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	120 0 0	120 0 0	135 0 0	130 0 0
Sugar—																		
Java, White D. S. 25 and/or higher (Calcutta).	B. Md.	(g) 7 7 6	(g) 7 7 6	(g) 6 15 0	(g) 6 12 3	10 1 0	9 14 0	9 10 0	9 8 0	9 9 6	9 12 0	9 12 0	9 14 0	9 14 0	9 14 0	9 14 0	9 9 0	9 9 0
Java, T. M. O. (Bombay)	Cwt.	10 10 0	10 4 0	10 5 0	9 11 0	14 8 0	13 14 6	13 11 0	13 8 0	13 6 0	13 11 6	13 15 0	13 10 6	13 8 0	13 8 0	13 9 0	13 0 0	13 0 0
Kerosene oil—																		
Snowflake (Calcutta)	Case	5 14 0	5 14 0	5 14 0	5 14 6	(j) 9 1 3	(j) 9 1 0	(j) 9 1 0	(j) 9 1 0	(f) 8 12 6	(f) 8 12 6	(f) 8 12 6	(f) 8 8 0	(f) (i)8 8 0	(f) (i)8 8 0	(f) (i)8 8 0	(f) (i)8 8 0	(f) (i)8 9 6
Rising Sun (Calcutta)	2 tins	4 3 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	4 5 0	(f) 4 11 0	(f) 4 10 0	(f) 4 10 0	(f) 4 10 0	(f) 4 14 0	(f) 4 14 0	(f) 5 0 0	(f) 5 14 0	(f) 6 0 0	(f) 6 0 0	(f) 6 0 0	(f) 6 0 0	(f) 6 1 6
Victoria (Calcutta)	"	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	(f) 4 10 0	(f) 4 2 0	(f) 4 2 0	(f) 4 2 0	(f) 4 10 0	(f) 4 10 0	(f) 4 10 0	(f) 5 8 0	(f) 5 8 0	(f) 5 8 0	(f) 5 8 0	(f) 5 8 0	(f) 5 9 6
Salt—																		
Liverpool, ex-gola (Calcutta)†	100 Mds.	56 0 0	57 0 0	51 0 0	58 0 0	55 0 0	55 0 0	55 0 0	51 0 0	55 0 0	55 0 0	..	60 0 0	..	55 0 0	54 0 0	54 0 0	57 0 0
Black Bombay (Bombay)‡	"	..	..	..	..	237 8 0	237 8 0	250 0 0	252 8 0	262 8 0	260 0 0	250 0 0	212 8 0	212 8 0	225 0 0	212 8 0	225 0 0	225 0 0

†The prices exclude duty and port and handling charges.
‡ " " include duty and other charges.

(a) Relates to Fair Firsts.
(b) Small to medium, per B. Md.
(c) Nominal.
(d) Railway terms, September.
(e) Ordinary per candy of 529 lbs.
(f) *Ex*-Narkuldanga.
(g) Java, T. M. O.
(h) Railway terms, January.
(i) Railway terms, May.
(j) *Ex*-Narkuldanga or *f. o. r./f. o. b.* Calcutta when orders exceed 16 tins or 8 cases.
(k) Hamburg Vacs.
(l) White Rose.

No. 51.—Prices of cotton, raw and Index Numbers of cotton, raw and cloth in Liverpool.

(Compiled from F. W. Tattersall's Cotton Trade Review.)

	Prices of cotton, raw American Middling (Pence per lb.)	Index Numbers (July, 1914=100)*	
		Cotton, raw American	Cloth
1936			
April 3	6·50	98	111
9	6·57	99	111
17	6·58	99	111
24	6·62	99	111
May 1	6·46	97	111
8	6·46	97	111
15	6·56	99	112
22	6·57	99	112
29	6·64	100	112
June 4	6·68	100	112
12	6·82	102	112
19	7·00	105	113
26	7·18	108	113
July 3	7·18	108	113
10	7·58	114	115
17	7·47	112	115
24	7·33	110	115
31	7·10	107	115
August 7	7·02	105	115
14	6·92	104	114
21	6·74	101	113
28	6·70	101	113
September 4	6·70	101	113
11	6·99	105	114
18	6·98	105	115
25	6·73	101	114
October 2	7·02	105	115
9	6·86	103	116
16	6·99	105	116
23	6·96	104	116
30	6·81	102	116
November 6	6·92	104	118
13	6·71	101	118
20	6·76	102	118
27	6·72	101	118
December 4	6·81	102	118
11	6·93	104	118
18	6·88	103	119
24	7·01	106	121
31	7·10	107	122
1937			
January 8	7·11	*96	*116
15	7·20	97	117
22	7·16	96	119
29	7·34	99	120
February 5	7·30	98	121
12	7·28	98	121
19	7·22	97	121
26	7·41	100	121
March 5	7·70	104	124
12	7·94	107	126
19	7·88	106	127
25	7·95	107	127

*Basis—100 as Average price, 1930, since January 1937.

No. 52.—Statistics of Maritime freights *from* Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi, Madras and Rangoon *to* London, Marseilles, Antwerp, Hamburg and Japan.

Articles	Freights to	Rate per	1914 April	1932 April	1933 April	1934 April	1935 April	1936 January	1936 April	1936 July	1936 October	1937 January	1937 April
Calcutta*—			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Jute	London	Ton of 50 c.ft.	1 0 0	1 17 6	1 17 6	1 17 6	1 17 6	1 17 6	1 17 6	1 17 6	1 17 6	1 17 6	2 2 6
	Marseilles	„	1 2 6	1 17 6	1 17 6	1 17 6	1 17 6	1 17 6	1 17 6	1 17 6	1 17 6	2 2 6	2 2 6
	Antwerp	„	1 0 0	1 13 9	1 13 9	1 13 9	1 13 9	1 13 9	1 13 9	1 13 9	1 13 9	1 18 9	1 18 9
	Hamburg	„	1 2 6	1 13 9	1 13 9	1 13 9	1 13 9	1 13 9	1 13 9	1 13 9	1 13 9	1 18 9	1 18 9
Linseed	London	Ton	1 0 0	1 10 0	1 7 6	1 10 0	1 8 9	1 8 9	1 8 9	1 8 9	1 8 9	1 8 9	1 12 6
	Marseilles	„	1 2 6	1 10 0	1 7 6	1 10 0	1 8 9	1 8 9	1 8 9	1 8 9	1 8 9	1 13 9	1 12 6
	Antwerp	„	1 0 0	1 7 6	..	..	..	1 6 3	1 6 3	1 6 3	1 6 3	1 6 3	1 10 0
	Hamburg	„	1 2 6	1 7 6	..	..	..	1 6 3	1 6 3	1 6 3	1 6 3	1 6 3	1 10 0
Bombay—Cotton	London	Ton of 40 c.ft.	0 12 0	1 2 0	1 0 0	0 18 0	1 2 0	1 10 0	1 15 0	*1 10 0	1 10 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
	Antwerp	„	0 11 6	1 1 0	1 0 0	0 19 0	1 0 0	1 10 0	1 15 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
	Hamburg	„	0 16 6	1 1 0	1 0 0	0 19 0	1 0 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 11 0	2 2 6	2 2 6
	Japan	Bale	Rs. 17 (*b*)	Yen 4·56	Yen 4·56	Yen 4·56	Yen 4·56	Yen 4·56	Yen 4·56	Yen 4·56	Yen 4·56	Yen 4·72	Yen 4·72
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Seeds (16 cwt. and over)	London	Ton	0 12 0	1 2 0	1 0 0	0 18 0	1 2 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Marseilles	„	0 11 0	..	1 3 0	0 19 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Antwerp	„	0 11 6	1 1 0	1 0 0	0 19 0	1 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Hamburg	„	0 16 0	1 1 0	1 0 0	0 19 0	1 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Light seeds (13 cwt. and under)	London	„	0 10 0	0 19 0	0 17 0	0 15 0	0 18 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 15 0	0 19 0 to 1 3 0	1 12 0 to 1 17 0	1 7 0 to 1 10 0
	Marseilles	„	0 10 0	..	1 0 0	0 16 0	..	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 15 0	0 19 0 to 1 3 0	1 12 0 to 1 17 0	1 7 0 to 1 10 0
Madras—													
Groundnuts	Marseilles	„	1 2 6	1 3 9 to 1 6 3	1 2 6 nominal	1 2 6	0 18 0	1 5 0 to 1 7 6	1 5 0	1 4 0	1 10 0	2 5 0	2 5 0
Karachi—													
Barley (16 cwt.)	London	„	(*a*) 0 12 0	0 19 6	1 1 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 14 0	1 0 0	(*a*) 0 17 0	(*a*) 1 3 6	(*a*) 1 15 0	(*a*) 1 12 0
Rangoon—													
Rice	United Kingdom	„	1 3 3	1 7 6	1 7 6	1 5 0	1 2 6	1 7 6	1 7 6	1 1 3	1 6 3	1 15 0	1 12 6
	Hamburg	„	..	1 10 0	1 5 0	1 7 6	1 0 0	1 10 0	1 7 6	1 7 6	1 10 0	2 0 0	2 2 6

NOTE.—The rates quoted are those for the first week of each month.

*The rates since 1926 from Calcutta to London and Marseilles are subject to a rebate of 10 per cent not exceeding 5*s.* per ton.

(*a*) Rate for Liverpool.

(*b*) Per ton of 40 c.ft.

No. 53.—Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue).

(In thousands of Rupees.)

—	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1936-37 as compared with 1935-36.
Sea Customs—Imports.						
I.—Revenue Duties.						
1. Ale, beer, porter, cider and other fermented liquors	35,41	34,21	34,88	38,42	38,60	+18
2. Spirits and liqueurs	1,72,59	1,77,98	1,76,81	1,78,73	1,75,71	—3,02
3. Wines	12,92	13,81	14,42	14,19	13,13	—1,06
4. Spices	18,16	18,27	16,84	17,00	19,28	+2,28
5. Tea	11,45	13,36	8,79	15,23	12,26	—2,97
6. Tobacco	1,33,76	1,14,82	1,07,48	1,04,54	1,32,10	+27,56
7. Kerosene Oil	1,45,35	1,25,77	1,64,06	1,49,50	1,53,43	+3,93
8. Motor Spirit	29,09	10,20	5,18	8,24	53,31	+45,07
9. Oils, batching, fuel and lubricating	34,31	39,59	42,14	45,11	41,74	—3,37
10. Cotton, raw	55,91	30,38	38,91	58,42	44,54	—13,88
11. Boots and shoes	27,81	24,28	17,43	12,53	8,30	—4,23
12. Motor cars, cycles, scooters, omnibuses, chassis, vans, lorries and parts thereof(a)	68,10	95,02	1,33,69	1,28,78	1,36,19	+7,41
13. Electric lighting bulbs	18,06	15,92	16,60	18,06	14,65	—3,41
14. Wireless reception instruments and apparatus	2,55	4,09	7,83	10,81	14,34	+3,53
15. Dyes derived from coal-tar and coal-tar derivatives	17,24	23,64	32,37	34,26	30,01	—4,25
16. Machinery	1,27,86	1,50,86	1,59,71	1,76,84	1,75,58	—1,26
17. Iron and Steel	35,59	39,34	44,09	45,51	38,65	—6,86
18. Silver bullion, coin, sheets, plates and other manufactures	8,93	2,13	22,19	38,51	1,47,77	+1,09,26
19. Tin, block	7,25	6,15	7,67	9,04	7,34	—1,70

No. 53.—Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue)—*contd.*

(In thousands of Rupees.)

—	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1936-37 as compared with 1935-36.
Sea Customs—Imports—*contd.*						
I.—Revenue Duties—contd.						
20. Metals, other than iron and steel, silver and block tin	92,10	75,86	96,05	88,01	64,35	—23,66
21. Railway plant and rolling stock	7,88	9,31	13,39	19,40	12,27	—7,13
22. Artificial silk yarn and thread	17,14	15,70	31,38	28,62	32,66	+4,04
23. Yarns and textile fabrics, others	96,51	1,00,11	1,62,02	1,21,61	1,27,87	+6,26
24. Cinematograph films	9,48	12,81	13,60	13,99	14,45	+46
25. Portland cement excluding white Portland cement	11,51	10,17	9,31	8,09	6,81	—1,28
26. Pneumatic rubber tyres and tubes	37,57	32,52	34,89	34,75	37,30	+2,55
27. Toys, games and sports goods	23,69	25,37	23,75	21,69	20,68	—1,01
28. Betelnuts	57,54	56,54	45,70	47,29	57,38	+10,09
29. All other articles (*b*)	9,61,07	8,98,13	9,73,89	10,19,41	10,04,82	—14,59
II.—Protective Duties.						
30. Wheat and wheat flour	..	..	8	11	24	+13
31. Broken rice	..	..	..	11,52	56	—10,96
32. Sugar	6,84,79	4,72,04	3,81,35	3,24,16	50,51	—2,73,65
33. Heavy chemicals	4,48	18	23	15	21	+6
34. Iron and Steel	1,10,37	35,05	78,60	91,11	69,31	—21,80
35. Silver wire, thread and other manufactures	8,33	5,72	4,27	5,05	3,72	—1,33
36. Paper and Stationery	21,71	24,24	21,26	22,94	23,02	+8
37. Raw silk (*c*) (*d*)	28,15	17,90	30,69	33,45	29,94	—3,51

38. Silk yarn and thread (*d*)	21,55	12,03	20,08	21,55	31,00	+9,45
39. Cotton yarn and thread (*d*)	54,87	40,17	32,58	40,88	24,46	—16,37
40. Cotton fabrics of British manufacture	3,00,49	2,10,42	2,87,26	2,24,69	1,67,50	—57,19
41. Cotton fabrics not of British manufacture	3,52,16	2,50,44	2,58,38	3,30,24	2,94,65	—35,59
42. Silk fabrics (*d*)	2,55,25(*e*)	1,28,18	88,96	67,60	57,22	—10,38
43. Cotton hosiery (*d*) (*i*)	17,95	20,37	27,52	15,99	22,67	+6,68
44. Artificial silk fabrics (*d*) (*j*)	—	68,23	1,10,57	1,36,91	1,82,03	+45,12
45. Fabrics of artificial silk mixed with other materials (*d*) (*k*)	47,64	44,78	26,54	17,31	23,36	+6,05
46. Other textile manufactures (*d*)	(*f*)	(*g*)	49,15(*g*)	42,40	36,47	—5,93
47. Matches, match splints and veneers	40	29	23	7	7	..
48. Wood pulp	8,80	11,49	11,01	8,66	6,34	—2,32
TOTAL IMPORTS	41,93,77	35,68,37	38,84,33	39,01,32	36,58,80	—2,42,52
Deduct—Refunds and drawbacks	87,20	99,52	1,09,38	1,22,28	1,18,57	—3,71
NET IMPORT DUTY	41,06,57	34,68,85	37,74,95	37,79,04	35,40,23	—2,38,81
SEA CUSTOMS—EXPORTS.						
Skins, raw (*h*)	14,07	18,82	8,45	1,02	..	—1,02
Jute (raw and manufactured)	3,07,47	3,46,67	3,59,07	3,77,62	4,31,61	+53,99
Rice	75,75	69,36	64,79	56,59	58,66	+2,07
TOTAL EXPORTS	3,97,29	4,34,85	4,32,31	4,35,23	4,90,27	+55,04
Deduct—Refunds	2,53	3,57	2,45	3,44	3,11	—33
Net export duty	3,94,76	4,31,28	4,29,86	4,31,79	4,87,16	+55,37
TOTAL IMPORT AND EXPORT DUTIES (NET)	45,01,33	39,00,13	42,04,81	42,10,83	40,27,39	—1,83,44
Land Customs and miscellaneous	72,98	1,28,59	71,83	52,55	37,19	—15,36
Excise duty on motor spirit	3,93,69	4,42,79	4,01,20	5,32,11	5,56,90	+24,79

No. 53.—Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue)—*concld.*

(In thousands of Rupees.)

	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1936-37 as compared with 1935-36.
Excise duty on kerosene	2,76,52	2,89,68	2,97,39	2,84,04	3,02,21	+18,17
„ „ „ silver	76	..	..	61	5,08	+4,47
„ „ „ sugar	..	..	97,23	1,58,51	2,52,77	+94,26
„ „ „ matches	..	..	1,52,84	2,29,04	2,38,56	+9,52
„ „ „ steel ingots	..	..	11,98	35,06	33,75	—1,31
Total Customs Revenue (gross)	53,35,01	48,55,28	54,39,11	56,28,47	55,75,53	—52,94
Tax on raw jute and jute manufactures	9,29	10,10	10,02	11,52	12,90	+1,38
Tea Cess	14,13	12,19	16,10	23,39	22,82	—57

(*a*) Exclusive, up to December 1932, of duty collected on motor omnibuses, chassis, motor vans, lorries and parts thereof.
(*b*) Inclusive, up to December 1932, of duty collected on motor omnibuses, chassis, motor vans, lorries and parts thereof.
(*c*) Includes figures for silk cocoons from 1934-35.
(*d*) Transferred to protective group with effect from 1st May, 1934.
(*e*) Includes figures for artificial silk fabrics from October to March.
(*f*) Figures not available.
(*g*) Excludes collections at Madras and Bombay for April, 1934.
(*h*) Includes duty on hides, raw up to 1933-34. Duty on skins, raw was abolished under the Indian Finance Act, 1935.
(*i*) Relates to "hosiery excluding articles made of silk or artificial silk" up to 1933-34.
(*j*) Figures from October, 1931 to March, 1933, included in item No. 42.
(*k*) Includes fabrics of silk mixed with other materials up to 1933-34.
Note.—Figures for 1934-35, 1935-36 and 1936-37 are subject to final adjustment.

Reprint of the First and Second Schedules appended to the Indian Tariff Act, 1934 (as in operation on 1st May, 1937) showing the rates* of Customs duties leviable on goods imported into and exported from British India.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—IMPORT TARIFF.

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	
	SECTION I. *Live Animals and Products of the Animal Kingdom.*					
1	Animals, living, all sorts	..	Free . . .	..	..	..
2	Bacon and Ham, not canned or bottled.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
3	Fish, not otherwise specified.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
3(1)	Fish, salted, wet . .	Revenue	Such rate or rates of duty not exceeding one rupee per Indian maund of 82⅔ lbs. avoirdupois weight as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, from time to time prescribe †, *plus* 6¼ per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
3(2)	Fish, salted, dry . .	Preferential revenue.	Rs. 3-8 per cwt. .	..	Re. 1-8 per cwt.	..
3(3)	Fish, unsalted, dry .	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..
3(4)	Fishmaws, including singally and sozille and sharkfins.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
4	Butter, Cheese and Ghee	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
4(1)	Milk, condensed or preserved, including milk cream.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
5	Coral, unprepared .	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
5(1)	Cowries and Shells .	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
5(2)	Ivory, unmanufactured .	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..
	SECTION II. *Products of the Vegetable Kingdom.*					
6	Plants, living, not otherwise specified.	..	Free . . .	..	..	..
6(1)	Rubber stumps . .	..	Free . . .	..	..	..
7	Vegetables, all sorts, fresh, dried, salted or preserved, not otherwise specified.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..

* Details regarding alterations in the statutory rates of duty made by Governor-General in Council in exercise of the powers vested in him and tariff values prescribed for certain articles are available from the current issue of the "Indian Customs Tariff".

† The rate on the 1st January, 1937, and until further notice is annas 9¼ per maund of 82⅔ lbs. avoirdupois.

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	
	SECTION II—*contd.*					
	Products of the Vegetable Kingdom—contd.					
8	Fruits, all sorts, fresh, dried, salted or preserved, not otherwise specified.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..
8(1)	Currants . . .	Revenue	Re. 1-4 per cwt. .	..	..	..
9	Coffee not otherwise specified.	Preferential revenue.	25 per cent *ad valorem plus* one anna per pound.	..	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..
9(1)	Coffee, canned or bottled	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..
9(2)	Tea	Preferential revenue.	Five annas per pound	..	Three annas per pound.	..
9(3)	The following Spices, namely :—					
	Cardamoms, cassia, cinnamon, cloves, nutmegs and pepper—					
	(*a*) Unground . .	Preferential revenue.	45 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	37½ per cent *ad valorem.*	..
	(*b*) Ground . .	Revenue	37½ per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
9(4)	The following unground Spices, namely :—					
	Chillies, ginger and mace.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	22½ per cent *ad valorem.*	..
9(5)	Betelnuts . . .	Preferential revenue.	45 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	37½ per cent *ad valorem.*	..
9(6)	Vanilla beans . .	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..
10	Grain and Pulse, not otherwise specified, including broken grains and pulse, but excluding flour.	..	Free . . .	..	..	..
10(2)	Broken rice . .	Protective	Twelve annas per Indian maund of 82⅔ lbs. avoirdupois weight.	..	..	March 31st, 1938.
11	Flour, not otherwise specified.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
11(2)	Sago flour . . .	..	Free . . .	..	..	..
11(3)	Sago and Tapioca .	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..
11(4)	Starch and farina . .	Revenue	15 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	
	SECTION II—*contd.*					
	Products of the Vegetable Kingdom—concld.					
12	Seeds, all sorts, not otherwise specified.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
12(1)	Oilseeds imported into British India by sea from the territories of any Prince or Chief in India.	..	Free . . .	..	..	..
12(2)	Oilseeds, non-essential, all sorts not otherwise specified, including copra or coconut kernel.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..
12(3)	Rubber seeds . .	..	Free . . .	..	..	..
12(4)	Hops	..	Free . . .	..	..	..
12(5)	Fodder, bran and pollards	Revenue	2½ per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
13	Dyeing and Tanning Substances, all sorts, not otherwise specified.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
13(1)	Barks for tanning .	..	Free . . .	..	..	..
13(2)	Cutch and gambier, all sorts.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..
13(3)	Gums, Resins and Lac, all sorts not otherwise specified.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
13(4)	Gums, Arabic, Benjamin (ras and cowrie) and Dammer (including unrefined batu) and rosin.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..
13(5)	Stick or Seed Lac . .	..	Free . . .	..	..	..
13(6)	Opium . .	Revenue	Rs. 30 per seer of 80 tolas or 18¾ per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.	..	..	..
13(7)	Cinchona bark . .	..	Free . . .	..	..	..
14	Canes and Rattans .	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
	SECTION III.					
	Fatty Substances, Greases, Oils and Products of their Decomposition; prepared Alimentary Fats; Waxes of Animal or Vegetable origin.					
15	All sorts of Stearine, wax, grease and animal fat not otherwise specified.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
15(1)	Lard, not canned or bottled.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
15(2)	Beeswax . . .	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..
15(3)	Tallow . . .	..	Free . . .	..	..	..

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	
	SECTION III—*contd.*					
	Fatty Substances, Greases, Oils and Products of their Decomposition; prepared Alimentary Fats; Waxes of Animal or Vegetable origin—contd.					
15(4)	Fish oil, including whale oil, not otherwise specified.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
15(5)	Fish oil and whale oil, hardened or hydrogenated.	Revenue	Rs. 10 per cwt.	..	..	..
15(6)	Vegetable Non-essential oils not otherwise specified.	Preferential revenue.	35 per cent *ad valorem.*	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..
15(7)	The following Vegetable Non-essential oils, namely, coconut, groundnut and linseed.	Preferential revenue.	35 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..
15(8)	All sorts of Animal oils not otherwise specified.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
	SECTION IV.					
	Products of the Food-Preparing Industries; Beverages, Alcoholic Liquors and Vinegars; Tobacco.					
16	Canned or bottled bacon, ham and lard.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
16(1)	Fish, canned . .	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..
16(2)	Isinglass, canned or bottled.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
17	Sugar, excluding confectionery.	Protective	The rate at which excise duty is for the time being leviable on sugar, other than Khandsari or palmyra sugar produced in British India* *plus* Rs. 7-4 per cwt.	..	..	March 31st, 1938.
17(1)	Molasses . . .	Revenue	31½ per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
17(2)	Confectionery . .	Preferential revenue.	50 per cent *ad valorem.*	40 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
17(3)	Sugar-candy . .	Revenue	Rs. 10-8 per cwt.	..	..	..
18	Cocoa and chocolate, other than confectionery.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
19	Biscuits, cakes, and farinaceous and patent foods, canned or bottled.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
20	Vegetable products, jams, jellies, pickles, chutnies, sauces and condiments, canned or bottled.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
20(1)	Fruit juices . .	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..
20(2)	Fruits and Vegetables, canned or bottled.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..

* The rate of excise duty from the 28th February, 1937, and until further notice, on sugar, other than *Khandsari* or palmyra sugar, produced in any factory in British India and either issued out of or used within the factory is Rs. 2 per cwt. The rate of excise duty on *Khandsari* sugar produced in any factory in British India and issued out of such factory on or after the 28th February 1937, is Re. 1 per cwt.

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	
	SECTION IV—*contd.*					
	Products of the Food-Preparing Industries; Beverages, Alcoholic Liquors and Vinegars; Tobacco—contd.					
21	Canned or bottled provisions, not otherwise specified.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
21(1)	Provisions and Oilman's Stores and Groceries, all sorts not otherwise specified.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
21(2)	All sorts of food not otherwise specified.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
22	All sorts of drink not otherwise specified.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
22(1)	Ale and beer—					
	(*a*) In barrels or other containers containing 27 oz. or more.	Preferential revenue.	Re. 1-2 per Imperial gallon.	Fourteen annas per Imperial gallon.	..	..
	(*b*) In bottles containing less than 27 oz. but not less than 20 oz.	Preferential revenue.	Three annas per bottle.	Two annas and four pies per bottle.	..	..
	(*c*) In bottles containing less than 13½ oz. but not less than 10 oz.	Preferential revenue.	One anna and six pies per bottle.	One anna and two pies per bottle.	..	..
	(*d*) In bottles containing less than 6½ oz. but not less than 5 oz.	Preferential revenue.	Nine pies per bottle	Seven pies per bottle.	..	..
	(*e*) In other containers .	Preferential revenue.	Re. 1-8 per Imperial gallon.	Re. 1-2-8 per Imperial gallon.	..	..
22(2)	Porter, cider and other fermented liquors except ale and beer—					
	(*a*) In barrels or other containers containing 27 oz. or more.	Revenue	Fifteen annas per Imperial gallon.	..	..	..
	(*b*) In bottles containing less than 27 oz. but not less than 20 oz.	Revenue	Two annas and six pies per bottle.	..	..	..
	(*c*) In bottles containing less than 13½ oz. but not less than 10 oz.	Revenue	One anna and three pies per bottle.	..	..	..
	(*d*) In bottles containing less than 6½ oz. but not less than 5 oz.	Revenue	Seven and half pies per bottle.	..	..	..
	(*e*) In other containers .	Revenue	Re. 1-4 per Imperial gallon.	..	..	..
22(3)	Wines, not containing more than 42 per cent of proof spirit—					
	(*a*) Champagne and other sparkling wines.	Revenue	Rs. 13-2 per Imperial gallon.	..	..	..
	(*b*) Other sorts . .	Revenue	Rs. 7-8 per Imperial gallon.	..	..	..

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	
	SECTION IV—*contd.*					
	Products of the Food-Preparing Industries; Beverages, Alcoholic Liquors and Vinegars; Tobacco—contd.					
22(4)	Spirits (other than denatured spirit)—					
	(*a*) Brandy, gin, whisky and other sorts of spirits, not otherwise specified, including wines containing more than 42 per cent of proof spirit.	Revenue	Rs. 37-8 per Imperial gallon of the strength of London proof.	..	..	..
	(*b*) Liqueurs, cordials, mixtures and other preparations containing spirit not otherwise specified—					
	(i) entered in such a manner as to indicate that the strength is not to be tested.	Revenue	Rs. 50 per Imperial gallon.	..	..	..
	(ii) not so entered .	Revenue	Rs. 37-8 per Imperial gallon of the strength of London proof.	..	..	..
	Provided that—					
	(*a*) the duty on any article included in this item shall in no case be less than the duty which would be charged if the article were liable to a duty of 25 per cent *ad valorem*;					
	(*b*) where the unit of assessment is the Imperial gallon of the strength of London proof, the duty shall be increased or reduced in proportion as the strength is greater or less than London proof.					
22(5)	Spirits—					
	(*a*) Bitters—					
	(i) entered in such a manner as to indicate that the strength is not to be tested.	Preferential revenue.	Rs. 50 per Imperial gallon.	..	Rs. 45 per Imperial gallon.	..
	(ii) not so entered .	Preferential revenue.	Rs. 37-8 per Imperial gallon of the strength of London proof.	..	Rs. 33-12 per Imperial gallon of the strength of London proof.	..

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	
	SECTION IV—*contd.*					
	***Products of the Food-Preparing Industries; Beverages, Alcoholic Liquors and Vinegars; Tobacco*—contd.**					
22(5)—*contd.*	Spirits—*contd.*					
	(*b*) Drugs and medicines containing spirit—					
	(i) entered in such a manner as to indicate that the strength is not to be tested.	Preferential revenue.	Rs. 40 per Imperial gallon.	Rs. 36 per Imperial gallon.	Rs. 36 per Imperial gallon.	..
	(ii) not so entered .	Preferential revenue.	Rs. 29 per Imperial gallon of the strength of London proof.	Rs. 26 per Imperial gallon of the strength of London proof.	Rs. 26 per Imperial gallon of the strength of London proof.	..
	(*c*) Perfumed spirits .	Preferential revenue.	Rs. 60 per Imperial gallon.	Rs. 52-8 per Imperial gallon.	..	.
	(*d*) Rum . . .	Preferential revenue.	Rs. 37-8 per Imperial gallon of the strength of London proof.	..	Rs. 33-12 per Imperial gallon of the strength of London proof.	..
	Provided that—					
	(*a*) on any article chargeable under this item with the lower rate of duty, the duty levied shall in no case be less than 20 per cent *ad valorem*, and on any article chargeable under this item with the higher rate of duty, the duty levied shall in no case be less than 30 per cent *ad valorem*;					
	(*b*) where the unit of assessment is the Imperial gallon of the strength of London proof, the duty shall be increased or reduced in proportion as the strength is greater or less than London proof.					
22(6)	Denatured spirit . .	Revenue	9⅜ per cent *ad valorem*.	..	..	..
22(7)	Vinegar in casks . .	Revenue	2½ per cent *ad valorem*.	..	..	..
23	Oilcakes	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem*.	..	..	..

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	
			SECTION IV—*concld.*			
			Products of the Food-Preparing Industries; Beverages, Alcoholic Liquors and Vinegars; Tobacco—concld.			
24	Tobacco, manufactured, not otherwise specified.	Revenue	Rs. 3-12 per lb.	..	..	..
24(1)	Cigars	Revenue	112½ per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
24(2)	Cigarettes	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem* and in addition either Rs. 8-2 per thousand or Rs. 3-4 per lb., whichever is higher.	..	..	..
24(3)	Tobacco, unmanufactured.	Preferential revenue.	Rs. 3-4 per lb.	..	Rs. 2-12 per lb.	..
			SECTION V.			
			Mineral Products.			
25	China clay	..	Free	..	..	..
25(1)	Salt excluding salt exempted under Item No. 25 (2).	Revenue	The rate at which excise duty is for the time being leviable on salt manufactured in the place where the import takes place.*	..	..	..
25(2)	Salt imported into British India and issued, in accordance with rules made with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, for use in any process of manufacture; also salt imported into the port of Calcutta and issued with the sanction of the Central Government to manufacturers of glazed stoneware; also salt imported into any port in the provinces of Bengal and Bihar and Orissa and issued, in accordance with rules made with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, for use in curing fish in those provinces.	..	Free	..	..	..
25(3)	The following building and engineering materials, namely, chalk, lime and clay.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..

* The rate of excise duty on the 1st January, 1937, and until further notice is Rs. 1-9-0 per maund of 82⅔ lbs. avoir. Under the salt (Additional Import duty) Act, 1931, as amended subsequently salt imported into any port in British India is liable to an additional duty of Custom at the rate of 1½ anna per maund up to 30th April, 1938.

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	
	SECTION V—*contd.*					
	Mineral Products—contd.					
25(4)	Cement not otherwise specified.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
25(5)	Portland cement excluding white Portland cement.	Preferential revenue.	Rs. 18-4 per ton .	Rs. 13-12 per ton.	..	..
25(6)	Stone prepared as for road metalling.	..	Free . . .	..	..	..
25(7)	Marble and stone not otherwise specified.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
26	Metallic ores, all sorts except ochres and other pigment ores.	..	Free . . .	..	..	..
27	Coal, coke and patent fuel.	Revenue	Ten annas per ton .	..	..	..
27(1)	Asphalt . . .	Preferential revenue.	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	15 per cent *ad valorem.*	..
27(2)	Pitch and Tar . .	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
27(3)	All sorts of mineral oils not otherwise specified.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
27(4)	Kerosene; also any mineral oil other than kerosene and motor spirit which has its flashing point below one hundred degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer by Abel's close test.	Revenue	Three annas and nine pies per Imperial gallon.	..	..	..
27(5)	Mineral oil, not included in Item No. 27 (4) or Item No. 27 (6) which is suitable for use as an illuminant in wick lamps.	Revenue	Three annas and nine pies per Imperial gallon.	..	..	..
27(6)	Motor Spirit . .	Revenue	Ten annas per Imperial gallon.	..	..	..
27(7)	Mineral oil—					
	(*a*) which has its flashing point at or above two hundred degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer, and is ordinarily used for the batching of jute or other fibre;	Revenue	Rs. 15-10 per ton .	..	..	..

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	
	SECTION V—*concld.*					
	Mineral Products—concld.					
27(7)—*contd.*	Mineral oil—*contd.* (*b*) which has its flashing point at or above one hundred and fifty degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer, is not suitable for use as an illuminant in wick lamps, and is such as is not ordinarily used except as fuel or for some sanitary or hygienic purposes.	Revenue	12½ per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
27(8)	Lubricating oil, that is, oil such as is not ordinarily used for any other purpose than lubrication, excluding any mineral oil which has its flashing point below two hundred degrees of the Fahrenheit's thermometer by Abel's close test.	Preferential revenue.	Two annas and six pies per Imperial gallon.	Six pies per Imperial gallon.	..	..
	SECTION VI.					
	Chemical and Pharmaceutical Products; Colours and Varnishes; Perfumery; Soap; Candles and the like; Glues and Gelatines; Explosives; Fertilisers.					
28	Chemicals, Drugs and Medicines, all sorts not otherwise specified.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..
28(1)	Bleaching paste and bleaching powder.	..	Free . . .	..	..	..
28(2)	Copperas, green (ferrous sulphate).	Revenue	2½ per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
28(3)	Sulphur . . .	..	Free . . .	..	..	..
28(4)	Liquid Gold for glass-making.	Preferential revenue.	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	15 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
28(5)	Heavy Chemicals, the following, namely:— Magnesium chloride .	Protective	Re. 1-5 per cwt. or 25 per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.	..	..	March 31st, 1939.
28(6)	The following Chemicals, namely:—					
	(*a*) Alum (ammonia alum, potash alum and soda alum).	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem* or Re. 1-6 per cwt., whichever is higher.	..	..	..
	(*b*) Magnesium sulphate or hydrated magnesium sulphate.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem* or Re. 1-4 per cwt., whichever is higher.	..	..	..

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony	
	SECTION VI—*contd.*					
	Chemical and Pharmaceutical Products; Colours and Varnishes; Perfumery; Soap; Candles and the Like; Glues and Gelatines; Explosives; Fertilisers—contd.					
28(7)	The following Chemicals, namely, cadmium sulphide, cobalt oxide, selenium, uranium oxide and zinc oxide.	Preferential revenue.	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	15 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
28(8)	The following Chemicals, Drugs and Medicines, namely, acetic, carbolic, citric and oxalic acids, napthalene, potassium chlorate and potassium cyanide, bicarbonate of soda, borax, sodium silicate, arsenic, calcium carbide, glycerine, lead, magnesium and zinc compounds not otherwise specified, aloes, asafoetida, cocaine, sarsaparilla and storax.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
28(9)	Saccharine (except in tablets) and such other substances as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, declare to be of a like nature or use to saccharine.	Revenue	Rs. 6-4 per lb.	..	..	..
28(10)	Saccharine tablets	Revenue	18¾ per cent *ad valorem* or Rs. 6-4 per pound of saccharine contents, whichever is higher.	..	..	..
28(11)	Alkaloids of Opium and their derivatives.	Revenue	Rs. 30 per seer of 80 tolas or 18¾ per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.	..	..	..
28(12)	Alkaloids extracted from Cinchona Bark including Quinine and alkaloids derived from other sources which are chemically identical with alkaloids extracted from cinchona bark.	..	Free	..	..	..
28(13)	Anti-plague Serum	..	Free	..	..	..
28(14)	Toilet Requisites not otherwise specified.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
29	Cinematograph Films not exposed.	Preferential revenue.	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	15 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
29(1)	Cinematograph Films, exposed.	Revenue	37½ per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	
	SECTION VI—*contd.*					
	Chemical and Pharmaceutical Products; Colours and Varnishes; Perfumery; Soap; Candles and the Like; Glues and Gelatines; Explosives; Fertilisers—contd.					
30	Paints, colours and painters' materials, all sorts not otherwise specified including paints, solutions and compositions containing dangerous petroleum within the meaning of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1934.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
30(1)	Dyes derived from coal-tar, and coal-tar derivatives, used in any dyeing process.	Revenue	10 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
30(2)	Paints, colours and painters' materials, the following, namely :—					
	(*a*) Red lead, genuine dry, genuine moist and reduced moist.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem* or Rs. 4-12 per cwt., whichever is higher.	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
	(*b*) White lead, genuine dry.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem* or Rs. 5-12 per cwt., whichever is higher.	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
	(*c*) Zinc white, genuine dry.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem* or Rs. 6 per cwt., whichever is higher.	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
	(*d*) Paints, other sorts, coloured, moist—					
	(i) in packing of 1 lb. or over.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem* or Rs. 8-8 per cwt., whichever is higher.	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
	(ii) in packing of ½ lb. and over but less than 1 lb.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem* or Rs. 11-4 per cwt., whichever is higher	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
	(iii) in packing of ¼ lb. and over but less than ½ lb.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem* or Rs. 17 per cwt., whichever is higher.	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
	(iv) in packing of less than ¼ lb.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem* or Rs. 24 per cwt., whichever is higher.	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
30(3)	Paints, colours and painters' materials, the following, namely :—					
	(*a*) Red lead, reduced dry.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem* or Rs. 4-12 per cwt., whichever is higher.	..	..	..
	(*b*) White lead, genuine moist, and reduced dry or moist.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem* or Rs. 5-12 per cwt., whichever is higher.	..	..	..

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	
			SECTION VI—*contd.*			
			Chemical and Pharmaceutical Products; Colours and Varnishes; Perfumery; Soap; Candles and the Like: Glues and Gelatines; Explosives; Fertilisers—contd.			
30(3)—*contd.*	Paints, colours, etc.—*contd.*					
	(c) Zinc white, genuine moist.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem* or Rs. 6 per cwt., whichever is higher.	..	..	..
	(*d*) Zinc white, reduced dry or moist.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem* or Rs. 4-4 per cwt., whichever is higher.	..	..	..
30(4)	The following Paints, colours and painters' materials, namely, barytes, turpentine, turpentine substitute, and varnish not containing dangerous petroleum within the meaning of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1934.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
30(5)	Plumbago and graphite .	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..
30(6)	Printers' ink . .	Revenue	10 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
30(7)	Lead pencils . .	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem* or one anna per dozen, whichever is higher.	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
30(8)	Slate pencils . .	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
31	Natural Essential Oils, all sorts not otherwise specified.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
31(1)	The following Natural Essential Oils, namely, citronella, cinnamon, and cinnamon leaf.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..
31(2)	The following Natural Essential Oils, namely, almond, bergamot, gajupatti, camphor, cloves, eucalyptus, lavender, lemon, otto-rose and peppermint.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
31(3)	Essential Oils, synthetic.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
31(4)	Camphor . .	Revenue	50 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
31(5)	Perfumery, not otherwise specified.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
32	Soap not otherwise specified.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	
	SECTION VI—*contd.*					
	Chemical and Pharmaceutical Products; Colours and Varnishes; Perfumery; Soap; Candles and the Like; Glues and Gelatines; Explosives; Fertilisers—contd.					
32(1)	Soap, toilet . . .	Preferential revenue.	35 per cent *ad valorem* or Rs. 20 per cwt., whichever is higher.	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
32(2)	Soap, household and laundry—					
	(*a*) in plain bars of not less than one pound in weight.	Revenue	Rs. 4 per cwt.	..	..	..
	(*b*) other sorts . .	Revenue	Rs. 6·8 per cwt. .	..	..	..
32(3)	Polishes and compositions.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
32(4)	Candles . . .	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
33	Glue, not otherwise specified.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
33(1)	Glue, clarified, liquid .	Revenue	10 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
34	Gunpowder for cannons, rifles, guns, pistols and sporting purposes.	Revenue	50 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
34(1)	Explosives, namely, blasting gunpowder, blasting gelatine, blasting dynamite, blasting roburite, blasting tonite, and all other sorts, including detonators and blasting fuze.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
34(2)	Fireworks specially prepared as danger or distress lights for the use of ships.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
34(3)	Fireworks, not otherwise specified.	Revenue	50 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
34(4)	Matches, undipped splints and veneers—					
	(*a*) Matches—					
	(1) In boxes or booklets containing on an average not more than 40 matches.	Protective	The rate at which excise duty is for the time being leviable on such matches manufactured in British India* *plus* ten annas per gross of boxes or booklets.	..	..	..

* The rate of excise duty on the 1st January 1937, and until further notice is Re. 1 per gross of boxes or booklets.

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	
	SECTION VI—*concld.*					
	Chemical and Pharmaceutical Products; Colours and Varnishes; Perfumery; Soap; Candles and the Like; Glues and Gelatines; Explosives; Fertilisers—concld.					
34(4)—*contd.*	Matches, undipped splints and veneers—*contd.*					
	(*a*) Matches—*contd.*					
	(2) In boxes or booklets containing on an average more than 40 but not more than 60 matches.	Protective	The rate at which excise duty is for the time being leviable on such matches manufactured in British India* *plus* fifteen annas per gross of boxes or booklets.	..	..	..
	(3) In boxes or booklets containing on an average more than 60 but not more than 80 matches.	Protective	The rate at which excise duty is for the time being leviable on such matches manufactured in British India† *plus* Re. 1·4 per gross of boxes or booklets.	..	..	..
	(4) All other matches.	Protective	The rate at which excise duty is for the time being leviable on such matches manufactured in British India‡ *plus* one pie for every 48 matches or fraction thereof.	..	..	..
	(*b*) Undipped splints such as are ordinarily used for match-making.	Protective	Five annas and seven and a half pies per lb.	..	..	..
	(*c*) Veneers such as are ordinarily used for making boxes, including boxes and parts of boxes made of such veneers.	Protective	Seven annas and six pies per lb.	..	..	..
35	Manures, all sorts, including animal bones and the following chemical manures:—Basic slag, nitrate of ammonia, nitrate of soda, muriate of potash, sulphate of ammonia, sulphate of potash, kainit salts, carbolime, urea, nitrate of lime, calcium cyanamide, ammonium phosphates, mineral phosphates and mineral superphosphates.	..	Free . .	..	..	..
	SECTION VII.					
	Hides, Skins, Leather, Fur Skins and Manufactures of these Materials.					
36	Hides and skins not otherwise specified.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..

* The rate of excise duty on the 1st January 1937, and until further notice is Re. 1-8 per gross of boxes or booklets.

† The rate of excise duty on the 1st January 1937, and until further notice is Rs. 2 per gross of boxes or booklets.

‡ The rate of excise duty on the 1st January 1937, and until further notice 4 annas for every 1,440 matches or fraction thereof.

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	
	SECTION VII—*contd.*					
	Hides, Skins, Leather, Fur Skins and Manufactures of these Materials—contd.					
36(1)	Hides and skins, raw or salted.	..	Free . .	..	..	..
36(2)	Skins (other than Fur Skins), tanned or dressed, and unwrought leather.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
37	The following leather manufacture, namely, saddlery, harness, trunks and bags.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
37(1)	Leather cloth including artificial leather, and other manufactures of leather not otherwise specified.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
38	Fur Skins, dressed .	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
	SECTION VIII.					
	Rubber and Articles made of Rubber.					
39	Rubber, raw. . .	..	Free . . .	..	..	..
39(1)	Rubber tyres and tubes and other manufactures of rubber, not otherwise specified, excluding apparel and boots and shoes.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
	SECTION IX.					
	Wood and Cork and Wares of these Materials; Goods made of plaiting Materials.					
40	Wood and Timber, all sorts, not otherwise specified, including all sorts of ornamental wood.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
40(1)	Firewood . . .	Revenue	2½ per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
40 (2)	Furniture and cabinetware, not otherwise specified, excluding mouldings.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
40(3)	Tea chests and parts and fittings thereof.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
41	Cork manufactures not otherwise specified.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
42	Furniture of wickerwork or bamboo.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom..	A British Colony.	
			SECTION X.			
			Paper and its Applications			
43	Wood pulp . . .	Protective	Rs. 56-4 per ton .	..	..	March 31st, 1939.
44	Paper, including chrome, marble, flint, poster and stereo printing paper; articles made of paper and papier maché; pasteboard, millboard and cardboard, all sorts, other than strawboard.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem*.	20 per cent *ad valorem*.	..	..
44(1)	Printing paper (excluding chrome, marble, flint, poster and stereo), all sorts which contain no mechanical wood pulp or in which the mechanical wood pulp amounts to less than 70 per cent of the fibre content.	Protective	One anna and three pies per lb.	..	..	March 31st, 1939.
44(2)	Printing paper, all sorts not otherwise specified which contain mechanical wood pulp amounting to not less than 70 per cent of the fibre content; and strawboard, all sorts.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem*.	..	..	..
44(3)	Writing paper— (*a*) Ruled or printed forms (including letter paper with printed headings) and account and manuscript books and the binding thereof.	Protective	One anna and three pies per lb. or 18¾ per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.	..	..	March 31st, 1939
	(*b*) All other sorts .	Protective	One anna and three pies per lb.	..	..	March 31st, 1939.
44(4)	Trade catalogues and advertising circulars imported by packet, book, or parcel post.	..	Free . . .	..	..	..
44(5)	Paper money . .	..	Free . . .	..	..	..
44(6)	Newspapers, old, in bales and bags.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem*.	..	..	..
45	Stationery including drawing and copy books, labels, advertising circulars, sheet or card almanacs and calendars, Christmas, Eastern and other cards including cards in books forms; including also waste paper but excluding paper and stationery otherwise specified.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem*.	20 per cent *ad valorem*.	..	..

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	
			SECTION X—*contd.*			
			Paper and its Applications—contd.			
45(1)	Books, printed, including covers for printed books, maps, charts, and plans, proofs, music, manuscripts, and illustrations specially made for binding in books.	..	Free . .		..	..
45(2)	Prints, Engravings and Pictures (including photographs and picture post cards) on paper or cardboard.	Revenue	50 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
			SECTION XI.			
			Textile Materials and Textile Goods.			
46	Silk, raw (excluding silk waste and noils), and silk cocoons.	Protective	25 per cent *ad valorem plus* 14 annas per lb.	..	..	March 31st, 1939.
46(1)	Silk waste and noils .	Protective	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	March 31st, 1939.
46(2)	Wool, raw, and wool-tops	...	Free . . .	..	..	..
46(3)	Cotton, raw . .	Revenue	Six pies per lb. .	..	..	..
46(4)	Textile materials, the following:— Raw flax, hemp, jute and all other unmanufactured textile materials not otherwise specified.	Revenue	Raw hemp—18¾ per cent *ad valorem*; all others—25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
46(5)	Sisal and Aloe fibre .	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..
47	Silk yarn including thrown silk warps and yarn spun from silk waste or noils, but excluding sewing thread.	Protective	25 per cent *ad valorem plus* 14 annas per lb.	..	..	March 31st, 1939.
47(1)	Silk sewing thread .	Protective	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	March 31st, 1939.
47(2)	Artificial silk yarn and thread.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem* or 3 annas per lb., whichever is higher.	..	..	..
47(3)	Woollen yarn not otherwise specified.	Preferential revenue.	35 per cent *ad valorem.*	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
47(4)	Woollen yarn for weaving and knitting wool.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
47(5)	Cotton thread other than sewing or darning thread.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	
	SECTION XI—*contd.*					
	Textile Materials and Textile Goods—contd.					
47(6)	Cotton twist and yarn, and cotton sewing or darning thread—					
	(*a*) of counts above 50's—					
	(i) of British manufacture.	Protective	5 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	March 31st, 1939.
	(ii) not of British manufacture.	Protective	6¼ per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	March 31st, 1939.
	(*b*) of counts 50's and below—					
	(i) of British manufacture.	Protective	5 per cent *ad valorem* or 1¼ annas per lb., whichever is higher.	..	..	March 31st, 1939.
	(ii) not of British manufacture.	Protective	6¼ per cent *ad valorem* or 1⅝ annas per lb., whichever is higher.	..	..	March 31st, 1939.
47(7)	Twist and yarn of flax or jute.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
47(8)	Yarn (excluding cotton yarn) such as is ordinarily used for the manufacture of belting for machinery.	Revenue	6¼ per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
48	Fabrics, not otherwise specified, containing more than 90 per cent of silk, including such fabrics embroidered with artificial silk—					
	(*a*) Ponjee . .	Protective	50 per cent *ad valorem plus* Re. 1 per lb.	..	..	March 31st, 1939.
	(*b*) Fuji, Boseki and corded (excluding white cord).	Protective	50 per cent *ad valorem plus* Re. 1-8 per lb.	..	..	March 31st, 1939.
	(*c*) Other sorts . .	Protective	50 per cent *ad valorem plus* Rs. 2 per lb.	..	..	March 31st, 1939.
48(1)	Fabrics, not otherwise specified, containing more than 90 per cent of artificial silk—					
	(*a*) of British manufacture.	Protective	30 per cent *ad valorem* or 2½ annas per square yard, whichever is higher.	..	..	March 31st, 1939.

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	
	SECTION XI—*contd.*					
	Textile Materials and Textile Goods—contd					
48(1)—*contd.*	Fabrics, not otherwise specified, containing more than 90 per cent of artificial silk—*contd.*					
	(*b*) not of British manufacture.	Protective	50 per cent *ad valorem* or 4 annas per square yard, whichever is higher.	..	..	March 31st, 1939.
48(2)	Woollen fabrics, not otherwise specified, containing more than 90 per cent of wool, excluding felt and fabrics made of shoddy or waste wool.	Preferential revenue.	35 per cent *ad valorem* or Re. 1-2 per lb., whichever is higher.	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
48(3)	Cotton fabrics not otherwise specified, containing more than 90 per cent of cotton—					
	(*a*) Grey piecegoods (excluding bordered grey chadars, dhuties, saris and scarves)—					
	(i) of British manufacture.	Protective	25 per cent *ad valorem* or $4\frac{3}{8}$ annas per lb., whichever is higher.	..	..	March 31st, 1939.
	(ii) not of British manufacture.	Protective	50 per cent *ad valorem* or $5\frac{1}{4}$ annas per lb., whichever is higher.	..	..	March 31st, 1939.
	(*b*) Cotton piecegoods and fabrics not otherwise specified—					
	(i) of British manufacture.	Protective	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	March 31st, 1939.
	(ii) not of British manufacture.	Protective	50 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	March 31st, 1939.
48(4)	Fabrics, not otherwise specified, containing more than 10 per cent and not more than 90 per cent silk—					
	(*a*) containing more than 50 per cent of silk or artificial silk or of both.	Protective	50 per cent *ad valorem plus* Rs. 2 per lb.	..	..	March 31st, 1939.

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	
	SECTION XI—*contd.*					
	Textile Materials and Textile Goods—contd.					
48(4) *contd.*	Fabrics, not otherwise specified, containing more than 10 per cent and not more than 90 per cent silk—*contd.*					
	(*b*) containing not more than 50 per cent of silk or artificial silk or of both—					
	(i) containing more than 10 per cent artificial silk.	Protective	50 per cent *ad valorem* or Re. 1-8 per lb., whichever is higher.	..	..	March 31st, 1939.
	(ii) containing no artificial silk or not more than 10 per cent artificial silk.	Protective	50 per cent *ad valorem*.	..	..	March 31st, 1939.
48(5)	Fabrics, not otherwise specified, containing not more than 10 per cent silk but more than 10 per cent and not more than 90 per cent artificial silk—					
	(*a*) containing 50 per cent or more cotton—					
	(i) of British manufacture.	Protective	30 per cent *ad valorem* or 2 annas per square yard, whichever is higher.	..	..	March 31st, 1939.
	(ii) not of British manufacture.	Protective	50 per cent *ad valorem* or 3¼ annas per square yard, whichever is higher.	..	..	March 31st, 1939.
	(*b*) containing no cotton or containing less than 50 per cent cotton—					
	(i) of British manufacture.	Protective	30 per cent *ad valorem* or 2½ annas per square yard, whichever is higher.	..	..	March 31st, 1939.
	(ii) not of British manufacture.	Protective	50 per cent *ad valorem* or 4 annas per square yard, whichever is higher.	..	..	March 31st, 1939.

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	
	SECTION XI—*contd.*					
	Textile Materials and Textile Goods—contd.					
48(6)	Fabrics, not otherwise specified, containing not more than 10 per cent silk or 10 per cent artificial silk, but containing more than 10 per cent but not more than 90 per cent wool.	Preferential revenue.	35 per cent *ad valorem.*	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
48(7)	Fabrics, not otherwise specified, containing not more than 10 per cent silk or 10 per cent artificial silk or 10 per cent wool, but containing more than 50 per cent cotton and not more than 90 per cent cotton—					
	(*a*) of British manufacture.	Protective	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	March 31st, 1939.
	(*b*) not of British manufacture.	Protective	50 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	March 31st, 1939.
48(8)	Fabrics, not otherwise specified, containing not more than 10 per cent silk or 10 per cent artificial silk or 10 per cent wool or 50 per cent cotton.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
48(9)	The following Cotton Fabrics, namely, Sateens including italians of Sateen weave, velvets and velveteens and embroidered all-overs—					
	(*a*) of British manufacture.	Protective	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	March 31st, 1939.
	(*b*) not of British manufacture.	Protective	35 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	March 31st, 1939.
48(10)	Fabrics containing gold or silver thread.	Protective	50 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	March 31st, 1939.
49	Textile manufactures, the following articles when made wholly or mainly of any of the fabrics specified in Item No. 48, 48(1), 48(3), 48(4), 48(5), 48(7), 48(9) or 48(10):—	Protective	The *ad valorem* rates of duty applicable to the fabric of which the article is wholly or mainly made.	..	..	March 31st, 1939.
	Bed sheets.					
	Bed spreads.					
	Bolster cases.					
	Counterpanes.					
	Cloths, table.					
	Cloths, tray.					

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	
	SECTION XI—*contd.*					
	Textile Materials and Textile Goods—contd.					
49—*contd.*	Textile manufactures, the following articles when made wholly or mainly of any of the fabrics specified in Item No. 48, 48(1), 48(3), 48(4), 48(5), 48(7), 48(9) or 48(10)—*contd.*	Protective.	The *ad valorem* rates of duty applicable to the fabric of which the article is wholly or mainly made.	..	..	March 31st, 1939.
	Covers, bed.					
	Covers, table.					
	Dusters.					
	Glass-cloths.					
	Handkerchiefs.					
	Napkins.					
	Pillow cases.					
	Pillow slips.					
	Scarves.					
	Shirts.					
	Shawls.					
	Sacks (cotton).					
	Towels.					
	Umbrella coverings.					
49(1)	Fents, being *bonâ fide* remnants of piece goods or other fabrics:—					
	(*a*) of materials liable to duty under Item 48(3), not exceeding 4 yards in length.	Preferential revenue.	35 per cent *ad valorem*	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
	(*b*) of materials liable to duty under Item 48, 48(1), 48(4) or 48(5), not exceeding 2½ yards in length.	Preferential revenue.	35 per cent *ad valorem.*	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
	(*c*) of other materials, not exceeding 4 yards in length.	Preferential revenue.	35 per cent *ad valorem.*	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
49(2)	Ribbons . . .	Preferential revenue.	50 per cent *ad valorem.*	40 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
49(3)	Blankets and rugs (other than floor rugs), excluding blankets and rugs made wholly or mainly from artificial silk.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
49(4)	Woollen carpets, floor rugs, shawls and other manufactures of wool, not otherwise specified, including felt.	Preferential revenue.	35 per cent *ad valorem.*	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	
	SECTION XI—*contd.*					
	Textile Materials and Textile Goods—contd.					
49(5)	Cotton braids or cords, the following, namely:— Ghoonsis and Muktakesis.	Protective	6¼ annas per lb.	..	..	March 31st, 1939.
50	Jute manufactures not otherwise specified	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
50(1)	Second hand or used gunny bags or cloth made of jute.	..	Free	..	..	..
50(2)	Hemp manufactures	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
50(3)	Cotton, hair and canvas ply belting for machinery.	Revenue	6¼ per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
50(4)	Ropes, cotton	..	Free	..	..	..
50(5)	Oil cloth and floor cloth	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
50(6)	Cordage, rope and twine of vegetable fibre other than jute and cotton, not otherwise specified.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
50(7)	Mats and Mattings, not otherwise specified.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
50(8)	Coir fibre, coir yarn and coir mats and matting.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..
51	Socks and stockings made wholly or mainly from silk or artificial silk.	Preferential revenue.	50 per cent *ad valorem.*	40 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
51(1)	Woollen hosiery and woollen knitted apparel, that is to say, all hosiery and knitted apparel containing not less than 15 per cent of wool by weight.	Preferential revenue.	35 per cent *ad valorem* or Re. 1-2 per lb., whichever is higher.	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
51(2)	Cotton knitted apparel, *including* apparel made of cotton interlocking material, cotton undervests, knitted or woven, and cotton socks and stockings:—					
	(*a*) of weight not exceeding 4 lbs. per dozen.	Protective	25 per cent *ad valorem* or 12 annas per lb., whichever is higher.	..	..	March 31st, 1939.
	(*b*) of weight exceeding 4 lbs. per dozen.	Protective	25 per cent *ad valorem* or 10 annas per lb., whichever is higher.	..	..	March 31st, 1939.
51(3)	Cotton knitted fabric	Protective	50 per cent *ad valorem* or 12 annas per lb., whichever is higher.	..	..	March 31st, 1939.
52	Apparel, hosiery, haberdashery, millinery and drapery, not otherwise specified.	Preferential revenue.	35 per cent *ad valorem.*	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..

Item No.	Name of article	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	
	SECTION XI—*concld.*					
	Textile Materials and Textile Goods—concld.					
52(1)	Silk or artificial silk goods used or required for medical purposes, namely:—Silk or artificial silk ligatures; elastic silk or artificial silk hosiery, elbow pieces, thigh pieces, knee caps, leggings, socks, anklets, stockings, suspensory bandages, silk or artificial silk abdominal belts, silk or artificial silk web catheter tubes, and oiled silk or artificial silk.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
52(2)	Uniforms and Accoutrements appertaining thereto, imported by a public servant for his personal use.	..	Free	..	..	..
52(3)	Insignia and Badges of official British and Foreign Orders.	..	Free	..	..	..
53	Textile manufactures, not otherwise specified.	Preferential revenue.	35 per cent *ad valorem.*	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
53(1)	Rags and other paper-making materials excluding wood pulp.	..	Free	..	..	..
	SECTION XII.					
	Footwear, Hats, Umbrellas and Parasols, Articles of Fashion.					
54	Boots and Shoes, not otherwise specified.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem* or six annas per pair, whichever is higher.	..	..	..
54(1)	Boots and Shoes composed mainly of leather.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem* or six annas per pair, whichever is higher.	20 per cent *ad valorem* or 5 annas per pair, whichever is higher.	..	..
54(2)	Uppers for boots and shoes unless entirely made of leather.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem* or three annas per pair, whichever is higher.	..	..	..
55	Hats, caps, bonnets and hatters' ware, not otherwise specified.	Preferential revenue.	35 per cent *ad valorem.*	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..
56	Parasols and Sunshades and fittings for umbrellas, parasols and sunshades.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	
	SECTION XII—*contd.*					
	Footwear, Hats, Umbrellas and Parasols, Articles of Fashion—contd.					
56(1)	Umbrellas . . .	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem* or eight annas each, whichever is higher.	20 per cent *ad valorem*.	..	..
57	....	..	....	..	..	..
	SECTION XIII.					
	Wares of Stone and of other Mineral Materials; Ceramic Products; Glass and Glassware.					
58	Articles made of Stone or Marble.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
58(1)	Asbestos manufactures, not otherwise specified.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
58(2)	Packing—engine and boiler—all sorts, not otherwise specified.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
59	Building and Engineering materials, all sorts not of iron, steel or wood not otherwise specified including tiles other than glass, earthenware or porcelain tiles, and firebricks not being component parts of any articles included in Item No. 72 or No. 74(2).	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
59(1)	Building and Engineering bricks.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
59(2)	Earthenware, china and porcelain, all sorts not otherwise specified.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
59(3)	Earthenware pipes and sanitary ware.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
59(4)	Tiles of earthenware and porcelain.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem* or two annas per square foot, whichever is higher.	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
59(5)	Domestic Earthenware, china and porcelain, the following, namely :—					
	(*a*) Tea cups and coffee cups—					
	(i) having a capacity of more than 7½ ozs.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem* or ten annas per dozen, whichever is higher.	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
	(ii) having a capacity of not more than 7½ ozs.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem* or four annas per dozen, whichever is higher.	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	
	SECTION XIII—*contd.*					
	Wares of Stone and of other Mineral Materials; Ceramic Products; Glass and Glassware—contd.					
59(5)—*contd.*	Domestic Earthenware, china and porcelain, the following, namely —*contd.*					
	(*b*) Saucers—					
	(i) for use with tea cups or coffee cups having a capacity of more than 7½ ozs.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem* or five annas per dozen, whichever is higher.	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
	(ii) for use with tea cups or coffee cups having a capacity of not more than 7½ ozs.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem* or two annas per dozen, whichever is higher.	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
	(*c*) Tea-pots—					
	(i) having a capacity of more than 20 ozs.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem* or Rs. 3 per dozen, whichever is higher.	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
	(ii) having a capacity of more than 10 ozs. and not more than 20 ozs.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem* or Re. 1-8 per dozen, whichever is higher.	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
	(iii) having a capacity of not more than 10 ozs.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem* or twelve annas per dozen, whichever is higher.	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
	(*d*) Sugar-bowls	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem* or Re. 1-8 per dozen, whichever is higher.	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
	(*e*) Jugs having a capacity of over 10 ozs.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem* or twleve annas per dozen, whichever is higher.	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
	(*f*) Plates over 5½ inches in diameter—					
	(i) over 8½ inches in diameter.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem* or Re. 1 per dozen, whichever is higher.	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
	(ii) not over 8½ inches in diameter.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem* or ten annas per dozen, whichever is higher.	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	
	SECTION XIII—*concld.*					
	Wares of Stone and of other Mineral Materials; Ceramic Products; Glass and Glassware—concld.					
59(6)	Covered crucibles for glass-making.	Preferential revenue.	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	15 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
60	Glass and Glassware not otherwise specified, and lacquered ware.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
60(1)	Glass, globes and chimneys, for lamps and lanterns—					
	(*a*) Globes for hurricane lanterns.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem* or four annas and six pies per dozen, whichever is higher.	..	..	..
	(*b*) Other globes and chimneys having an external base diameter of over one inch.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem* or three annas per dozen, whichever is higher.	..	..	..
60(2)	Electric lighting bulbs .	Preferential revenue.	50 per cent *ad valorem.*	40 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
60(3)	Glass bangles, glass beads and false pearls.	Revenue	50 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
	SECTION XIV.					
	Real Pearls, Precious Stones, Precious Metals and Wares of those Materials; Coin (Specie).					
61	Precious Stones, unset and imported uncut, and Pearls, unset.	..	Free . . .	..	..	..
61(1)	Precious Stones, unset and imported cut.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
61(2)	Silver bullion and silver sheets and plates which have undergone no process of manufacture subsequent to rolling.	Revenue	Three annas per ounce.	..	..	..
61(3)	Gold bullion and gold sheets and plates which have undergone no process of manufacture subsequent to rolling.	..	Free . . .	..	..	..
61(4)	Silver plate and silver manufactures, all sorts not otherwise specified.	Revenue	50 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
61(5)	Silver thread and wire (including so-called gold thread and wire mainly made of silver) and silver leaf including also imitation gold and silver thread and wire, lametta and metallic spangles and articles of a like nature, of whatever metal made.	Protective	62½ per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	March 31st, 1941.

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	
	SECTION XIV—*contd.*					
	Real Pearls, Precious Stones, Precious Metals and Wares of those Materials; Coin (Specie)—contd.					
61(6)	Gold plate, go'd leaf and gold manufactures, all sorts not otherwise specified.	Revenue	50 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
61(7)	Gold or gold-plated pen nibs.	Preferential revenue.	50 per cent *ad valorem.*	40 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
61(8)	Articles, other than cutlery and surgical instruments, plated with gold or silver.	Revenue	50 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
61(9)	Cutlery plated with gold or silver . . .	Preferential revenue.	50 per cent *ad valorem.*	40 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
61(10)	Jewellery and Jewels .	Revenue	50 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
62	Current coin of the Government of India.	..	Free . . .	..	..	..
62(1)	Silver coin, not otherwise specified.	Revenue	Three annas per ounce	..	..	..
62(2)	Gold coin . .	..	Free . . .	..	..	..
	SECTION XV.					
	Base Metals and Articles made therefrom.					
63	Iron or Steel, old . .	Revenue	15$\frac{5}{8}$ per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
63(1)	Iron alloys, *viz.*, ferro-manganese, ferro-silicon, ferro-chrome, spiegeleisen and the like as commonly used for steel making.	Preferential revenue.	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	10 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
63(2)	Iron or steel angle, channel, tee, flat, beam, zed, trough and piling—					
	(*a*) not fabricated—					
	(i) of British manufacture—					
	not coated with other metals.	Protective	1$\frac{1}{2}$ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India*; or 10 per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.

* The rate of excise duty on the 1st January, 1937, and until further notice, on all steel ingots produced in British India is Rs. 4 per ton.

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	
	SECTION XV—*contd.*					
	Base Metals and Articles made therefrom—contd.					
63(2)—*contd.*	Iron or steel angle, channel, tee, flat, beam, zed, trough and piling—*contd.*					
	(*a*) not fabricated—*contd.*					
	(i) of British manufacture—*contd.* coated with other metals.	Protective	1⅓ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India*; or 10 per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.
	(ii) not of British manufacture.	Protective	1⅓ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India* *plus* Rs. 43 per ton.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.
	(*b*) fabricated—					
	(i) of British manufacture.	Protective	1⅓ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India* *plus* Rs. 40 per ton.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.
	(ii) not of British manufacture.	Protective	1⅓ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India* *plus* Rs. 40 per ton.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.
63(3)	Iron or steel bar and rod—					
	(i) of British manufacture.	Protective	1⅓ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India* *plus* Rs. 10 per ton; or 10 per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.
	(ii) not of British manufacture.	Protective	1⅓ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India* *plus* Rs. 39 per ton; or 20 per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.

* The rate of excise duty on the 1st January, 1937, and until further notice, on all steel ingots produced in British India is Rs. 4 per ton.

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	
	SECTION XV—*contd.*					
	Base Metals and Articles made therefrom—contd.					
63(4)	Iron, pig . . .	Preferential revenue.	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	10 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
63(5)	Iron rice bowls . .	Preferential revenue.	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	10 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
63(6)	Cast iron pipes and tubes; also cast iron fittings therefor, that is to say, bends, boots, elbows, tees, sockets, flanges, plugs, valves, cocks and the like—					
	(i) of British manufacture.	Protective	10 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	March 31st, 1941.
	(ii) not of British manufacture.	Protective	Rs. 57-8-0 per ton .	..	..	March 31st, 1941.
63(7)	Cast iron plates . .	Preferential revenue.	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	10 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
63(8)	Steel ingots . .	Preferential revenue.	The excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India* ; or 20 per cent *ad valorem* whichever is higher.	The excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India ; or 10 per cent *ad valorem,* whichever is higher.	..	..
	Iron or steel blooms, billets and slabs, provided that no piece less than 1½ inches square or thick shall be included in this item.					
63(9)	Iron or steel Structures, fabricated partially or wholly, not otherwise specified, if made mainly or wholly of iron or steel bars, sections, plates or sheets, for the construction of buildings, bridges, tanks, well curbs, trestles, towers and similar structures or for parts thereof, but not including builders' hardware or any of the articles specified in Items Nos. 72, 72(3), 74(1), 75(3), 75(4) or 76(1)—					
	(*a*) of British manufacture.	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India* *plus* Rs. 40 per ton.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.
	(*b*) not of British manufacture.	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India* *plus* Rs. 40 per ton.	..	..	March 31st, 1931.

* The rate of excise duty on the 1st January, 1937, and until further notice, on all steel ingots produced in British India is Rs. 4 per ton.

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	
	SECTION XV—*contd.*					
	Base Metals and Articles made therefrom—contd.					
63(10)	Steel, tinplates and tinned sheets, including tin taggers, and cuttings of such plates, sheets or taggers—					
	(i) of British manufacture.	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India* *plus* Rs. 38 per ton.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.
	(ii) not of British manufacture.	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India* *plus* Rs. 59 per ton.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.
63(11)	Iron or Steel anchors and cables.	Preferential revenue.	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	10 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
63(12)	A. Iron or Steel bolts and nuts, including hook-bolts and nuts for roofing but excluding fish bolts and nuts—					
	(i) of British manufacture.	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India*; or 10 per cent *ad valorem* whichever is higher.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.
	(ii) not of British manufacture.	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India* *plus* Re. 1-9-0 per cwt.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.
	B. Iron or Steel fish bolts and nuts—					
	(i) of British manufacture.	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India*; or 10 per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.
	(ii) not of British manufacture.	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India* *plus* Rs. 4-5-0 per cwt.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.

* The rate of excise duty on the 1st January, 1937, and until further notice, on all steel ingots produced in British India is Rs. 4 per ton.

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	
	SECTION XV—*contd.*					
	Base Metals and Articles made therefrom—contd.					
63(13)	Iron or Steel expanded metal.	Preferential revenue.	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	10 per cent *ad valorem*	..	..
63(14)	Iron or Steel hoops and strips.	Preferential revenue.	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	10 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
63(15)	Iron or Steel rivets—					
	(i) of British manufacture.	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India*; or 10 per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.
	(ii) not of British manufacture.	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India* *plus* Re. 1-14-0 per cwt.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.
63(16)	Iron or Steel nails and washers, all sorts not otherwise specified.	Preferential revenue.	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	10 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
63(17)	Iron or Steel pipes and tubes and fittings therefor, if riveted or otherwise built up of plates or sheets—					
	(i) of British manufacture.	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India *plus* Rs. 12 per ton; or 10 per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.
	(ii) not of British manufacture.	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India* *plus* Rs. 35 per ton.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.
63(18)	Iron or Steel pipes and tubes; also fittings therefor, that is to say, bends, boots, elbows, tees, sockets, flanges, plugs, valves, cocks and the like, excluding pipes, tubes and fittings therefor otherwise specified.	Preferential revenue.	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	10 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..

* The rate of excise duty on the 1st January, 1937, and until further notice, on all steel ingots produced in British India is Rs. 4 per ton.

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	
	SECTION XV—*contd.*					
	Base Metals and Articles made therefrom—contd.					
63(19)	Iron or Steel plates excluding cast iron plates—					
	(*a*) not fabricated—					
	(i) of British manufacture—					
	not coated with other metals.	Protective	1⅓ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India*; or 10 per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.
	coated with other metals.	Protective	1⅓ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India*; or 10 per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.
	(ii) not of British manufacture.	Protective	1⅓ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India* *plus* Rs. 25 per ton.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.
	(*b*) fabricated—					
	(i) of British manufacture.	Protective	1⅓ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India* *plus* Rs. 40 per ton.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.
	(ii) not of British manufacture.	Protective	1⅓ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India* *plus* Rs. 40 per ton.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.
63(20)	Iron or Steel sheets—					
	(*a*) not fabricated—					
	not galvanized—					
	(i) of British manufacture.	Protective	1⅓ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India* *plus* Rs. 11 per ton; or 10 per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.

* The rate of excise duty on the 1st January, 1937, and until further notice, on all steel ingots produced in British India is Rs. 4 per ton.

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	
	SECTION XV—*contd.*					
	Base Metals and Articles made therefrom—contd.					
63(20)—*contd.*	Iron or Steel sheets—*contd.*					
	(*a*) not fabricated—*contd.*					
	(1) not galvanized—*contd.*					
	(ii) not of British manufacture.	Protective	1⅛ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India* *plus* Rs. 32 per ton.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.
	(2) galvanized—					
	(i) of British manufacture.	Protective	1⅛ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India* *plus* Rs. 10 per ton; or 10 per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.
	(ii) not of British manufacture.	Protective	1⅛ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India* *plus* Rs. 40 per ton.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.
	(*b*) fabricated—					
	(1) not galvanized—					
	(i) of British manufacture.	Protective	1⅛ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India* *plus* Rs. 12 per ton; or 10 per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.
	(ii) not of British manufacture.	Protective	1⅛ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India* *plus* Rs. 35 per ton.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.
	(2) galvanized—					
	(i) of British manufacture.	Protective	1⅛ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India* *plus* Rs. 11 per ton; or 10 per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.

* The rate of excise duty on the 1st January, 1937, and until further notice, on all steel ingots produced in British India is Rs. 4 per ton.

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	
	SECTION XV—*contd.*					
	Base Metals and Articles made therefrom—contd.					
63(20)-*concld.*	Iron or Steel sheets—*concld.*					
	(*b*) fabricated—*contd.*					
	(2) galvanized—*contd.*					
	(ii) not of British manufacture.	Protective	1⅓ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India* *plus* Rs. 44 per ton.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.
63(21)	Iron or Steel Railway Track Material—					
	A. Rails (including tramway rails the heads of which are not grooved)—					
	(*a*) 30 lbs. per yard and over, and fish-plates therefor—					
	(i) of British manufacture.	Protective	1⅓ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India*; or 10 per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.
	(ii) not of British manufacture.	Protective	1⅓ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India*; or 20 per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.
	(*b*) under 30 lbs. per yard and fish-plates therefor—					
	(i) of British manufacture.	Protective	1⅓ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India* *plus* Rs. 10 per ton; or 10 per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.
	(ii) not of British manufacture.	Protective	1⅓ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India* *plus* Rs. 39 per ton.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.

* The rate of excise duty on the 1st January, 1937, and until further notice, on all steel ingots produced in British India is Rs. 4 per ton.

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	
	SECTION XV—*contd.*					
	Base Metals and Articles made therefrom—contd.					
63(21)—*contd.*	Iron or Steel Railway Track Material—*contd.*					
	B. Switches and crossings including stretcher bars and other component parts, and switches and crossings including stretcher bars and other component parts for tramway rails the heads of which are not grooved—					
	(*a*) for rails 30 lbs. per yard and over—					
	(i) of British manufacture.	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India*; or 10 per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.
	(ii) not of British manufacture.	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India*; or 20 per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.
	(*b*) for rails under 30 lbs. per yard —					
	(i) of British manufacture.	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India* *plus* Rs. 11 per ton; or 10 per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.
	(ii) not of British manufacture.	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India* *plus* Rs. 43 per ton.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.

* The rate of excise duty on the 1st January, 1937, and until further notice, on all steel ingots produced in British India is Rs. 4 per ton.

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	
	SECTION XV—*contd.*					
	Base Metals and Articles made therefrom—contd.					
63(21)—*contd.*	Iron or Steel Railway Track Material—*contd.*					
	C. Sleepers, and sleeper bars, other than cast iron—					
	(i) of British manufacture.	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India*; or 10 per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.
	(ii) not of British manufacture.	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India*; or 20 per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.
	D. Spikes (other than dog-spikes) and tie-bars—					
	(i) of British manufacture.	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India* *plus* Rs. 10 per ton; or 10 per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.
	(ii) not of British manufacture.	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India* *plus* Rs. 39 per ton.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.
	E. Dog-spikes—					
	(i) of British manufacture.	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India* *plus* 7 annas per cwt.; or 10 per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.
	(ii) not of British manufacture.	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India* *plus* Rs. 2-15-0 per cwt.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.

* The rate of excise duty on the 1st January, 1937, and until further notice, on all steel ingots produced in British India is Rs. 4 per ton.

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	
	SECTION XV—*contd.*					
	Base Metals and Articles made therefrom—contd.					
63(21) *concld.*	Iron or Steel Railway Track Material—*concld.*					
	F. Gibs, cotters, keys (including tapered key bars), distance pieces and other fastenings for use with iron or steel sleepers—					
	(i) of British manufacture.	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India* *plus* 7 annas per cwt.; or 10 per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.
	(ii) not of British manufacture.	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India* *plus* Rs. 2-15-0 per cwt.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.
63(22)	Iron or Steel Railway Track materials not otherwise specified, including bearing plates, cast iron sleepers and lever boxes.	Preferential revenue.	20 per cent *ad valorem*.	10 per cent *ad valorem*.	..	..
63(23)	Iron or Steel Tramway Track materials not otherwise specified, including rails, fish-plates, tie-bars, switches, crossings and the like materials of shapes and sizes specially adapted for tramway tracks.	Preferential revenue.	20 per cent *ad valorem*.	10 per cent *ad valorem*.	..	..
63(24)	Iron or Steel barbed or stranded wire and wire rope.	Preferential revenue.	20 per cent *ad valorem*.	10 per cent *ad valorem*.	..	..
63(25)	Iron or Steel wire, other than barbed or stranded wire, wire rope or wire netting; and iron or steel wire nails—					
	(i) of British manufacture.	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India* *plus* Rs. 25 per ton.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.

* The rate of excise duty on the 1st January, 1937, and until further notice, on all steel ingots produced in British India is Rs. 4 per ton.

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	
	SECTION XV—*contd.*					
	Base Metals and Articles made therefrom—contd.					
63(25)—*contd.*	Iron or Steel wire, other than barbed or stranded wire, wire rope or wire netting; and iron or steel wire nails—*contd.*					
	(ii) not of British manufacture.	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India* *plus* Rs. 60 per ton.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.
63(26)	Iron or Steel (other than bar or rod) specially designed for the reinforcement of concrete.	Preferential revenue.	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	10 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
63(27)	Iron or Steel, the original material (but not including machinery) of any ship or other vessel intended for inland or harbour navigation which has been assembled abroad, taken to pieces and shipped for reassembly in India—					
	(i) of British manufacture.	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India*; or 10 per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.
	(ii) not of British manufacture.	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India* *plus* Rs. 27-8-0 per ton; or 20 per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.
	Provided that articles dutiable under this item shall not be deemed to be dutiable under any other item.					
63(28)	All sorts of Iron and Steel and manufactures thereof not otherwise specified.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..

* The rate of excise duty on the 1st January, 1937, and until further notice, on all steel ingots produced in British India is Rs. 4 per ton.

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	
	SECTION XV—*contd.*					
	Base Metals and Articles made therefrom—contd.					
63(29)	Enamelled ironware, the following, namely :— (*a*) Sign-boards .	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem* or four and a half annas per square foot, whichever is higher.	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
	(*b*) Domestic hollow-ware, the following, namely, basins, bowls, dishes, plates and thalas, including rice-cups, rice-bowls and rice-plates—					
	(i) having no diameter exceeding 19 centimetres.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem* or per dozen four annas *plus* one anna for every two centimetres or part thereof by which any diameter exceeds 11 centimetres, whichever is higher.	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
	(ii) having any diameter exceeding 19 centimetres.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem* or per dozen eight annas *plus* two annas for every two centimetres or part thereof by which any diameter exceeds 19 centimetres, whichever is higher.	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
64	Copper, wrought, and manufactures of copper, all sorts not otherwise specified.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
64(1)	Copper, scrap . .	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
65	German silver including nickel silver.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
66	Aluminium—circles, sheets and other manufactures not otherwise specified.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
66(1)	Unwrought ingots, blocks and bars of aluminium.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
67	Lead, wrought—the following articles, namely, pipes and tubes and sheets other than sheets for tea chests.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	
	SECTION XV—*concld.*					
	Base Metals and Articles made therefrom—concld.					
67(1)	Lead sheets for tea chests	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
68	Zinc or spelter, wrought or manufactured, not otherwise specified.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
68(1)	Zinc, unwrought, including cakes, ingots, tiles (other than boiler tiles), hard or soft slabs and plates, dust, dross and ashes, and broken zinc.	..	Free . . .	..	..	..
69	Tin, Block . . .	Revenue	Rs. 312-8 per ton .	..	..	..
70	Brass, bronze and similar alloys, wrought, and manufactures thereof not otherwise specified.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
70(1)	All sorts of metals, other than iron and steel, and manufactures thereof not otherwise specified.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
71	Hardware, ironmongery and tools, all sorts not otherwise specified, including incandescent mantles but excluding machine tools and agricultural implements.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem*	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
71(1)	The following hardware, ironmongery and tools, namely, agricultural implements not otherwise specified, buckets of tinned or galvanized iron, and pruning-knives.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
71(2)	Cutlery, all sorts not otherwise specified.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
71(3)	Metal furniture and cabinetware.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
71(4)	Printing type . .	Revenue	One anna and three pies per lb.	..	..	..
71(5)	The following printing materials, namely, leads, brass rules, wooden and metal quoins, shooting sticks and galleys and metal furniture.	Revenue	2½ per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
71(6)	Racks for the withering of tea leaf.	Revenue	2½ per cent *ad valorem*	..	..	..

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Durasion of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	
	SECTION XVI.					
	Machinery and Apparatus; Electrical Material.					
72	Machinery, namely, such of the following articles as are not otherwise specified: — (*a*) prime-movers, boilers, locomotive engines and tenders for the same, portable engines (including power-driven road rollers, fire engines and tractors), and other machines in which the prime-mover is not separable from the operative parts; (*b*) machines and sets of machines to be worked by electric, steam, water, fire or other power, not being manual or animal labour, or which before being brought into use require to be fixed with reference to other moving parts; (*c*) apparatus and appliances, not to be operated by manual or animal labour, which are designed for use in an industrial system as parts indispensable for its operation and have been given for that purpose some special shape or quality which would not be essential for their use for any other purpose; (*d*) control gear, self-acting or otherwise, and transmission-gear designed for use with any machinery above specified, including belting of all materials (other than cotton, hair and canvas ply) and driving chains, but excluding driving ropes not made of cotton;	Revenue	10 per cent *ad valorem*.	..	..	..

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	
	SECTION XVI—*contd.*					
	Machinery and Apparatus; Electrical Material—contd.					
72—*contd*	Machinery, namely, such of the following articles as are not otherwise specified—*contd.*					
	(*e*) bare hard-drawn electrolytic copper wires and cables and other electrical wires and cables, insulated or not, and poles, troughs, conduits and insulators designed as parts of a transmission system, and the fittings thereof.	Revenue	10 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
	Note.—The term 'industrial system' used in sub-item (*c*) means an installation designed to be employed directly in the performance of any process or series of processes necessary for the manufacture, production or extraction of any commodity.					
72(1)	The following textile machinery and apparatus by whatever power operated, namely, healds, heald cords and heald knitting needles; reeds and shuttles; warp and weft preparation machinery and looms; bobbins and pirns; dobbies; Jacquard machines; Jacquard harness linen cards; Jacquard cards; punching plates for Jacquard cards; warping mills; multiple box sleys; solid border sleys; tape sleys; swivel sleys; tape looms; wool carding machines; wool spinning machines; hosiery machinery; coir mat shearing machines; coir fibre willowing machines; heald knitting machines; dobby cards; lattices and lags for dobbies; wooden winders, silk looms; silk throwing and	Revenue	10 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	
	SECTION XVI—*contd.*					
	***Machinery and Apparatus; Electrical Material*—contd.**					
72(1)—*contd.*	reeling machines; cotton yarn reeling machines; sizing machines; doubling machines; silk twisting machines; cone winding machines; piano card cutting machines; harness building frames; card lacing frames; drawing and denting hooks; sewing thread balls making machines; cumbli finishing machinery; hank boilers; cotton carding and spinning machines; mail eyes, lingoes, comber boards and comber board frames; take-up motions, temples and pickers; picking bands; picking sticks; printing machines; roller cloth; clearer cloth; sizing flannel; and roller skins.					
72(2)	Printing and Lithographic Material, namely, presses, lithographic plates, composing sticks, chases, imposing tables, lithographic stones, stereoblocks, wood blocks, half-tone blocks, electrotype blocks, process blocks and highly polished copper or zinc sheets specially prepared for making process blocks, roller moulds, roller frames and stocks, roller composition, lithographic nap rollers, standing screw and hot presses, perforating machines, gold blocking presses, galley presses, proof presses, arming presses, copper plate printing presses, rolling presses, ruling machines, ruling pen making machines, lead cutters, rule cutters, slug cutters, type casting machines, type setting and casting machines, paper in rolls with side perforations to be used after further perforation for type-casting, rule bending machines,	Revenue	10 per cent *ad valorem*.	..	..	..

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	
	SECTION XVI—*contd.*					
	***Machinery and Apparatus: Electrical Material*—contd.**					
72(2)—*contd.*	rulemitreing machines, bronzing machines, stereotyping apparatus, paper folding machines, and paging machines but excluding ink and paper.					
72(3)	Component parts of Machinery as defined in Items Nos. 72, 72(1) and 72(2), namely, such parts only as are essential for the working of the machine or apparatus and have been given for that purpose some special shape or quality which would not be essential for their use for any other purpose: Provided that articles which do not satisfy this condition shall also be deemed to be component parts of the machine to which they belong if they are essential to its operation and are imported with it in such quantities as may appear to the Collector of Customs to be reasonable.	Revenue	10 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
72(4)	Passenger Lifts and component parts and accessories thereof.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
72(5)	Domestic Refrigerators .	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
72(6)	Machinery and component parts thereof, meaning machines or parts of machines to be worked by manual or animal labour, not otherwise specified, and any machines (except such as are designed to be used exclusively in industrial processes) which require for their operation less than one-quarter of one brake-horse-power.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
72(7)	Water-lifts, sugar-mills, sugar centrifuges, sugar pug-mills, oil-presses, and parts thereof, when constructed so that they can be worked by manual or animal power and pans for boiling sugar-cane juice.	..	Free . . .	..	..	..

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	
	SECTION XVI—*contd.*					
	Machinery and Apparatus; Electrical Material—contd.					
72(8)	The following Agricultural Implements, namely, winnowers, threshers, mowing and reaping machines, binding machines, elevators, seed and corn crushers, chaff-cutters, root-cutters, ensilage-cutters, horse and bullock gear, ploughs, cultivators, scarifiers, harrows, clod-crushers, seed-drills, hay-tedders, hay presses, potato-diggers, latex spouts, spraying machines, powder-blowers, white-ant exterminating machines, beet pullers, broadcast seeders, corn pickers, corn shellers, culti-packers, drag scrapers, stalk cutters, huskers and shredders, potato planters, lime sowers, manure spreaders, listers, soil graders, and rakes; also agricultural tractors, also component parts of these implements, machines or tractors, provided that they can be readily fitted into their proper places in the implements, machines or tractors for which they are imported, and that they cannot ordinarily be used for purposes unconnected with agriculture.	..	Free . . .	..	..	..
72(9)	The following Dairy and Poultry Farming Appliances, namely, cream separators, milking machines, milk sterilizing or pasteurizing plant, milk aerating and cooling apparatus, churns, butter dryers, butter workers, milk-bottle fillers and cappers, apparatus specially designed for testing milk and other dairy produce, and incubators; also component parts of these appliances, provided that they can be readily fitted into their proper places in the appliances for which they	..	Free . .	..	..	..

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	
	SECTION XVI—*contd.*					
	Machinery and Apparatus; Electrical Material—contd.					
72(9)—*contd.*	are imported, and that they cannot ordinarily be used for other than dairy and poultry farming purposes.					
73	Electrical Instruments, apparatus, and appliances, not otherwise specified, excluding telegraphic and telephonic.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
73(1)	The following Electrical Instruments, Apparatus and Appliances, namely:—	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
	Electrical Control Gear and Transmission Gear, namely, switches (excluding switch-boards), fuses and current-breaking devices of all sorts and descriptions, designed for use in circuits of less than ten amperes and at a pressure not exceeding 250 volts; and regulators for use with motors designed to consume less than 187 watts; bare or insulated copper wires and cables, any one core of which, not being one specially designed as a pilot core, has a sectional area of less than one-eightieth part of a square inch, and wires and cables of other metals of not more than equivalent conductivity; and line insulators, including also cleats, connectors, leading-in tubes and the like, of types and sizes such as are ordinarily used in connection with the transmission of power for other than industrial purposes, and the fittings thereof but excluding electrical earthenware and porcelain otherwise specified.					

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	
	SECTION XVI—*contd.*					
	Machinery and Apparatus; Electrical Material—contd.					
73(2)	The following Electrical Instruments, Apparatus and Appliances, namely, telegraphic and telephonic instruments, apparatus and appliances, not otherwise specified, flash lights, carbons, condensers, and bell apparatus, and switchboards designed for use in circuits of less than ten amperes and at a pressure not exceeding 250 volts.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
73(3)	Telegraphic Instruments and Apparatus and parts thereof imported by, or under the orders of, a Railway Administration.	Revenue	15⅔ per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
73(4)	Wireless Reception Instruments and Apparatus and component parts thereof, including all electric valves, amplifiers and loud speakers which are not specially designed for purposes other than wireless reception or are not original parts of and imported along with instruments or apparatus so designed.	Preferential revenue.	50 per cent *ad valorem*	40 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
73(5)	Electrical earthenware and porcelain, the following, namely:—					
	(*a*) Insulators, Shackle, Sinclair, Cordeaux or Pin-type, not otherwise specified—					
	(i) fitted . .	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem* or Re. 1-2 per dozen, whichever is higher.	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
	(ii) not fitted .	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem* or fourteen annas per dozen, whichever is higher.	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
	(*b*) Two-way cleats .	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem* or four annas per gross of pairs, whichever is higher.	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	
			SECTION XVI—*concld.*			
			Machinery and Apparatus; Electrical Material—concld.			
73(5)—*contd.*	Electrical earthenware and porcelain, the following, namely:—*contd.*					
	(*c*) Spacing insulators	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem* or two annas per gross, whichever is higher.	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
	(*d*) Ceiling roses— (i) fitted . .	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem* or ten annas per dozen, whichever is higher.	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
	(ii) not fitted .	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem* or eight annas per dozen, whichever is higher.	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
	(*e*) Joint-box cut-outs— (i) fitted . .	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem* or eight annas per dozen, whichever is higher.	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
	(ii) not fitted .	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem* or six annas per dozen, whichever is higher.	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
73(6)	Rubber-insulated Copper Wires and Cables, no core of which, other than one specially designed as a pilot core, has a sectional area of less than one-eightieth part of a square inch, whether made with any additional insulating or covering material or not.	Revenue	6¼ per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
			SECTION XVII.			
			Transport Material.			
74	Coal tubs, tipping wagons and the like conveyances designed for use on light rail track, if adapted to be worked by manual or animal labour and if made mainly of iron or steel; and component parts thereof made of iron or steel— (*a*) of British manufacture.	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India*; or 10 per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.	..	.	March 31st, 1941.

* The rate of excise duty on the 1st January, 1937, and until further notice, on all steel ingots produced in British India is Rs. 4 per ton.

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	
			SECTION XVII—*contd.*			
			Transport Material—contd.			
74—*contd.*	Coal tubs, tipping wagons and the like conveyances designed for use on light rail track, if adapted to be worked by manual or animal labour and if made mainly of iron or steel; and component parts thereof made of iron or steel—*contd.*					
	(*b*) not of British manufacture.	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India* *plus* Rs. 40 per ton; or 20 per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.
74(1)	Tramcars and component parts and accessories thereof.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem*.	..	..	..
74(2)	Railway materials for permanent-way and rolling-stock, namely, sleepers, other than iron and steel, and fastenings therefor; bearing plates, chairs, interlocking apparatus, brake-gear, shunting skids, couplings and springs, signals, turn-tables, weigh-bridges, carriages, wagons, traversers, rail removers, scooters, trollies, trucks; also cranes, water-cranes and water-tanks when imported by or under the orders of a Railway Administration: Provided that for the purpose of this entry 'railway' means a line of railway subject to the provisions of the Indian Railways Act, 1890, and includes a railway constructed in a State in India and also such tramways as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, specifically include therein: Provided also that articles of machinery as defined in Item No. 72 or No. 72(3) shall not be deemed to be included hereunder.	Revenue	15§ per cent *ad valorem*.	..	..	..

* The rate of excise duty on the 1st January, 1937, and until further notice, on all steel ingots produced in British India is Rs. 4 per ton.

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	
	SECTION XVII—*contd.*					
	***Transport Material*—contd.**					
74(3)	Component parts of Railway Materials, as defined in Item No. 74(2), namely, such parts only as are essential for the working of railways and have been given for that purpose some special shape or quality which would not be essential for their use for any other purpose: Provided that articles which do not satisfy this condition shall also be deemed to be component parts of the railway material to which they belong, if they are essential to its operation and are imported with it in such quantities as may appear to the Collector of Customs to be reasonable.	Revenue	15⅝ per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
75	Conveyances not otherwise specified and component parts and accessories thereof; also motor vans and motor lorries imported complete.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
75(1)	Motor cars including taxi cabs and articles (other than rubber tyres and tubes) adapted for use as parts and accessories thereof, provided that such articles as are ordinarily also used for other purposes than as parts and accessories of motor vehicles included in this item or in Items Nos. 75(2) and 75(3) shall be dutiable at the rate of duty specified for such articles.	Preferential revenue.	37½ per cent *ad valorem.*	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
75(2)	Motor cycles and motor scooters and articles (other than rubber tyres and tubes) adapted for use as parts and accessories thereof except such articles as are also adapted for use as parts and accessories of motor cars.	Revenue	37½ per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	
	SECTION XVII—*concld.*					
	Transport Material—concld.					
75(3)	*Motor omnibuses*; chassis of motor omnibuses, motor vans and motor lorries; and parts of mechanically propelled vehicles and accessories, not otherwise specified, excluding rubber tyres and tubes and such parts and accessories of motor vehicles included in this item as are also adapted for use as parts and accessories of motor cars.	Preferential revenue.	25 per cent *ad valorem*.	17½ per cent *ad valorem*.	..	..
75(4)	Carriages and carts which are not mechanically propelled, not otherwise specified, and cycles (other than motor cycles) imported entire or in sections and parts and accessories thereof; excluding rubber tyres and tubes.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem*.	20 per cent *ad valorem*.	..	..
76	Aeroplanes, aeroplane parts, aeroplane engines, aeroplane engine parts and rubber tyres and tubes used exclusively for aeroplanes.	Revenue	2½ per cent *ad valorem*.	..	..	..
76(1)	Ships and other vessels for inland and harbour navigation, including steamers, launches, boats and barges imported entire or in sections: Provided that articles of machinery as defined in Item No. 72 or No. 72(3) shall, when separately imported, not be deemed to be included hereunder.	Revenue	15⅝ per cent *ad valorem*.	..	..	..
76(2)	Light ships . . .	..	Free . . .	..	..	..
76(3)	Furniture tackle and apparel, not otherwise described, for steam-sailing, rowing and other vessels.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem*.	..	..	..
	SECTION XVIII.					
	Scientific and precision instruments and apparatus; watch-makers' and clock-makers' wares; musical instruments.					
77	Instruments, apparatus and appliances other than electrical, all sorts, not otherwise specified, including photographic, scientific, philosophical and surgical.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem*.	20 per cent *ad valorem*.	..	..

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	
			SECTION XVIII—*contd.*			
	Scientific and precision instruments and apparatus ; watch-makers' and clock-makers' wares ; musical instruments—contd.					
77(1)	Instruments, apparatus and appliances, imported by a passenger as part of his personal baggage and in actual use by him in the exercise of his profession or calling.	..	Free . . .	..	..	..
77(2)	Optical Instruments, apparatus and appliances.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
78	Clocks and watches and parts thereof.	Revenue	50 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
79	Musical Instruments and parts thereof, all sorts, not otherwise specified.	Preferential revenue.	50 per cent *ad valorem.*	40 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
79(1)	The following Musical Instruments, namely, complete organs and harmoniums and records for talking machines.	Revenue	50 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
			SECTION XIX.			
			Arms and Ammunition.			
80	Save where otherwise specified, all articles which are arms or parts of arms within the meaning of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (excluding springs used for air guns), all tools used for cleaning or putting together the same, all machines for making, loading, closing or capping cartridges for arms other than rifled arms and all other sorts of ammunition and military stores, and any articles which the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, declare to be ammunition or military stores for the purposes of this Act.	Revenue	50 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
80(1)	Subject to the exemptions specified in Item No. 80(3)—Firearms, including gas and air guns, gas and air rifles and gas and air pistols, not otherwise specified, but excluding parts and accessories thereof.	Preferential revenue.	Rs. 18-12 each *plus* 10 per cent *ad valorem*, or 50 per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.	Rs. 18-12 each or 40 per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.	..	..

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	
	SECTION XIX—*contd.*					
	Arms and Ammunition—contd.					
80(2)	Subject to the exemptions specified in Item No. 80(3)—					
	(*a*) Barrels, whether single or double, for firearms, including gas and air guns, gas and air rifles, and gas and air pistols, not otherwise specified.	Revenue	Rs. 18-12 each } or 37½ per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher, *plus* 12½ per cent *ad valorem*.	..	..	..
	(*b*) Main springs and magazine springs for firearms, including gas guns, gas rifles and gas pistols.	Revenue	Rs. 6-4 each	..	..	..
	(*c*) Gun stocks and breech blocks.	Revenue	Rs. 3-12 each	..	..	..
	(*d*) Revolver cylinders, for each cartridge they will carry.	Revenue	Rs. 2-8 each	..	..	..
	(*e*) Actions (including skeleton and waster), breech bolts and their heads, cocking pieces, and locks for muzzle loading arms.	Revenue	Re. 1-4 each	..	..	..
	(*f*) Machines for making, loading, or closing catridges for rifled arms.	Revenue	50 per cent *ad valorem*.	..	..	..
	(*g*) Machines for capping cartridges for rifled arms.	Revenue	50 per cent *ad valorem*.	..	..	..
80(3)	The following Arms, Ammunitions and Military Stores:— (*a*) Arms forming part of the regular equipment of a commissioned or gazetted officer in His Majesty's Service entitled to wear diplomatic, military, naval, Royal Air Force or police uniform.	..	Free . . .	..	..	..
	(*b*) A revolver and an automatic pistol and ammunition for such revolver and pistol up to a					

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	
	SECTION XIX—*contd.*					
	Arms and Ammunition—contd.					
80(3)—*contd.*	The following Arms, Ammunitions and Military Stores—*contd.*					
	maximum of 100 rounds per revolver or pistol, (i) when accompanying a commissioned officer of His Majesty's regular forces, or of the Indian Auxiliary Force or the Indian Territorial Force or a gazetted police officer, or (ii) certified by the commandant of the corps to which such officer belongs, or, in the case of an officer not attached to any corps, by the officer commanding the station or district in which such officer is serving or, in the case of a police officer, by an Inspector General or Commissioner of Police, to be imported by the officer for the purpose of his equipment.					
	(*c*) Swords for presentation as army or volunteer prizes.	..	Free . . .	..	..	..
	(*d*) Arms, ammunition and military stores imported with the sanction of the Government of India for the use of any portion of the military forces of a State in India being a unit notified in pursuance of the First Schedule to the Indian Extradition Act, 1903.					
	(*e*) Morris tubes and patent ammunition imported by officers command-					

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	
	SECTION XIX—*concld.*					
	Arms and Ammunition—concld.					
80(3)—*concld.*	The following Arms, Ammunitions and Military Stores—*concld.* ing British and Indian regiments or volunteer corps for the instruction of their men.					
80(4)	Ornamental Arms of an obsolete pattern possessing only an antiquarian value; masonic and theatrical and fancy dress swords, provided they are virtually useless for offensive or defensive purposes; and *dahs* intended exclusively for domestic, agricultural and industrial purposes.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
81	Cartridge cases, filled and empty.	Preferential revenue.	50 per cent *ad valorem.*	40 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
	SECTION XX.					
	Miscellaneous Goods and Products not elsewhere included.					
82	Coral, prepared . .	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
82(1)	Ivory, manufactured, not otherwise specified.	Revenue	50 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
82(2)	Bangles and beads, not otherwise specified.	Revenue	50 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
83	Brushes, all sorts .	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
84	Toys, games, playing cards and requisites for games and sports, bird shot, toy cannons, air guns and air pistols for the time being excluded in any part of British India from the operation of all the prohibitions and directions contained in the Indian Arms Act, 1878, and bows and arrows.	Preferential revenue.	50 per cent *ad valorem.*	40 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
85	Buttons, metal . .	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	
	SECTION XX—*contd.*					
	***Miscellaneous Goods and Products not elsewhere included*—contd.**					
85(1)	Smokers' requisites excluding tobacco and matches. Provided that mechanical lighters as defined in the Mechanical Lighters (Excise Duty) Act, 1934, shall be liable in addition to a duty equal to the amount of the excise duty imposed by that Act, on mechanical lighters manufactured in British India.*	Preferential revenue.	50 per cent *ad valorem.*	40 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
	SECTION XXI.					
	Works of Art and Articles for Collections.					
86	Prints, Engravings and Pictures (including photographs and picture post cards), not otherwise specified.	Revenue	50 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
86(1)	Art, works of, not otherwise specified.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
86(2)	Art, the following works of:—(1) statuary and pictures intended to be put up for the public benefit in a public place, and (2) memorials of a public character intended to be put up in a public place, including the materials used, or to be used in their construction, whether worked or not.	..	Free . . .	..	..	..
86(3)	Specimens, Models and Wall Diagrams illustrative of natural science, and medals and antique coins.	..	Free . .	..	..	.
86(4)	Postage Stamps, whether used or unused.	..	Free . . .	..	..	..
	SECTION XXII.					
	Articles not otherwise specified.					
87	All other articles, not otherwise specified, including articles imported by post.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..

* The rate of excise duty on the 1st January, 1937, and until further notice is Rs. 1-8 per lighter.

No. 54.—THE SECOND SCHEDULE.—EXPORT TARIFF.

Item No.	Name of article.	Per	Rate of duty.
	Jute, other than Bimlipatam Jute.		Rs. A.
1	Raw Jute—		
	(1) Cuttings	Bale of 400 lbs. .	1 4
	(2) All other descriptions	Bale of 400 lbs. .	4 8
2	Jute Manufactures, when not in actual use as coverings, receptacles or bindings, for other goods—		
	(1) Sacking (cloth, bags, twist, yarn, rope and twine)	Ton of 2,240 lbs. .	20 0
	(2) Hessians and all other descriptions of jute manufactures not otherwise specified.	Ton of 2,240 lbs. .	32 0
3*	*Rice.*		
4	Rice, husked or unhusked, including rice flour but excluding rice, bran and rice dust, which are free.	Indian maund of 82⅔ lbs. avoirdupois weight.	Two annas and three pies.

Rates of EXCISE DUTY on certain articles as on the 1st April, 1937.

			Rs. A. P.
1	Salt	Indian Maund of 82⅔ lbs. avoirdupois weight.	1 9 0(I)
2	Silver Bullion	Ounce . . .	0 3 0(II)
3	Motor Spirit	Imperial gallon .	0 10 0(I)
4	Kerosene	Imperial gallon .	0 2 9⅔(I)
5	Sugar—		
	(i) Khandsari	Hundredweight .	1 0 0(IX)
	(ii) All other Sugar except palmyra sugar . .	Hundredweight .	2 0 0(VIII)
	(iii) Palmyra sugar	....	Such rate as may be fixed in this behalf by the Governor-General in Council after such enquiry as he may think fit. (III)
6	(*a*) Matches in boxes or booklets containing on an average not more than eighty (IV)—		
	(i) if the average number is forty or less . .	Gross of boxes or booklets.	1 0 0
	(ii) if the average number is more than forty but not more than sixty.	Gross of boxes or booklets.	1 8 0
	(iii) if the average number is more than sixty .	Gross of boxes or booklets.	9 0 0
	(*b*) All other matches	Every 1,440 matches or fraction thereof	0 4 0(V)
7	Steel ingots	Ton . . .	4 0 0(VI)
8	Mechanical Lighters	Lighter . .	1 8 0(VII)

* There is no entry bearing Item No. 3.

(I) Includes a surcharge of 25 per cent, *vide* Section 5 of the Indian Finance (Supplementary and Extending) Act, 1931.

(II) *Vide* Section 5 of the Indian Finance Act, 1937.

(III) In accordance with Sugar (Excise Duty) Act, 1934.

(IV) In accordance with Matches (Excise Duty) Act, 1934.

(V) In accordance with Section 24 of the Matches (Excise Duty) Order, 1934.

(VI) In accordance with Section 4 of the Iron and Steel Duties Act, 1934.

(VII) In accordance with Section 3 of the Mechanical Lighters (Excise Duty) Act, 1934.

(VIII) *Vide* Section 3 of the Indian Finance Act, 1937.

(IX) *Vide* notification No. 7—Central Excises, dated 3rd April 1937, issued by the Government of India in the Finance Department.

No. 55.—Share of each province in the total entries and clearances of vessels

	Pre-war average			War average			Post-war average			1935-36			1936-37		
	No.	Tons (000)	Percentage share in the total tonnage	No.	Tons (000)	Percentage share in the total tonnage	No.	Tons (000)	Percentage share in the total tonnage	No.	Tons (000)	Percentage share in the total tonnage	No.	Tons (000)	Percentage share in the total tonnage
Bengal . .	1,387	3,979	24·6	1,041	2,951	25·3	1,142	3,670	24·1	659	2,401	13·1	707	2,536	13·4
Bombay . .	1,651	3,797	23·4	1,609	2,910	25·0	1,736	4,472	29·3	1,324	6,053	33·0	1,304	6,000	31·7
Sind	1,127	1,944	12·0	2,022	1,621	13·9	1,281	1,795	11·8	1,178	1,592	8·7	1,284	1,825	9·7
Madras . . .	3,342	3,961	24·4	3,705	2,226	19·0	2,646	2,927	19·2	2,953	5,439	29·7	3,096	5,627	29·8
Burma . . .	1,054	2,513	15·5	1,211	1,964	16·8	1,176	2,383	15·6	1,085	2,884	15·5	1,094	2,906	15·4
Bihar and Orissa . .	6	22	0·1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	1	4	..
TOTAL .	8,567	16,216	100	9,589	11,674	100	7,981	15,247	100	7,199	18,319	100	7,486	18,908	100

No. 56.—Number and tonnage of vessels engaged in the foreign sea-borne trade which entered and cleared at ports in British India

Nationality of vessels	Pre-war Average		War Average		Post-war Average		1935-36		1936-37		Percentage share of each nationality in the total tonnage in 1936-37
	No.	Tons (000)	No.	Tons (000)	No.	Tons (000)	No.	Tons (000)	No.	Tons (000)	
Entered											
British	2,478	6,140	2,272	4,249	2,211	5,644	1,917	6,008	1,964	6,103	64·7
British Indian	312	171	320	112	317	152	148	42	219	79	0·8
Foreign—											
Japanese	65	196	202	462	175	504	207	820	219	843	8·9
Dutch	47	114	86	206	77	241	79	254	73	243	2·6
Norwegian	55	77	97	129	46	87	133	326	91	242	2·6
Italian	46	128	57	153	64	214	104	536	128	604	6·4
Chinese	..	..	26	27	7	15	4	8	5	14	0·1
Greek	5	11	21	43	6	18	26	78	34	109	1·2
Swedish	4	10	21	48	21	60	22	69	27	82	0·9
French	27	83	14	34	12	37	26	142	23	130	1·4
Spanish	..	..	6	17	1	3	..	..	..	..	..
Russian	16	28	18	26	2	5	1	2	1	2	..
American	*	*	11	26	82	258	74	342	71	315	3·3
German	249	740	17	56	41	149	124	565	131	577	6·1
Austro-Hungarian	115	338	7	23	..	..	..	..	1	3	..
Other nationalities	7	13	9	19	16	33	18	33	13	35	0·4
Total Foreign	636	1,738	592	1,269	551	1,624	818	3,175	817	3,199	33·9
Native Craft	890	67	1,476	119	849	84	685	53	675	52	0·6
Total Entered	4,316	8,116	4,660	5,749	3,928	7,504	3,568	9,278	3,675	9,433	100

* Only one American vessel with a tonnage of 1,723 entered in the year 1912-13.

No. 56.—Number and tonnage of vessels engaged in the foreign sea-borne trade which entered and cleared at ports in British India—*contd.*

Nationality of vessels	Pre-war Average		War Average		Post-War Average		1935-36		1936-37		Percentage share of each nationality in the total tonnage in 1936-37
	No.	Tons (000)	No.	Tons (000)	No.	Tons (000)	No.	Tons (000)	No.	Tons (000)	
CLEARED											
British	2,456	6,182	2,309	4,432	2,286	5,963	1,893	5,944	1,981	6,142	64·8
British Indian	322	183	298	70	360	130	176	85	248	100	1·1
Foreign—											
Japanese	65	193	208	479	176	497	190	747	217	834	8·8
Dutch	46	112	87	207	65	191	81	264	77	252	2·7
Norwegian	54	77	95	128	45	78	118	269	105	271	2·9
Italian	36	98	51	135	65	218	117	584	142	651	6·9
Chinese	..	..	25	27	8	17	3	6	7	19	0·2
Greek	5	12	24	49	14	49	24	75	33	96	1·0
Swedish	4	10	18	43	17	51	20	63	22	67	0·7
French	28	87	14	36	14	39	5	27	8	40	0·4
Spanish	..	..	7	17	2	4	..	..	..	..	..
Russian	16	28	20	28	3	7	1	2	1	2	..
American	*	*	10	23	86	274	56	284	59	265	2·8
German	234	688	17	55	28	101	131	581	142	634	6·7
Austro-Hungarian	119	351	9	29	..	..	..	..	2	4	..
Other nationalities	8	16	9	21	16	36	23	48	13	38	0·4
Total Foreign	615	1,072	594	1,277	539	1,502	769	2,950	828	3,173	33·5
Native Craft	858	63	1,728	146	868	88	793	62	754	60	0·6
TOTAL CLEARED	4,251	8,100	4,929	5,925	4,053	7,743		9,041	3,811	9,475	100
GRAND TOTAL	8,567	16,216	9,589	11,674	7,981	15,247	7,199	18,319	7,486	18,908	—

* Only one American vessel with a tonnage of 1,723 cleared in the year 1912-13.

No. 57.—Quantity and value of the principal articles of Imports into the Kathiawar ports arranged in the order of their importance

		Quantity			Value (in thousands of Rupees)		
		1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
Cotton—							
Raw	Tons	13,590	7,173	1,717	1,14,25	56,48	14,09
Manufactures—							
Piecegoods, grey	Yds. (000)	7,093	11,234	5,180	7,81	12,05	5,40
„ white	„	16,210	22,066	16,745	30,38	39,31	27,33
„ coloured	„	10,303	8,031	4,618	19,83	16,15	9,30
Twist and yarn	lb. (000)	15	15	7	13	12	5
Hosiery		—	—	—	19	35	5
Fents	Yds. (000)	1,772	—	—	2,29	—	—
Thread, sewing	lb. (000)	17	19	15	55	42	34
Other sorts		—	—	—	1,52	2,40	90
Total		—	—	—	1,76,95	1,27,28	57,46
Metals and ores—							
Iron and steel—							
Sheets and plates—							
Galvanised	Tons	14,644	16,165	6,956	26,65	26,76	11,07
Tinned	„	360	245	168	1,00	75	58
Not galvanised or tinned	„	3,167	4,890	1,977	4,15	6,26	2,22
Bars (steel)	„	17,604	12,291	5,285	14,97	10,16	4,37
Bars and channel (iron)	„	344	275	190	28	22	23
Beams, channels, pillars, girders and bridge-work.	„	5,684	5,000	2,352	4,55	3,65	1,90
Pipes and fittings, cast	„	128	170	69	43	34	12
Tubes, pipes and fittings, wrought	„	1,535	3,571	2,533	3,11	5,65	3,36
Hoops and strips	„	7,524	8,049	3,908	8,07	9,21	4,56
Angle and spring	„	3,350	2,596	2,002	2,89	2,22	1,71
Nails, rivets and washers	„	1,129	1,220	906	2,33	2,57	2,03
Screws	„	102	129	109	51	69	51
Steel (cast)	„	146	86	76	25	15	14
Other sorts of Iron and Steel	„	2,007	6,497	4,053	3,21	9,44	6,77
Tin	Cwt.	1,876	721	253	43	23	21
Brass	„	36,143	42,654	29,755	9,30	10,77	7,95
Copper, wrought	„	14,017	15,349	4,440	4,04	4,39	1,45
Zinc	„	4,085	3,576	250	46	42	6
Aluminium	„	39	77	45	4	5	3
German silver	„	505	1,124	402	33	69	22
Others	Tons	4	194	15	4	51	5
Total of Metals and Ores	„	60,561	64,553	32,356	87,04	95,13	49,54

No. 57—*continued*

		Quantity			Value (in thousands of Rupees)		
		1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
Vehicles—							
Carriages and wagons and parts for railways		—	—	—	3,23	7,29	3,17
Cycles and parts of cycles		—	—	—	1,16	1,96	1,41
Motor cars	No.	241	315	213	4,73	7,01	4,64
Motor cycles (including Scooters)	„	9	3	36	6	1	8
Motor omnibuses, etc.	„	76	71	73	1,11	90	1,27
Parts and accessories of mechanically propelled vehicles, etc.		—	—	—	36	58	43
Ships and parts		—	—	—	..	1,81	9,19
Other kinds of vehicles		—	—	—	6	7	12
TOTAL		—	—	—	10,71	19,63	20,31
Chemicals—							
Soda compounds	Cwt.	98,307	140,823	161,695	7,75	10,19	8,56
Other sorts		—	—	—	8,28	9,38	8,25
TOTAL		—	—	—	16,03	19,57	16,81
Sugar—							
Sugar 23 D. S. and above	Tons	100,978	85,147	15,783	89,21	74,71	13,11
„ below 23 D. S. but not below 16 D. S. (including beet)	„	6,988	1,768	162	4,83	1,68	16
„ 15 D. S. and below	„	2,997	1,049	5	2,54	87	1
TOTAL	„	110,963	87,964	15,950	96,58	77,26	13,28
Machinery and millwork—							
Textiles, Cotton		—	—	—	3,88	1,49	1,41
„ Other sorts		—	—	—	21	23	12
Prime-movers		—	—	—	6,33	7,37	5,59
Electrical		—	—	—	1,20	2,00	85
Sewing and knitting machines and parts		—	—	—	26	24	23
Boilers		—	—	—	22	32	5
Rice and flour mill machinery		—	—	—	22	2	..
Other kinds		—	—	—	4,16	6,50	4,12
TOTAL		—	—	—	16,48	18,18	12,37

No. 57—*continued*

		Quantity			Value (in thousands of Rupees)		
		1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
Fruits and Vegetables—							
Dried, salted, or preserved—							
Dates	Tons	12,827	17,981	18,435	9,61	9,43	10,98
Others	,,	141	58	48	22	9	10
Fresh fruits and vegetables		—	—	—	42	30	10
	TOTAL	—	—	—	10,25	9,82	11,18
Paper and pasteboard	Cwt. (000)	177	172	153	10,77	10,69	9,37
Instruments, apparatus and appliances—							
Electrical		—	—	—	3,72	6,90	7,06
Musical		—	—	—	80	83	27
Scientific		—	—	—	20	8	4
Other kinds		—	—	—	1,32	43	43
	TOTAL	—	—	—	6,04	8,24	7,80
Starch, Dextrine and Farina	Cwt. (000)	87	85	102	6,72	6,35	6,94
Hardware—							
Implements and tools		—	—	—	55	66	22
Lamps and parts		—	—	—	3,50	3,55	3,91
Builders' hardware		—	—	—	1,40	1,88	98
Enamelled ironware		—	—	—	23	19	17
Domestic hardware		—	—	—	59	34	7
Other sorts		—	—	—	1,26	1,51	1,29
	TOTAL	—	—	—	7,53	8,13	6,64
Oils—							
Mineral, kerosene	Gals. (000)	1,835	975	293	7,57	3,73	1,07
,, other kinds	,,	627	656	383	2,94	3,23	1,98
Animal	Cwt.	860	408	129	10	5	1
Vegetable	Gals. (000)	163	131	106	2,37	1,87	1,67
Essential	lb. (000)	31	1	1	24	8	3
	TOTAL	—	—	—	13,22	8,01	4,76
Rubber, raw and manufactured		—	—	—	1,72	3,36	4,01

No. 57—*continued*

	Quantity			Value (in thousands of Rupees)		
	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
Glass and glassware—						
Bangles	—	—	—	8	12	8
Bottles and phials . . Gross	—	—	5,752	45	67	48
Beads and false pearls . . Cwt.	1,273	1,271	545	51	51	29
Sheets and plates	—	—	—	2,36	2,33	1,77
Funnels, globes, etc.	—	—	—	24	19	16
Other glassware	—	—	—	49	63	87
TOTAL	—	—	—	4,13	4,45	3,65
Paints and painters' materials—						
Paints and colours . . Cwt.	13,190	14,768	11,863	2,90	2,96	2,49
Painters' materials	—	—	—	76	81	64
TOTAL	—	—	—	3,66	3,77	3,13
Artificial silk	—	—	—	9,27	4,58	2,42
Fents . . Yds. (000)	—	2,337	—	—	3,48	2,40
Building and Engineering materials—						
Cement . . Tons	6,594	3,312	3,273	1,65	79	85
Tiles	—	—	—	72	1,13	82
Others	—	—	—	93	1,12	49
TOTAL	—	—	—	3,30	3,04	2,16
Earthenware and porcelain	—	—	—	1,17	97	1,17
Silk, manufactures—						
Piecegoods . . Yds. (000)	1,692	2,725	209	8,28	13,81	1,09
Mixed goods . . „	473	..	6	1,06	..	2
Other sorts . . lb. (000)	6	21	1	9	95	1
TOTAL	—	—	—	9,43	14,76	1,12
Grain, pulse and flour . . Tons	4,158	2,048	847	2,39	1,96	1,11
Wood and Timber—						
Manufactures of wood	—	—	—	21	44	5
Others	—	—	—	84	1,13	99
TOTAL	—	—	—	1,05	1,57	1,04

No. 57—*continued*

	Quantity			Value (in thousands of Rupees)		
	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
Dyes obtained from Coaltar—						
Aniline . . . . . lb. (000)	41	70	40	19	26	13
Alizarine . . . . . ,,	84	25	52	93	16	35
Others . . . . . ,,	40	27	83	42	35	50
TOTAL ,,	165	122	175	1,54	77	98
Wool manufactures—						
Piecegoods . . . . . Yds. (000)	226	67	32	95	73	30
Shawls . . . . . No.	8,709	7,577	2,204	31	24	7
Other sorts	—	—	—	25	69	56
TOTAL .	—	—	—	1,51	1,66	93
Stationery	—	—	—	1,06	1,46	84
Liquors—						
Spirit	—	—	—	31	39	44
Ale, beer and porter	—	—	—	16	15	26
Wines	—	—	—	12	25	3
TOTAL .	—	—	—	59	79	73
Drugs and Medicines—						
Proprietary and patent medicines . . .	—	—	—	26	1,07	41
Other sorts	—	—	—	55	44	27
TOTAL .	—	—	—	81	1,51	68
Tobacco—						
Cigarettes . . . . . lb. (000)	232	28	26	69	76	63
Others . . . . . ,,	..	4	..	1	12	..
TOTAL ,,	232	32	26	70	88	63
Spices—						
Betelnuts . . . . . Cwt.	1,996	1,757	1,697	16	18	14
Cloves . . . . . ,,	97	129	46	4	5	2
Others . . . . . ,,	1,946	2,168	2,970	31	27	37
TOTAL ,,	4,039	4,054	4,713	51	50	53
Furniture and cabinetware	—	—	—	61	47	50

No. 57—*concluded*

		Quantity			Value (in thousands of Rupees)		
		1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
Matches	Gross (000)	93	78	97	47	36	47
Apparel—							
Gold and silver thread		—	—	—	65	..	1
Other kinds		—	—	—	18	7	38
TOTAL		—	—	—	83	7	39
Provisions and oilman's stores—							
Canned and bottled provisions	Cwt.	284	244	38	4	8	2
Biscuits and cakes	„	264	278	243	23	21	18
Confectionery	„	78	100	44	3	4	3
Other sorts		—	—	—	20	26	10
TOTAL		—	—	—	50	59	33
Toys and requisites for games		—	—	—	31	19	27
Soap	Cwt. (000)	12	4	2	1,75	75	24
Jewellery, also plate of gold and silver		—	—	—	2,92	..	24
Polishes		—	—	—	17	21	21
Toilet requisites		—	—	—	17	19	21
Clocks and watches and parts		—	—	—	24	21	16
Gums and resins	Cwt.	989	571	653	20	18	14
Belting for machinery		—	—	—	14	10	12
Bobbins		—	—	—	21	5	11
Cutlery		—	—	—	28	31	9
Arms, ammunition and military stores		—	—	—	29	..	8
Umbrellas and fittings		—	—	—	17	7	1
Boots and shoes	pairs (000)	53	24	..	24	13	1
Coal and coke	Tons	7,000	..	..	91	..	..
All other articles		—	—	—	7,54	8,43	5,94
TOTAL VALUE OF IMPORTS		—	—	—	5,19,11	4,70,96	2,53,46
Treasure—							
Silver, bullion and coin	Oz. (000)	3,357	1,408	1,410	41,61	20,61	16,74

No. 58.—Quantity and value of the principal articles of Exports from the Kathiawar ports arranged in the order of their importance.

	Quantity			Value (in thousands of Rupees)		
	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
Seeds—						
Essential . . . . . Tons	141	12	12	15	3	3
Non-essential—						
Mustard . . . . . „	62	28	..	9	4	..
Groundnut . . . . . „	36,639	61,279	51,888	38,59	1,00,88	82,63
Rapeseed . . . . . „	133	..	..	15	..	..
Sesamum (til or jinjili) . . . „	..	2	6	..	1	1
Castor . . . . . „	5,280	3,968	2,694	4,34	3,67	3,22
Others . . . . . „	..	..	1	..	..	1
Total „	42,255	65,289	54,601	43,32	1,04,63	85,90
Cotton—						
Raw . . . . . Tons	10,231	9,915	13,470	57,80	55,45	74,59
Waste . . . . . Cwt.	32,191	39,059	69,308	2,99	5,31	10,07
Other sorts	—	—	—	..	49	1
Total .	—	—	—	60,79	61,25	84,67
Wool, raw . . . . . lb. (000)	3,282	6,398	9,496	15,35	33,33	62,86
Oilcakes . . . . . Tons	42,863	26,733	31,369	22,61	14,38	20,49
Oils—						
Vegetable—						
Groundnut . . . . Gals. (000)	17	620	803	17	8,80	12,77
Others	—	—	—	..	1	..
Total .	—	—	—	17	8,81	12,77
Provisions and oilman's stores—						
Ghi . . . . . Cwt.	6,290	5,722	5,954	4,44	3,98	4,29
Leather—						
Goat skins . . . . . Tons	23	7	5	64	25	16
Sheep skins . . . . . „	13	3	2	41	11	9
Other kinds	—	—	—	9	67	1,06
Total .	—	—	—	1,14	1,03	1,31
Fruits and Vegetables—						
Fresh	—	—	—	19	28	36

No. 58—*continued*

	Quantity			Value (in thousands of Rupees)		
	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
Grain, pulse and flour—						
Rice (not in the husk) . . . . Tons	80	86	55	9	13	6
Jowar and bajra . . . . . „	..	31	211	..	2	12
Other sorts . . . . . „	53	42	67	5	4	9
Total „	133	159	333	14	19	27
Wood and timber	—	—	—	8	9	14
Spices . . . . . Cwt.	545	1,589	926	7	12	7
Hides and skins, raw . . . . . Tons	43	..	1	5	..	2
Tea . . . . . lb. (000)	12	..	..	4	..	..
All other articles	—	—	—	86	2,37	4,63
TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS . . .	—	—	—	1,49,25	2,30,96	2,77,78
„ „ „ RE-EXPORTS . . .	—	—	—	2,36	55	2,08
„ „ „ EXPORTS & RE-EXPORTS	—	—	—	1,51,61	2,31,51	2,79,86
Treasure—						
Silver, bullion and coin . . . Oz. (000)	—	3,57	35	—	5,46	45

No. 59.—Rail-borne trade at Stations adjacent to Land Frontier routes of India proper

Registration Stations

For compilation purposes the registration stations have been divided into three groups.

Group (*a*) comprises the rail route which bifurcates into the Nushki-Duzdap extension and the trade towards Kandahar. This group will include trade with Iran and Western and Southern Afghanistan. The following stations are included in it :—

1. Zahidan (formerly Duzdap).*
2. Mirjawa.*
3. Nok-kundi.
4. Dalbandin.
5. Padag Road.*
6. Ahmedwal.
7. Nushki.
8. Quetta.
9. Bostan.
10. Yaru.
11. Gulistan.
12. Killa Abdulla.
13. Chaman.

Group (*b*) comprises the trade through the North-West Frontier Province and the Punjab with Northern and Eastern Afghanistan, with Kashmir, and through them with Central Asia and Turkistan. The following stations are included in this group :—

1. Ghazighat.
2. Bhakkar.
3. Darya Khan.
4. Pezu.
5. Tank.
6. Manzai (formerly Girni Road).
7. Lakimarwat.
8. Bannu.
9. Thal.
10. Kohat Cantonment.
11. Pabbi.
12. Peshawar Cantonment.
13. Peshawar City.
14. Khairabad.
15. Nowshera.
16. Mardan.
17. Takhtibhai.
18. Durgai.
19. Havelian.
20. Rawalpindi.
21. Jammu (Tawi).
22. Pathankote.
23. Hoshiarpur.
24. Haripur Hazara.
25. Sarna.
26. Suchetgarh.
27. Ranbirsinghpura.
28. Miran Sahib.
29. Jammu Cantonment.
30. Parachinar.

Group (*c*) comprises the trade through the United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Bengal and Assam, with Tibet, Nepal, Sikkim and Bhutan. The following stations are included in this group :—

1. Ramnagar.
2. Haldwani.
3. Tanakpur.
4. Katarnian Ghat.
5. Naipalganj Road.
6. Uska Bazar.
7. Bridgmanganj.
8. Raxaul.
9. Bairagnia.
10. Janakpur Road.
11. Jaynagar.
12. Bhaptiahi.
13. Nautanwa.
14. Jogbani.
15. Naksalbari.
16. Galgalia.
17. Ghum.
18. Gielle Khola (formerly Kalimpong Road).
19. Kalimpong.
20. Nagrakata.
21. Carron.
22. Banarhat.
23. Saikhowaghat.

* Temporarily closed.

[All quantities in maunds, except treasure.

IMPORTS

Articles	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	Articles	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
Grain and Pulse—				Grain and Pulse—*contd.*			
Wheat—				Rice, husked—			
Group (*a*) .	6,710	13,737	11,842	Group (*a*) .	560	578	428
,, (*b*) .	99,178	143,924	108,201	,, (*b*) .	21,888	23,256	6,957
,, (*c*) .	70,465	75,336	82,958	,, (*c*) .	1,417,932	1,384,002	1,178,099
Total .	176,353	232,997	203,001	Total .	1,440,380	1,407,836	1,185,484
Gram and pulse—				Rice, unhusked—			
Group (*a*) .	1,325	2,608	2,108	Group (*a*) .	21	1,194	136
,, (*b*) .	76,489	181,768	426,455	,, (*b*) .	13,002	6,843	9,271
,, (*c*) .	84,108	105,996	100,931	,, (*c*) .	534,344	572,001	424,994
Total .	161,922	290,372	529,494	Total .	547,367	580,038	434,401

No. 59.—Rail-borne trade at Stations adjacent to Land Frontier routes of India proper—*contd.*

[All quantities in maunds, except treasure].

IMPORTS—*contd.*

Articles	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	Articles	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
Grain and Pulse—*concld.*				Wool, raw—			
Others—				Group (*a*)	56,594	56,605	83,333
Group (*a*)	16,075	42,353	37,006	„ (*b*)	24,868	36,072	52,278
„ (*b*)	149,347	393,033	355,055	„ (*c*)	70,040	97,864	127,951
„ (*c*)	132,391	100,950	288,530	Total	151,502	190,541	263,562
Total	297,813	536,336	680,591	*Carpets and rugs—			
Hides and Skins—				Group (*a*)	7,215	6,061	6,073
Hides of Cattle—				„ (*b*)	3,910	6,317	10,453
Group (*a*)	2,366	999	1,372	Total	11,125	12,378	16,526
„ (*b*)	63,016	68,058	74,940	**Borax—			
„ (*c*)	25,054	21,317	28,510	Group (*b*)	..	..	..
Total	90,376	90,374	104,822	„ (*c*)	8,614	6,553	5,242
Skins of sheep and goats—				Total	8,614	6,553	5,242
Group (*a*)	10,696	8,826	12,379	†Charas	1,930	2,442	2,419
„ (*b*)	30,889	39,009	49,093	‡Jute, raw	349,305	335,869	293,380
„ (*c*)	2,095	2,733	3,021	**Oil seeds—**			
Total	43,680	50,568	64,493	‡ Linseed	263,524	388,722	349,151
Ghi—				‡ Mustard and rape seed	342,992	297,117	387,939
Group (*a*)	3,360	6,110	4,765	**Treasure—**			
„ (*b*)	2,690	3,759	3,207	**Gold (in ounces)—**			
„ (*c*)	54,498	47,150	58,086	Group (*a*)	..	..	..
Total	60,548	57,019	66,058	„ (*b*)	77,856	12,868	6,644
Tobacco—				„ (*c*)	..	..	..
Group (*a*)	6,467	8,484	5,438	Total	77,856	12,868	6,644
„ (*b*)	24,615	64,384	63 199	**Silver (in ounces)—**			
„ (*c*)	39,319	44,096	31,173	Group (*a*)	6,945,600	..	..
Total	70,401	116,964	99,810	„ (*b*)	2,766,806	1,601,403	663,080
				„ (*c*)	..	..	..
				Total	9,712,406	1,601,403	663,080

* Carpets and rugs are imported in appreciable quantities into groups (*a*) and (*b*) only and are not registered at other stations.

** Borax is imported in appreciable quantities only from Tibet and is registered only at stations in groups (*b*) and (*c*).

† Charas is imported mainly from Central Asia and Turkistan and is registered only at stations in group (*b*).

‡ These commodities are imported in appreciable quantities only into group (*c*) and are registered only at those stations.

No. 59.—Rail-borne trade at Stations adjacent to Land Frontier routes of India proper—*concld.*

[All quantities in maunds, except treasure]

EXPORTS

Articles	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
Cotton—			
Twist and yarn—			
Group (*a*)	2,582	2,322	2,143
„ (*b*)	19,745	23,847	24,905
„ (*c*)	35,469	40,854	36,682
Total	57,796	67,023	63,730
Piecegoods, foreign—			
Group (*a*)	51,221	63,217	55,358
„ (*b*)	94,697	91,561	182,343
„ (*c*)	71,859	89,288	72,319
Total	217,777	244,066	310,020
Piecegoods, Indian—			
Group (*a*)	21,071	22,763	20,634
„ (*b*)	114,610	185,124	188,896
„ (*c*)	113,471	99,411	101,915
Total	249,152	307,298	311,445
Dyes and Dyeing materials—			
Indigo (Natural)—			
Group (*a*)	2,573	2,600	482
„ (*b*)	1,062	336	1,244
„ (*c*)	57	36	23
Total	3,692	2,972	1,749
Others—			
Group (*a*)	1,237	1,143	1,192
„ (*b*)	6,073	3,560	5,188
„ (*c*)	2,731	5,390	4,933
Total	10,041	10,093	11,313
Grain and pulse—			
Wheat—			
Group (*a*)	182,172	51,498	67,931
„ (*b*)	663,366	625,479	689,080
„ (*c*)	74,141	75,964	69,102
Total	919,679	752,941	826,113
Rice, husked—			
Group (*a*)	45,446	11,813	23,398
„ (*b*)	168,168	189,833	234,136
„ (*c*)	503,721	416,248	348,783
Total	717,335	617,894	606,317
Others—			
Group (*a*)	242,020	86,974	85,104
„ (*b*)	728,235	785,732	882,427
„ (*c*)	456,249	337,470	322,599
Total	1,426,504	1,210,176	1,290,130
Iron and Steel—			
Unwrought—			
Group (*a*)	..	85	168
„ (*b*)	3,593	1,857	10,228
„ (*c*)	11,009	5,984	7,170
Total	14,602	7,926	17,566
Sections—			
Group (*a*)	41,670	29,689	24,998
„ (*b*)	163,748	178,431	289,443
„ (*c*)	176,495	60,475	102,421
Total	381,913	268,595	416,862
Iron and Steel—*contd.*			
Machinery and millwork—			
Group (*a*)	5,516	2,701	6,374
„ (*b*)	25,094	38,412	16,041
„ (*c*)	5,949	23,823	17,693
Total	36,559	64,936	40,108
Others, including hardware and cutlery—			
Group (*a*)	5,692	3,850	2,792
„ (*b*)	13,288	6,507	22,990
„ (*c*)	7,107	24,693	14,770
Total	26,087	35,050	40,552
Petroleum—			
Group (*a*)	95,743	32,950	21,226
„ (*b*)	210,001	242,497	292,244
„ (*c*)	84,548	52,133	80,487
Total	390,292	327,580	393,957
Salt—			
Group (*a*)	8,380	816	992
„ (*b*)	706,789	769,378	716,319
„ (*c*)	812,754	786,817	799,832
Total	1,527,923	1,557,011	1,517,143
Sugar—			
Refined—			
Group (*a*)	165,337	102,854	118,024
„ (*b*)	650,232	489,255	605,438
„ (*c*)	94,499	96,196	95,972
Total	910,068	688,305	819,434
Unrefined—			
Group (*a*)	32,228	1,653	3,171
„ (*b*)	50,211	89,842	134,327
„ (*c*)	25,670	18,845	17,285
Total	108,109	110,340	154,783
Tea—			
Black—			
Group (*a*)	168,691	78,861	64,725
„ (*b*)	29,749	39,304	39,823
„ (*c*)	10,084	16,876	17,625
Total	208,524	135,041	122,173
Green—			
Group (*a*)	21,393	11,472	11,154
„ (*b*)	37,382	44,750	56,772
„ (*c*)	55	34	156
Total	58,830	56,256	68,082
Tobacco—			
Group (*a*)	5,158	2,864	3,932
„ (*b*)	43,389	49,659	40,759
„ (*c*)	62,069	65,376	66,206
Total	110,616	117,899	110,897
*Brass and Copper	21,023	16,953	11,496
* Betelnuts	34,771	26,280	26,218
Treasure—			
Gold (in ounces)—			
Group (*a*)	91,200	..	..
„ (*b*)	25,080	..	34,606
„ (*c*)	233	..	..
Total	116,513	..	34,606
Silver (in ounces)—			
Group (*a*)	..	..	..
„ (*b*)	858,917	453,715	1,819,227
„ (*c*)	37,740	..	258,398
Total	896,657	453,715	2,077,625

* These commodities are sent in appreciable quantities only to Nepal and they are consequently registered only at stations in group (*c*).

No. 60.—Trade at Stations on the Important Land Frontier routes of Burma

[All quantities in maunds, except treasure]

IMPORTS

Articles	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	Articles	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
Cordage, rope and twine (excluding wire rope)—				Tea—			
(*d*)	552	853	302	Dry—			
(*e*)	..	..	..	(*d*)	10,020	10,238	12,597
(*f*)	..	..	..	(*e*)	12,567	25,625	22,421
Total	552	853	302	(*f*)	..	..	..
Cotton manufactures—				Total	22,587	35,863	35,018
Piecegoods—				Wet—			
(*d*)	302	122	160	(*d*)	8	36	41
(*e*)	1,271	..	272	(*e*)	..	..	..
(*f*)	8	14	12	(*f*)	..	..	..
Total	1,581	136	444	Total	8	36	41
Other sorts, including rugs—				Tobacco—			
(*d*)	300	220	211	Cigarettes—			
(*e*)	..	..	..	(*d*)	..	..	..
(*f*)	..	24	56	(*e*)	68	27	..
Total	300	244	267	(*f*)	..	..	..
Grain and pulse—				Total	68	27	..
Gram and pulse—				Others—			
(*d*)	2,692	1,472	1,730	(*d*)	1,362	1,095	1,521
(*e*)	71,380	113,446	149,589	(*e*)	..	38	..
(*f*)	1,695	1,620	2,919	(*f*)	..	..	..
Total	75,767	116,538	154,238	Total	1,362	1,133	1,521
Rice, husked—				Orpiment—			
(*d*)	62,660	103,603	47,338	(*d*)	9,191	6,457	7,129
(*e*)	3,444	5,882	2,044	(*e*)	84	158	259
(*f*)	43,606	25,415	40,496	(*f*)	..	..	..
Total	109,710	134,900	89,878	Total	9,275	6,615	7,388
Rice, unhusked (paddy)—				Silk—			
(*d*)	344	1,366	4,454	Raw—			
(*e*)	..	..	313	(*d*)	6,859	10,016	13,191
(*f*)	24,831	21,099	9,242	(*e*)	272	..	327
Total	25,175	22,465	14,009	(*f*)	351	11	4
Hides of Cattle—				Total	7,482	10,027	13,522
(*d*)	1,668	1,892	1,934	Manufactured—			
(*e*)	3,433	5,054	4,845	(*d*)	..	..	..
(*f*)	..	..	..	(*e*)	..	..	..
Total	5,101	6,946	6,779	(*f*)	13	5	18
Lac—				Total	13	5	18
(*d*)	2,348	1,491	2,158	Timber—			
(*e*)	48,670	41,743	68,322	Teak—			
(*f*)	..	..	..	(*d*)	..	..	..
Total	51,018	43,234	70,480	(*e*)	..	..	..
Sugar—				(*f*)	..	..	81
Refined	..	..	..	Total	..	..	81
Unrefined, including jaggery—				Other kinds—			
(*d*)	..	..	..	(*d*)	..	..	19
(*e*)	..	..	..	(*e*)	..	..	..
(*f*)	658	246	514	(*f*)	..	..	..
Total	658	246	514	Total	..	..	19
				Matches—			
				(*d*)	..	..	..
				(*e*)	..	327	..
				(*f*)	..	..	..
				Total	..	327	..
				Treasure—			
				Gold (in ounces)	..	..	..
				Silver (in ounces)			
				(*d*)	451,898*	385,576	313,571†
				(*e*)	..	..	..
				(*f*)	..	..	..
				Total	451,898*	385,576	313,571†

Note.—"(*d*)" means trade at Bhamo, downward traffic on the river.
"(*e*)" means trade at Lashio, Heho, and Shwenyaung, outward traffic.
"(*f*)" means trade at Thingannyinaung importations into Burma. Under this group figures prior to November, 1933, included internal trade as well.

* Of this total 76,746 ounces represent Government specie.
† Of this 139,272 ounces represent Government specie.

No. 60.—Trade at Stations on the Important Land Frontier routes of Burma—*contd.*

[All quantities in maunds, except treasure]

EXPORTS

Articles	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
Cotton—			
Raw cotton—			
(*d*)	16,253	6,451	10,937
(*e*)	246	..	580
(*f*)	..	..	..
Total	16,499	6,451	11,517
Cotton, twist and yarn—			
(*d*)	21,068	15,929	16,941
(*e*)	10,692	9,847	8,602
(*f*)	376	267	233
Total	32,136	26,043	25,776
Cotton, piece-goods—			
(*d*)	6,973	7,686	7,535
(*e*)	26,799	26,100	23,895
(*f*)	423	201	134
Total	34,195	33,987	31,564
Rice, husked—			
(*d*)	1,794	76	3,228
(*e*)	5,104	4,031	51,041
(*f*)	..	..	..
Total	6,898	4,107	54,269
Dyes and dyeing materials—			
(*d*)	671	685	457
(*e*)	11	57	210
(*f*)	..	..	..
Total	682	742	667
Iron and Steel—			
Unwrought (ore, pig iron, etc.)—			
(*d*)	1,654	5,033	4,314
(*e*)	853	136	1,124
(*f*)	..	..	..
Total	2,507	5,169	5,438
Machinery and Millwork—			
(*d*)	1,497	44	205
(*e*)	1,459	6,282	14,927
(*f*)	5	..	77
Total	2,961	6,326	15,209
Hardware and cutlery—			
(*d*)	2,367	3,488	3,294
(*e*)	407	540	508
(*f*)	424	256	269
Total	3,198	4,284	4,071
Iron and Steel— *contd.*			
Others, including bars, angles, beams, and other sections—			
(*d*)	17,543	4,112	3,747
(*e*)	16,536	21,883	17,152
(*f*)	372	769	858
Total	34,451	26,764	21,757
Petroleum—			
Kerosene oil—			
(*d*)	10,355	11,402	13,119
(*e*)	55,771	51,462	56,735
(*f*)	930	1,120	1,248
Total	67,056	63,984	71,102
Petrol—			
(*d*)	2,558	3,133	3,455
(*e*)	41,646	54,573	52,111
(*f*)	2	9	3
Total	44,206	57,715	55,569
Provisions and Oil-man's Stores—			
Condensed milk—			
(*d*)	1,032	1,109	880
(*e*)	2,383	2,040	3,395
(*f*)	127	151	88
Total	3,542	3,300	4,363
Fish, dry and fish, wet (ngapi)—			
(*d*)	11,977	12,628	13,518
(*e*)	6,463	7,669	9,340
(*f*)	1,826	2,141	2,975
Total	20,266	22,438	25,833
Other provisions and Oilman's Stores—			
(*d*)	1,543	1,401	8,342
(*e*)	8,738	9,731	8,764
(*f*)	1,667	1,555	2,054
Total	11,948	12,687	19,160
Salt—			
(*d*)	57,258	59,579	59,903
(*e*)	125,208	137,001	150,897
(*f*)	2,836	1,301	1,766
Total	185,302	197,881	212,566
Silk—			
Raw—			
(*d*)	..	..	..
(*e*)	6,816	..	..
(*f*)	8	40	107
Total	6,824	40	107

NOTE.—"(*d*)" means trade at Bhamo, upward traffic on the river.
"(*e*)" means trade at Lashio, Heho, and Shwenyaung, inward traffic.
"(*f*)" means trade at Thinganayinaung exportations from Burma. Under this group figures prior to November, 1938, included internal trade as well.

No. 60.—Trade at Stations on the Important Land Frontier route of Burma—*concld.*

[All quantities in maunds, except treasure]

EXPORTS—*contd.*

Articles	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	Articles	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
Silk—*contd.*				Candles—			
Manufactured—				(*d*) . .	734	726	4,490
(*d*) . .	9	41	48	(*e*) . .	4,086	4,894	5,497
(*e*) . .	..	..	..	(*f*) . .	96	93	119
(*f*) . .	1	3	16				
Total .	10	44	64	Total .	4,916	5,713	10,106
Jadestone—							
(*d*) . .	261	5	3				
(*e*) . .	..	..	..				
(*f*) . .	..	..	..	Matches—			
Total .	261	5	3	(*d*) . .	1,013	468	522
				(*e*) . .	2,935	3,743	5,464
Sugar—				(*f*) . .	25	27	16
Refined—							
(*d*) . .	4,905	4,763	5,670				
(*e*) . .	10,536	10,258	15,220				
(*f*) .	907	115	225	Total .	3,973	4,238	6,002
Total .	16,348	15,136	21,115				
Unrefined, including jaggery—				Woollen goods (piecegoods, rugs, blankets, woollen twist and yarn, etc.)—			
(*d*) . .	3,276	2,779	2,737	(*d*) . .	61	164	95
(*e*) . .	2,234	960	1,427	(*e*) . .	2,038	795	143
(*f*) . .	68	65	159	(*f*) . .	..	..	..
Total .	5,578	3,804	4,323				
Tea, dry—							
(*d*) . .	691	659	724				
(*e*) . .	734	466	792				
(*f*) . .	10	53	77	Total .	2,099	959	238
Total .	1,435	1,178	1,593				
Tobacco—							
(*d*) . .	385	322	242				
(*e*) . .	864	1,606	2,057				
(*f*) . .	885	1,814	2,921	Treasure—			
				Gold (in ounces)	..	..	..
Total .	2,134	3,742	5,220	Silver (in ounces)	..	..	..

No. 61.—Chief Imports into Burma from India.

Articles	Quantity (in thousands)						Value (in lakhs of rupees)					
	Pre-war Average	War Average	Post-war Average	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	Pre-war Average	War Average	Post-war Average	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
Indian Merchandise—												
Coal* . . . . . tons	413	342	370	331	311	288	51	65	1,09	50	46	42
Cotton—Twist and yarn . lbs.	10,395	12,636	18,944	11,842	10,100	10,804	56	97	2,35	55	48	51
Cotton Piecegoods—												
Grey (unbleached) . . yds.	7,859	8,570	8,649	19,978	17,633	20,631	14	22	37	33	32	35
White (bleached) . . „	3,707	5,895	4,485	30,194	21,574	29,201	8	18	25	55	45	55
Coloured, printed or dyed . „	12,199	21,312	18,122	44,746	29,626	33,050	27	60	95	1,06	73	78
Jute bags . . . . no.	38,948	39,822	40,123	56,951	53,241	54,479	1,19	1,66	1,88	1,52	1,28	1,20
Betelnuts . . . . cwts.	311	279	294	213	203	202	60	56	64	27	27	31
Tobacco—Unmanufactured . lbs.	21,160	16,432	16,687	11,466	11,441	13,132	58	43	51	22	19	23
Pulse . . . . . tons	14	12	15	6	5	4	20	20	36	9	8	6
Wheat flour . . . . „	16	12	18		24	26	29	27	52	29	33	39
Iron and steel . . . „	1	—	1	14	18	27	1	—	3	30	38	50
Cigarettes . . . . lbs.	83†	—	262	1,603	1,835	1,993	1†	—	10	54	53	58
Oils—Groundnut . . . gals.	1,227	750	1,167	444	1,377	1,667	23	14	28	6	23	26
Tea . . . . . lbs.	997	1,279	1,952	3,137	3,239	4,163	7	9	13	15	15	19
Butter . . . . . „	423	—	525	501	631	499	4	—	7	4	6	4
Ghi . . . . . cwts.	39	30	31	16	15	17	25	22	34	12	11	12
Boots and Shoes . . pairs	43	—	210	949	1,370	1,223	1	—	8	6	9	7

* Includes Coke and Patent fuel from 1934-35.

† Average of three years.

No. 61.—Chief Imports into Burma from India—*contd.*

Articles		Quantity (in thousands)						Value (in lakhs of rupees)					
		Pre-war Average	War Average	Post-war Average	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	Pre-war Average	War Average	Post-war Average	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
Indian Merchandise—*contd.*													
Fresh Vegetables	value	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	10	19	9	10	18
Fruits and Vegetables—													
Dried, salted or preserved	tons	5	4	1	7	7	6	10	9	17	12	9	10
Foreign Merchandise—													
Carriages and carts	value	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	14	28	32	29
Cotton Piecegoods—													
Grey (unbleached)	yds.	3,009	3,116	5,496	1,072	1,469	1,424	5	9	24	2	3	3
White (bleached)	,,	2,586	3,741	2,003	2,302	1,058	532	5	13	11	5	2	1
Coloured, printed or dyed	,,	2,333	4,434	3,842	1,040	1,555	1,565	6	20	25	3	4	4
Instruments, Apparatus, etc.	value	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	1	7	9	12
Machinery and Millwork	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	..	11	7	8
Iron and steel	tons	2	3	..	..	1	1	3	13	16	1	3	3
Dates	,,	—	..	..	1	2	1	—	..	..	2	3	2
Drugs and Medicines	value	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	..	3	3	3
Coal tar dyes	lbs.	—	11	—	239	157	160	—	4	—	3	2	2
Hardware	value	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	7	8	7	5	7

No. 62.—Chief Exports from Burma to India.

Articles		Quantity (in thousands)						Value (in lakhs of rupees)					
		Pre-war Average	War Average	Post-war Average	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	Pre-war Average	War Average	Post-war Average	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
Indian Merchandise—													
Rice in the husk	tons	214	168	93	222	174	87	1,54	1,12	86	1,00	96	49
Rice not in the husk	„	383	806	709	1,978	1,573	1,534	4,18	7,96	10,93	11,97	11,73	11,51
Pulse	„	19	19	46	50	74	82	17	19	64	37	61	66
Gram	„	5	1	15	5	24	30	5	1	8	3	15	18
Fresh vegetables	value	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	19	22	22	28
Oils, mineral—													
Kerosene	gals.	97,570	110,321	119,290	127,776	114,728	127,565	3,32	3,72	4,10	9,25	8,14	9,18
Lubricating	„	*	2,967†	2,160	6,779	7,264	5,505	*	21†	21	69	79	66
Benzine and Petrol	„	*	4,215 (*a*)	14,371	55,389	65,473	66,124	*	6 (*a*)	2,01	5,74	6,77	6,90
Other mineral oils	„	1,572	5,199	4,280	1,378	7,977	9,760	11	34	17	12	53	60
Candles	lbs.	4,409	5,455	6,237	2,619	2,981	2,784	12	15	18	7	8	8
Lac, stick	cwts.	—	—	—	47	32	55	3	6	43	10	5	7
Matches	gross of boxes	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	1,181	940	959	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	24	19	19
Tin	cwts.	1	2	3	5	6	7	2	3	5	9	9	10
Wood and timber—													
Teakwood	C. tons	128	110	166	154	180	170	1,17	1,82	2,39	1,82	2,09	1,97
Other timber	value	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	14	28	22	32	30

* Included with "Oils—Mineral—Other kinds" prior to April, 1915.
† Average of four years.
(*a*) Average of four years, representing "Petrol" only.
(*b*) Information not available.

No. 63.—Tables illustrating competition experienced by Indian products in certain Foreign markets.

Imports of Linseed into the United Kingdom, France, Italy and Australia.

(In thousand quintals)

——	1913	1914	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
United Kingdom.							
Total	6,550	4,950	3,682	2,526	1,871	2,610	2,771
Argentina	2,250	2,090	3,495	1,150	447	1,990	475
India	1,360	2,380	94	1,333	1,418	595	2,252
India's percentage	*21*	*48*	*3*	*53*	*76*	*23*	*82*
France.							
Total	2,514	1,337	2,360	2,643	2,366	2,533	2,803
Argentina	1,143	546	1,834	2,049	2,055	2,326	2,499
India	1,026	617	322	462	216	56	117
India's percentage	*41*	*46*	*14*	*17*	*9*	*2*	*4*
Italy.							
Total	454	324	686	750	645		
Argentina	133	11	514	537	462		
India (and Ceylon)	261	282	119	177	132	(a)	(a)
India's percentage (including Ceylon).	*57*	*87*	*17*	*24*	*20*		
Australia.*							
Total	35	46	197	198	382	361	345
Argentina	..	..	111	95	167	68	56
India	27	38	84	102	214	85	195
India's percentage	*77*	*82*	*43*	*52*	*56*	*24*	*57*

Imports of Rapeseed into the United Kingdom, Belgium, Italy and France.

(In thousand quintals)

——	1913	1914	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
United Kingdom.							
Total	530	620	252	211	208	309	233
India	190	210	182	153	180	24	..
India's percentage	*36*	*34*	*72*	*73*	*87*	*8*	..
Belgium.							
Total	94	..	42	55	42	54	44
Roumania	14	..	13	11	..	1	..
Argentina	3	..	..	1	2	19	1
India	67	..	17	32	24	4	23
India's percentage	*72*	..	*40*	*58*	*57*	*7*	*52*
Italy.							
Total	102	220	752	114	71		
India (including Ceylon)	95	183	735	110	52	(a)	(a)
India's percentage (including Ceylon).	*93*	*83*	*98*	*96*	*73*		
France.							
Total	538	404	103	158	139	103	106
India	482	303	67	103	87	44	50
India's percentage	*90*	*75*	*65*	*65*	*63*	*43*	*47*

* Figures for Australia, except those for 1913, relate to official years.

(a) Figures not available.

Note.—One quintal=220·46 lbs.

Imports of Sesamum seed into France and Italy.

(In thousand quintals)

	1913	1914	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
FRANCE.							
Total	278	261	12	5	8	22	19
India	228	251	..	..	..	..	..
India's percentage	*82*	*96*	..	..	..	..	..
China	10	2	..	..	..	..	..
China's percentage	*4*	*7*	..	..	..	..	..
ITALY.							
Total	(a)	(a)	141	135	218	(a)	(a)
India (including Ceylon)			75	78	113		
India's percentage (including Ceylon).			*53*	*58*	*52*		
China			3	24	55		
China's percentage			*2*	*18*	*25*		

Imports of Groundnut into France.

(In thousand quintals)

	1913	1914	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
UNSHELLED.							
Senegal	1,738	1,734	1,700	2,908	4,754	3,413	4,163
West Africa (other ports)	466	659	449	363	..	..	..
India	325	265	15	7	..	..	..
Total	2,634	2,742	2,240	3,327	4,821	3,490	4,222
Corresponding total (shelled).*	1,976	2,057	1,680	2,495	3,616	2,617	3,166
SHELLED.							
India	2,442	2,700	2,595	3,070	1,527	1,736	1,990
Senegal	..	20	54	50	384	587	1,052
Other countries	245	262	1,883	1,508	1,089	1,065	657
Total	2,687	2,982	4,532	4,628	3,000	3,388	3,699
Percentage of total supplied by India.	*58*	*58*	*42*	*43*	*23*	*29*	*29*

(a) Figures not available.

* These figures have been calculated on the basis of 100 tons unshelled=75 tons shelled.

NOTE.—One quintal = 220·46 lbs.

Imports of Tea into certain countries.

(In thousands of lbs.)

	Pre-war Average	War Average	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
UNITED KINGDOM—							
India	189,093	233,423	311,964	279,974	275,277	270,102	267,060
Ceylon	111,796	100,563	172,017	147,585	156,065	141,941	145,366
China	19,652	17,682	4,833	7,978	21,430	8,427	8,539
Java	17,999	18,594	73,476	62,798	43,135	41,594	38,040
TOTAL	349,150	377,142	565,962	505,032	507,747	476,540	479,919
Percentage of India's share of total.	*54·2*	*61·9*	*55·1*	*55·4*	*54·2*	*56·7*	*55·6*
FRANCE—							
India	1,515	2,957	888	495	802	221	193
China	7,359	5,785	635	744	458	422	499
TOTAL	9,601	11,093	3,286	3,588	2,425	2,603	3,167
Percentage of India's share of total.	*15·8*	*26·7*	*27·0*	*13·0*	*12·9*	*8·5*	*6·1*
CANADA—							
India	13,850	13,019	26,722	24,009	23,048	22,387	22,398
Ceylon	15,481	10,137	10,768	12,075	11,866	11,600	13,805
China	2,772	1,763	208	454	766	351	666
Japan	4,128	5,556	2,548	2,722	2,513	2,500	2,408
Java	..	4,444	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	36,753	38,930	40,418	39,414	38,539	37,149	40,621
Percentage of India's share of total.	*37·7*	*33·4*	*66·1*	*60·9*	*59·8*	*60·3*	*55·1*
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (*a*)—							
India	6,640	10,722	18,077	16,752	11,686	14,063	12,277
Ceylon	18,893	19,247	26,757	22,695	18,278	22,797	21,968
China	22,130	18,902	6,410	8,697	6,104	7,326	4,613
Japan	46,245	49,339	24,594	24,881	22,569	21,848	18,704
Java	158	8,656	9,934	17,992	12,635	16,429	18,651
TOTAL	95,126	107,153	94,727	96,582	76,410	86,235	82,477
Percentage of India's share of total.	*7·0*	*10·0*	*19·1*	*17·4*	*15·3*	*16·3*	*14·9*
AUSTRALIA—							
India	8,714	8,430	2,040	2,451	1,746	2,008	2,380
Ceylon	19,973	23,406	16,468	11,249	12,994	13,980	11,925
China	2,897	1,982	582	1,315	1,143	924	1,582
Java	3,756	7,746	29,212	31,125	30,015	27,152	32,325
TOTAL	35,442	41,937	48,435	46,732	47,079	44,667	48,655
Percentage of India's share of total.	*24·6*	*20·1*	*4·2*	*5·2*	*3·7*	*4·5*	*4·9*
NEW ZEALAND—							
India	651	857	1,211	1,909	2,216	544	259
Ceylon	6,147	7,460	9,185	9,568	7,716	9,325	10,743
China	39	58	66	114	116	96	179
Java	..	342	8	6	70	..	1
TOTAL	7,543	9,236	10,415	11,600	10,170	9,979	11,242
Percentage of India's share of total.	*8·6*	*9·3*	*11·6*	*16·5*	*21·8*	*5·5*	*2·3*

NOTE.—Figures for Canada and Australia represent those for the official years 1932-33 to 1936-37.

(*a*) The figures of import into the United States of America shown against India, Ceylon, China and Java include also the re-exports of Indian, Ceylonese, Chinese and Javanese tea from the United Kingdom to the United States of America up to 1934. In the case of 1935 and 1936, figures shown against India and Ceylon only include such re-exports.

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